THE
MUNICIPAL
YEAR BOOK

1949

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The Municipal Year Book

1949

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The
Municipal Year Book
1949

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

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CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1949

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231149

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOREWORD

THE sixteenth edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK as in past years provides municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups.

Among the important new features in this edition are data on standards or yardsticks for measuring the effectiveness of health, recreation, police, and traffic safety activities. The increase in nearly all costs which enter into municipal budgets has stimulated officials to determine how the quality and quantity of their municipal services compare with that provided by other jurisdictions and also to decide what level of service their city government might reasonably be expected to provide. An article on "Administrative Research" discusses the several types of standards and other articles in the fields noted above are intended to guide municipal officials in the application of standards to their municipal services.

Other new features of this YEAR BOOK reflect the kind of problems that concern city officials. A new section on changes in city areas discusses 1948 annexations. Another section lists nonproperty taxes in effect in cities over 10,000 population together with 1948 revenue yields. Individual city data also are presented on refuse collection charges, curb loading zones in business districts, rotation of police on shifts, length of probationary period for police recruits, number of policewomen and Negro policemen, revision of zoning ordinances, off-street parking facilities, and data for fire departments on educational requirements, periodic health examinations, vacations, and entrance ages.

In addition to these new sections most of the regular features of the YEAR BOOK have been retained and brought up to date, including units of local government, governmental and economic data, metropolitan districts, personnel data, salaries of chief municipal officials, pay rates for selected city jobs, annual municipal reports, city planning data, parking lots and parking meters, directory of city officials, analysis of court decisions affecting cities, fire and police activities, and model municipal ordinances.

Special attention is directed to the first article, "Our Cities in 1948," and to other summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant events during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. Another valuable feature is the economic classification of cities and of metropolitan districts because these data are useful in analyzing and interpreting information on municipal activities presented in the various tables in the YEAR BOOK. Municipal officials also have found useful the sources of information for each municipal activity—an important regular feature of the YEAR BOOK.

Every section of the YEAR BOOK has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of YEAR BOOK users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the YEAR BOOK continued to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this sixteenth edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK we express our sincere appreciation.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
May, 1949

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Our Cities in 1948

By H. G. Pope

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The third full year following the end of World War II saw American cities further harassed by the conflicting pressures of increasing costs, restricted revenues, and a steady requirement for more and better municipal services. As in other years, personal service costs comprised a large proportion of total municipal expenditures. Beginning the year with higher salary and wage levels than those with which they had started the preceding year, many cities extended further pay adjustments to their employees during 1948. Thus recognition was given to increased consumers' prices which, as measured by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose steadily, but less sharply than in the two preceding years, until the last quarter of 1948, and to the competitive situation in private employment, which saw a "third round" of industrial wage increases and a subsequent upward movement of rates in less fully unionized employments. The 12-month period from mid-1947 was one in which increases in personal services costs in state and local nonschool employment averaged 18 per cent for the country as a whole. A factor in this last development, along with pay increases, was the adoption of shorter work weeks, particularly for fire and police personnel.

Advancing living costs had an impact not alone on direct personal service costs of municipal governments. They were reflected indirectly in many city payments, and perhaps most significantly in those made to recipients of public assistance: 1948 expenditures for assistance were 136 per cent above those of 1947 while 1948's welfare case load in local jurisdictions (cities, counties, and townships) increased 54 per cent.

Wholesale prices, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, continued the advance of the postwar period, but at the slowest rate since 1945, and the indices of construction costs of the *Engineering News-Record* reflected a continued upward trend. The latter, particularly, was significant in view of the long-deferred maintenance requirements of municipal public works and the acute need for providing physical accommodations for enlarged urban populations and expanded grade-school enrollments. That governments could no longer delay either the rehabilitation of existing plant or the provision of new facilities was shown by several measures of developments in these areas: the dollar volume of public works construction activity, the yardage of street and alley paving contracts let, all reached postwar highs in 1948, as did the yardage of airport paving contracts let in spite of the fact that a number of airport improvement bond issues offered for public approval during the year were defeated.

The record of city governmental activity during the year reflected little evidence of trends in the matter of the assumption of new functions. There were, however, forces at work in many cities for improving established services and for broadening the scope of traditional functions. A number of municipalities embarked for the first time upon programs already within the field of municipal action for many other cities. A complete enumeration and an exact measurement of the service demands which cities felt in 1948 are impossible. Nevertheless, an examination of some of the published materials which report such claims suggests several comments.

A major preoccupation of city dwellers and their governments during the year was of course the reduction of the hazards, annoyances, and delays arising out of vehicular traffic. This concern showed itself in increased emphasis on the traffic engineering function through the establishment, reorganization, or staff expansion of traffic engineering departments; in the reorganization and tightening of traffic safety enforcement programs and procedures; and in the establishment of municipally operated off-street parking areas. The improvement of traffic outlets of congested areas also received attention in some cities.

The highest fire loss in the country's history (though possibly in terms of inflated values) was recorded for the year 1948, following immediately upon two years of extremely high losses and major fire disasters. This record was accompanied by counter measures which included: the creation of state advisory boards, to promote fire prevention, in the states of California, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah; the attainment of an all-time high in the enrollment of 2,928 cities in fire prevention week activities; the intensification of training for fire protection personnel; and the extension of fire prevention inspectional activities in a number of cities as well as the strengthening of fire prevention laws and ordinances.

A renewal of interest in one of the older municipal functions was evidenced in the construction, by Dallas, Texas, and Jackson, Mississippi, of facilities for direct marketing of farm produce to wholesalers and consumers, and in the conduct of surveys of the need for, and cost of, such facilities by the United States Department of Agriculture jointly with a number of other cities.

Municipal recreational services and facilities received increased attention during the year. Not only did appropriations for this function show an appreciable increase, but also there was perceptible a trend in the direction of a broader program content, a wider range of age groups served, and an increasing use of year-round, full-time staff.

The functionally allied field of library services, which combines educational with recreational objectives, witnessed expansions in the range and type of services as well as improvements of physical facilities for providing those services. Library systems, which for several years have shown an unusual alertness to the possibilities of enhancing the usefulness and availability of library resources, continued to adapt the arrangements of and the methods of presenting materials so as to reflect technological developments and changes in reader interests. Reference services and collections were, in a number of cities, geared more directly to the needs of industrial and labor organizations, and the convenience of potential users was served by the extension of bookmobile services, the expansion of branch facilities, and the strengthening of collections of phonograph recordings and photographed materials.

Preventive public health and public hospital care programs were characterized by a steady emphasis on improving the effectiveness of traditional programs and on the gradual expansion of services and facilities in such newer fields of governmental health activities as preventive mental hygiene, industrial hygiene, health education, and the diseases of persons of middle and advancing years. The physical facilities for public health and public hospital care moved towards significant improvement as a result of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of the 79th Congress (1946). In pursuance of this legislation a number of states had, by 1948 and on a statewide basis, appraised needs for hospitals and health centers. Also there were during 1948 a number of preliminary approvals for the construction, with federal aid, of hospitals and health centers, either alone or in conjunction with general hospitals or laboratories. The year also witnessed at least several instances of the tightening of regulations for the control of environmental health hazards, and a number of cities carried out intensified rodent control programs with assistance from the United States Department of Interior.

Increased prices led to higher relief budget allotments and the surprisingly high case load for a period of relatively full employment directed attention to the financial implications of general public assistance, the principal form of welfare aid with which cities are concerned. There appeared to be little in the way of the development of new service concepts in municipal public assistance operations beyond increased emphasis on the job placement of employables, primarily as a device for reducing the case load. At the state level some proposed legislation gave evidence of an increasing advocacy for the treatment of grants under certain of the categorical programs as payments to which a right exists regardless of the level of need. The interrelationship of state and local financing suggests that this development is one of which municipal officials should be aware.

In summary then it may be said that during the year many cities progressed in the direction of higher service levels. Data are not yet available to indicate the aggregate of the increase in municipal expenditures on a nationwide basis which is attributable to increased salaries, higher material and supply costs, higher equipment costs, and improved services. Similarly, it is too early to total the productiveness of all the sources of revenue which were tapped during the year by municipal governments, or to place the different sources of municipal revenues in their actual relation one to the other. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that property taxes continued to occupy predominant positions as a source of funds for the support of municipal governmental activities. At the same time it seems likely that, as in 1947, property tax revenues of 1948 will have declined in relative importance.

It is of course as difficult if not impossible to forecast what problems will confront cities in 1949 as it is to assess the meaning of year-end declines in wholesale and retail prices, the reports of growing consumer caution and resistance, and the existence of international disagreements. It is unlikely, however, that there will be an immediate slackening of the pressures of high costs, restrictive revenue structures, and the general disinclination of urban inhabitants to do with less service. At the same time an account of the record of cities in meeting the problems of the year just past—which at that year's start were no more predictable than are the conditions of 1949—may be indicative of the capacity of our cities to meet novel and trying conditions.

An inescapable problem of 1948 was that of finding money to finance what seemed to be urgent and necessary expenditures. In meeting this need state legislatures which met in 1948 showed a disposition at least to sympathize with the problems of cities, and the cities themselves showed considerable energy in helping themselves. The actions of both levels of government, however, produced as a principal result no more than a present means of meeting anticipated expenditures. In the field of taxation, for example, many such actions failed to improve the basic situation of cities as related to possible future demands, such as those which might result, for example, from a substantial jump in assistance case loads. The financial plight of cities was sharpened in some degree by actions of the 80th Congress (1948) which had the effect of wiping out payments in lieu of taxes on most federally aided, locally owned low-rent housing projects. This development spurred cities in their efforts to secure in lieu payments or other offset to lost revenue on all federally owned properties. State legislative action, in those few states which had sessions during 1948, not infrequently continued the piecemeal approach to municipal financial predicaments.

The actions of cities in providing funds from available sources were characterized most strikingly by the adoption of new taxes. Many cities had already reached the permissible ceiling on property levies either as imposed by statute or by public acceptance, and other cities, even where the opportunity for property tax rate increases was available, seemed to show some preference for increasing property tax revenues only as valuations were increased. Admission taxes were employed in many cities for the first time in 1948, and the total number of cities imposing such levies reached 340. Sales taxes, already used very widely in California, were introduced in six more cities in that state, and a municipal sales tax became effective in Denver on January 1, 1948. Several cities levied municipal cigarette taxes for the first time in 1948, and Louisville, Kentucky, imposed a 1 per cent occupation tax effective in mid-1948.

The roll of municipal income tax adoptions in 1948 includes Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri, and Columbus, Springfield, and Youngstown, Ohio. Renegotiated utility franchises were counted upon in Denver and New York to produce added city income; Schenectady and Binghamton, New York, adopted a 3 per cent utility gross income tax in 1948, and Clewiston, Florida, imposed a 10 per cent tax on water, light, and gas bills. Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted sewer rental charges in 1948, and Bismarck, North Dakota, and Deland, Florida, instituted refuse collection charges during the year. A number of cities established or revised upward their charges for services provided outside the city limits, and there was a general intensification of interest in reducing losses from municipal airport operations.

Along with the search for, and utilization of, more funds, cities sold more securities in 1948 than in any previous single year, both in terms of new and refunding issues which totaled almost $3,000,000,000 and in terms of new issues alone which amounted to nearly $2,800,000,000.

A successful attack on the problem of providing suitable revenue structures for cities will require a unified approach, with consideration of all revenue sources available to all levels of governments, the respective needs of local jurisdictions, states, and the federal government, and the requirements of effective tax administration. Revenue problems of cities, however, are such only in relation to the present and probable future service requirements of those same jurisdictions and in relation to the effectiveness with which services are provided, both within a particular municipal government and in the integrated economic and social area of which it is a part. These considerations suggest some examination of the past year's record of actions by and affecting cities with respect to their capacity to attend effectively to the needs of the populations they serve. Such a review requires, in turn, an examination of progress, or lack of it, in terms of the success of the cities, states, and nation in:

1. The establishment of a realistic pattern of interrelationships among the several levels of government.
2. The clear recognition of the need for careful scrutiny of broad economic and social objectives to whose attainment municipal corporations are intended to contribute.
3. The establishment of that governmental machinery which is most likely to be capable of public services of high quality and at the same time be thoroughly responsive to the popular will.

The summary of 1948 developments which follows is based largely on the responses of city officials and others to the inquiries on which this Year Book is largely based. The examples cited are not an exhaustive catalog of occurrences. They are based, however, on a sufficient sampling of municipal action to warrant the caution that the preponderance of instances of progress over those indicative of retrogression is not to be taken as proof that all is well with city government; rather, it should be emphasized that the essentially tentative nature of many of the forward steps may be an indication of a regrettable inaction in areas where the need is urgent and time may be short.

In the integration of local governments serving a single metropolitan area—probably one of the most effective but at the same time certainly one of the most difficult approaches to the problem of rational service areas and the elimination of overlapping and paralleling jurisdictions—there were both favorable and unfavorable developments. The Baton Rouge, Louisiana, area saw further progress toward unified city-county government in the election of the first set of officials under the new plan, which becomes operative on January 1, 1949. A city-county consolidation was voted by the city of Arcadia and DeSoto County, Florida. The adoption of a modified council-manager plan for Charleston County, South Carolina, paved the way for the consolidation of several quasi-municipal corporations serving urban areas of the county. Proposed city-county consolidations, however, were roundly defeated by voters in Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama, and in Miami and Dade County, Florida.

A considerable number of cities reported the annexation of contiguous territory, thus making successful use of one of the devices by which urban areas may attain a greater degree of correspondence between social and economic realities and local governmental structure.

A further encouraging sign is the attention given to intergovernmental cooperation, particularly with regard to functions in which there has traditionally been some tendency for two or more jurisdictions to maintain services which are largely parallel as well as in those where joint action is more traditional. The greatest number of new instances of such cooperation occurred in the field of public health and hospital operation, and many municipalities showed readiness and leadership in participating in county or regional planning commissions. The problems incident to refuse and sewage disposal have led a number of cities either to contract for the use of another city's disposal plant or to form agreements with neighboring jurisdictions for the construction and operation of disposal facilities; an added stimulus to joint action in this area has been the attention recently given by several state legislatures to stream pollution.

There were some interesting examples of intergovernmental cooperation in the conduct of administrative services. Jefferson County, Alabama, (Birmingham) has established county-collected, locally shared taxes on gasoline, tobacco, and beer, partly to reduce evasion of these excises by purchases outside the taxing jurisdictions. In Pennsylvania, where many jurisdictions have recently adopted local income taxes, the city of Erie has undertaken the collection of such taxes for several neighboring boroughs and townships. Amarillo, Texas, has consolidated its tax assessment and collection functions with those of the Amarillo Independent School District, while Griffin, Georgia, has entered upon a program with the county for the equalization and revaluation of real property. Intermunicipal cooperation in personnel administration has been undertaken in the Los Angeles metropolitan area; the cities of Inglewood, Culver City, and Gardena, California, are planning to employ a single personnel officer to serve all three jurisdictions, while five local governments in that region have continued their cooperation in the conduct of pay surveys.

City planning activity during the year was characterized by two developments of especial significance. First, there appeared to be increasing acceptance among city officials and city residents of the idea that the necessary and proper scope of planning activity goes beyond the traditional concern with public works to include consideration of the prospective development of the city, the desirable goals toward which municipal progress should be directed, and all aspects of community preferences and needs. The emergence of this trend is borne out by the increasing variety of subjects of municipal import with which planning agencies were reportedly concerning themselves during the year and in the growing recognition of the entire urban area as the appropriate unit for planning activity. Second, the longest list of administrative changes reported by cities was that which included the establishment or reorganization of city planning agencies.

An outstanding index of progress in municipal administration is furnished by the adoption of the manager plan in 77 municipalities and four counties. This total represents the greatest number of adoptions in any year in the history of the council-manager plan, and testifies to the continued rapid growth in manager government which has been noted in the last few years.

Another indication of the trend toward better and more responsive administrative management is seen in the cities which carried out major reorganizations of their governments following the adoption of the council-manager plan. For example, in Madison, Wisconsin, a complete reorganization was effected; several independent boards and commissions were abolished, and most city activities were assigned to six departments under the supervision of the city manager; Richmond, Virginia, has established a personnel office, a budget bureau, a smoke control agency, and a reorganized utilities administration.

The trend toward the consolidation of municipal public works functions into a single department continued. Such departments have been created or made operational during the last year in Newport News, Virginia; Fargo, North Dakota; Great Falls, Montana; San Leandro, California; Thomasville, North Carolina; and Marinette and Monroe, Wisconsin.

This tendency toward consolidation of related activities has been even more pronounced in the field of financial administration. Finance departments, bringing together many or all aspects of financial operations, have been created in Pensacola, Florida; Fargo, North Dakota; Alpena, Michigan; and Lodi, California; in other cities a city comptroller has been appointed to perform many of the duties normally assigned to such a department. Advances in the administration of assessment have been especially notable. Iowa began its first year of operation under its so-called "county assessor" plan. In Plainfield, New Jersey, and in several Wisconsin municipalities the position of the assessor has been made full time while many Wisconsin communities have also made this position appointive rather than elective, and have provided for incumbents to be appointed on a merit basis, with indefinite tenure. Hartford, Connecticut, and Cranston, Rhode Island, have replaced their former boards of assessors with a single department head. An increasing number of cities and villages are combining the offices of treasurer and assessor; another interesting development finds the building inspector working in close conjunction with the assessor, the two offices in some smaller cities even being combined. Central purchasing continues to find favor, with some 10 cities appointing a purchasing agent for the first time.

Central personnel systems have been set up in Dayton, Ohio; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Abilene and Sherman, Texas; Long Beach and San Jose, California; and Richmond, Norfolk, and Arlington County, Virginia. In Fargo, North Dakota, a budget and personnel officer has been appointed, while in Fullerton, California, the personnel officer also serves as city treasurer. Johnson City, Tennessee, and a number of Texas cities have established civil service commissions for their police and fire departments.

The record of municipal progress for the year is replete with examples of the introduction of improved procedures and techniques in the conduct of city affairs. These innovations included an increasing use of larger and more effective equipment in public works operations, improved methods in snow removal, simplified payrolling operations, and general revisions of administrative procedures. The need for continued alertness to improved methods, as well as the desirability of recognizing and promoting citizen interest in, and understanding of, municipal affairs was recognized in diverse ways, among them the establishment of departments of research and information in several cities including University City and Kansas City, Missouri.

The story of municipal governmental activity for 1948 would be incomplete without mention of the "National Program for American Municipalities" adopted by the American Municipal Association in December, 1948. These municipal policy statements, reflecting the views of a federation of 42 state leagues of municipalities with more than 9,000 member cities, set forth the principal municipal goals, and may be expected to form an important rallying point for cities throughout the country in overcoming the barriers to municipal progress which, individually, they are unable to remove.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1948. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1948 and early 1949; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1948 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1948 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management.*

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which in-

clude cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1948 and early in 1949 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1947 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1948 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1947 and early 1948 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK gives some information for all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This definition includes all incorporated municipalities over 5,000 (see article "Urban Places and Population," page 27).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages. Cities are listed in tables alphabetically by population groups. The 1940 census figures are used throughout but official post-1940 population figures for 221 cities are given in Table III. In two directories of officials cities are arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean,* the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Use of Economic Classification. The economic data in Tables II-B and IV, explained in the articles on pages 25 and 31, are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. These data do not exhaust factors that should be taken into consideration in comparing the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and governmental costs. Other factors to be considered include composition of the population, the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies, the kinds of manufacturing, social characteristics other than rent, climate, and physiography.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities interpreted with the aid of the economic classification data enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Economic Base of Districts

Urban Places and Population

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Changes in City Areas

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. Included in the total are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. No nationwide statistics as to the numbers of all types of governmental units are available for more recent years. However, it is known that numerous school districts have been consolidated since 1942 and it was estimated in 1948 that the 108,579 districts had been reduced to 103,000. The number of each type of unit in 1942 is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49*	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	.....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49*	5.4	17.8
TOTAL	155,116	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.
†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards

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*This article, except for certain data in Table II-A, is taken from *Governmental Units in the United States: 1942* (Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, December, 1944), 67pp. The report was prepared under the supervision of E. R. Gray, then Chief of the Governments Division, with Richard C. Spencer responsible for the technical problems in planning the report. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the courtesy of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who kindly donated his valuable files of material to the Bureau of the census.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES Total	MUNICIPALITIES Urban[2]	MUNICIPALITIES Rural	School Districts
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809
Colorado	2,358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14
District of Columbia	2	....	....	1	1	....	....
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	....	....
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	....	231
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546
Rhode Island	54	([5])	32	7	7	....	....
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579

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[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are co as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated wi cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City, Suffolk County with Boston City, Bronx, Kings, New Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City, Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counti are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

or commission agencies of another government. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least *quasi* corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments are treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

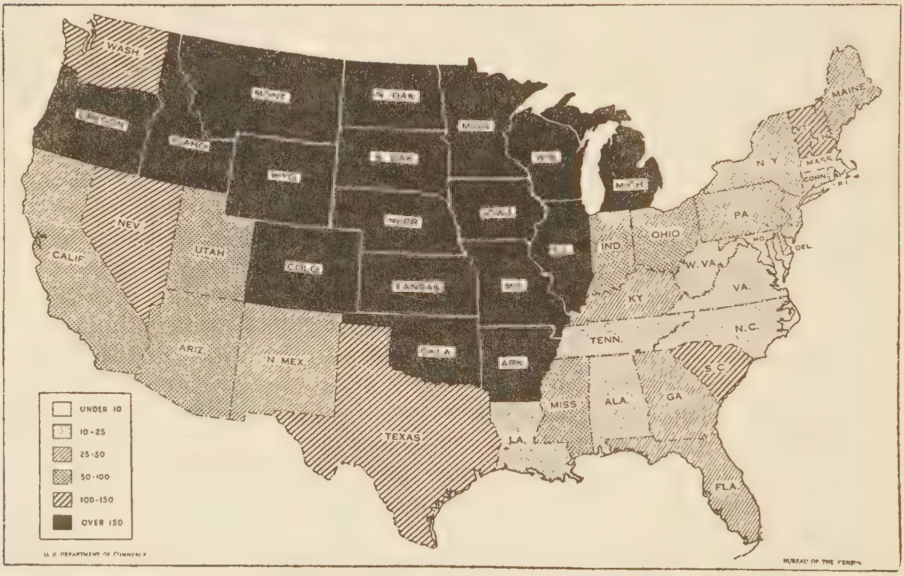
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

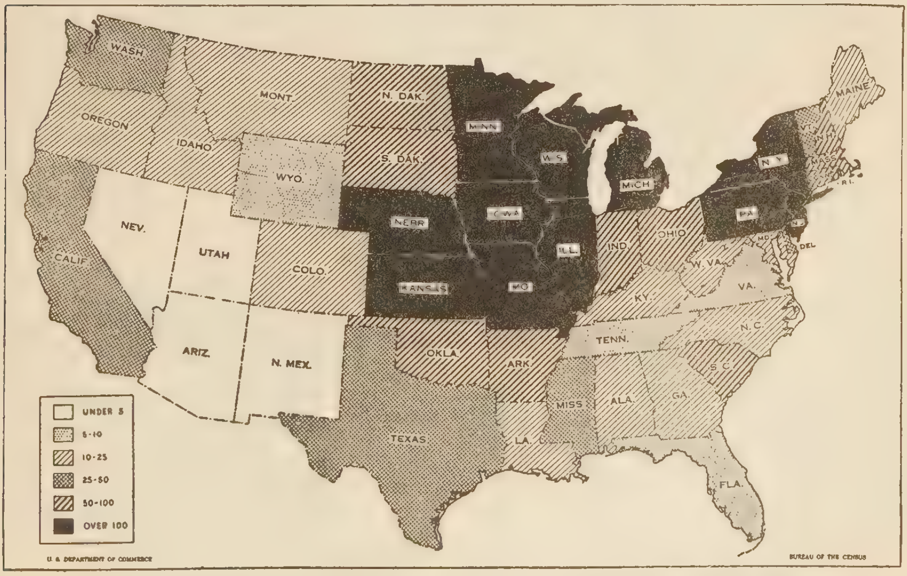
The 8,299 special districts (see Tables I and II-A) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation


WASH
N. DAK
WYO
S. DAK
NEBR
COLO
KANSAS
OKLA
ARK
MICH
MAINE
N.H.
N.Y.
MASS
CONN
R.I.
PA
OHIO
IND.
MD
DEL
W. VA.
VA.
KY
N.C.
TENN.
S.C.
GA
ALA.
MISS
LA.
FLA.
TEXAS
N MEX.
ARIZ.
UTAH
NEV
CALIF
UNDER 10
10-25
25-50
50-100
100-150
OVER 150
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS: 1942 or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise, where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 18 and 19. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) There may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.


WASH.
OREGON
IDAHO
MONT.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
WYO.
NEV.
UTAH
CALIF.
COLO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
NEBR.
KANSAS
MINN.
WIS.
IOWA
ILL.
MO.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
N.Y.
PA.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
GA.
ALA.
MISS.
LA.
ARK.
OKLA.
TEXAS
FLA.
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
R.I.
UNDER 5
5-10
10-25
25-50
50-100
OVER 100
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Governments Per 1,000 Square Miles: 1942

TABLE 2

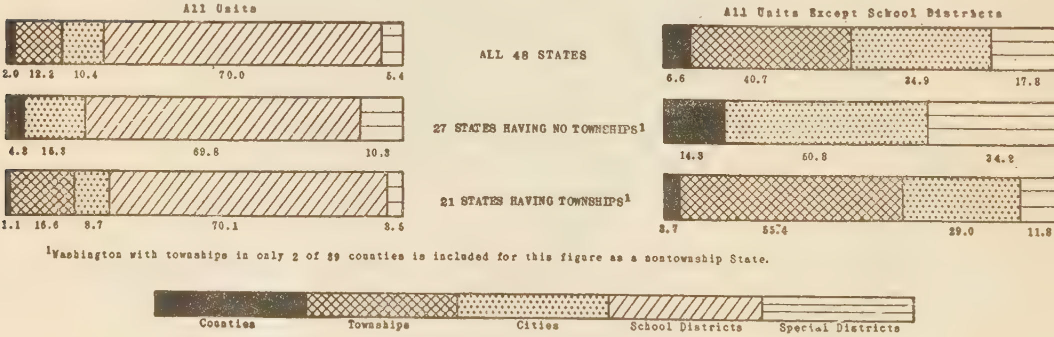
DISTRIBUTION OF GOV'TAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED, 1942*

	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in each of the geographic regions and divisions are: *Northeast Region:* New England Division—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; Middle Atlantic Division—N. J., N. Y., Pa. *North Central Region:* East North Central Division—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; West North Central Division—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D. *South Region:* Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C. Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va. *West Region:* Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states had, in 1942, from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states had comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.17) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



[1] Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Cen

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY TYPE, TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES: 1942

Units in Metropolitan Districts. An examination of the number of governmental units in metropolitan districts supplements the relating of numbers of units to area and population data. Table II-A shows the number of governmental units by types in each of the 140 metropolitan districts in the United States. A metropolitan district is not of itself a unit of government; it is rather an area defined by the Bureau of the Census for the census of population in 1940 in connection with cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Depending on proximity, two or more such cities may form the nucleus of a metropolitan district composed, in addition to the central city or cities, of all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. Since minor civil divisions often are not governmental units, Table II-A aids in distinguishing between areas and governments. It includes all counties which are included in—or in any degree overlap—metropolitan districts, all politically organized townships, all cities, towns, boroughs, or villages, and all special districts located in the defined metropolitan area. School districts are also included, but, because complete information as to exact location of districts is not compiled, all school districts in counties overlying metropolitan districts are included. Hence, the school district figure is inflated in some metropolitan districts for those counties which only partially overlie the metropolitan district; and for the same reason the school district figure is an understatement for those metropolitan districts in which the number of school districts could not be compiled by counties. If the 11,822 school districts overlying metropolitan districts are excluded, it will be seen that 4,005 other governmental units are located in metropolitan districts. Table II-A also shows the 1940 populations for metropolitan districts, per cent of increase from 1930 to 1940, and per cent of the total population living in the central city or cities (a total of 172 central cities in the 140 districts). The number of incorporated suburban municipalities in each district is also shown in Table II-A.

Table II-A

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Population data and number of suburbs are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States:
40, *Population:* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Bureau of the Census, 1942). Data
the number of organized governmental units are from *Governmental Units in United States,*
42 (Bureau of the Census, 1944).

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000										
ltimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	4	15	4	..	5	...	6
ston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	54[2]	96	5	64	19	...	8
icago	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	117	821	5	42	115	593	66
eveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	46	60	2	5	5	45	3
troit	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	44	458	3	27	45	380	3
s Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	55	353	3	..	56	254	40
w York–N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	284	1,039	14	78	286	520	141

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Specia District
Over 1,000,000—Continued										
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	92	522	7	71	93	332	1
Pittsburgh	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	136	613	6	82	137	369	1
St. Louis	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	69	539	5	18	70	425	2
San Francisco–Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	40	414	6	..	41	281	8
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Buffalo–Niagara	857.7	4.5	76.2	13	375	2	12	15	319	2
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	46	192	5	14	47	119	
Hartford–New Britain	502.2	6.6	46.8	9[8]	77	4	20	9	14	3
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	9	48	1	..	10	25	1
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City, Kan.	634.1	4.3	82.1	9	309	4	5	11	283	
Milwaukee	790.3	6.3	74.3	13	200	2	6	14	178	.
Minneapolis–St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	34	419	5	17	36	360	
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	2	9	2	..	3	2	
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	18[2]	42	3	23	8	...	
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	629.6	—3.5	36.0	48	248	4	18	50	175	
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	31	63	4	..	32	...	2
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron	349.7	0.9	70.0	11	93	3	9	12	67	
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	431.6	1.5	66.8	11	436	4	13	14	372	3
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	22	193	4	18	25	140	
Atlanta	442.3	19.2	68.3	8	23	4	..	9	7	
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	10	22	1	..	11	5	
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	2[4]	14	1	5	2	...	
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	6	52	1	8	7	34	
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	10	49	1	8	11	28	
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	13	69	1	..	14	44	1
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	5	40	1	6	6	22	
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	9	134	3	..	10	116	
Fall River–New Bedford	272.6	—0.1	82.8	4[2]	14	1	9	2	...	
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2	53	1	..	3	48	
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	2	208	1	4	3	200	.
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	18	33	1	..	19	12	
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	12	48	3	3	13	24	
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	9[2]	21	2	12	4	...	
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	3	15	2	..	4	8	
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	13	18	1	..	14	1	
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	1	7	1	..	2	...	
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	6[4]	39	1	10	6	1	2
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	3	15	4	..	7	...	
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	3	5	1	..	4	...	.
Omaha–Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	2	163	3	4	4	151	
Portland, Ore.	406.4	7.3	75.1	8	322	4	..	9	296	2
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0	4	2	..	1	...	
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	4	194	1	9	5	165	1
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	6	15	2	..	7	5	
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	3	66	1	..	4	52	
San Diego	250.4	41.6	79.3	5	89	1	..	6	79	
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	5	151	3	..	6	99	4
Springfield–Holyoke	394.6	—1.1	51.5	12[2]	39	3	16	5	11	

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
yracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
ampa–St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
oledo	341.7	—1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
renton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
'orcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
oungstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
ltoona	114.1	—0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
tlantic City	100.1	—1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
ustin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
eaumont–Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
inghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
harleston, W.Va	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
harlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
hattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
avenport– Rock Island–Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
es Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
uluth–Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
l Paso	115.8	—2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
rie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
vansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
lint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
ort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
amilton–Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
arrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
untington–Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
cksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
hnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
noxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
ancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
ansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
ttle Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
obile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
eoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
hoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
ortland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	..	2
acine–Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
eading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
oanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
ockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
cramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	..	2	107	13
ginaw–Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
n Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
vannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
reveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
uth Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
okane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
acoma	156.0	6.3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
ulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
tica–Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
aterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
heeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
ichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
ilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
inston–Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

Table II-A.—Population of Metropolitan Districts, Number of Suburbs—Concluded

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Speci Distric
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	
Augusta, Ga	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	
Charleston, S.C	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	...	
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	—4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	.	1	81	
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any exte and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. Tl total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than o metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of so States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or overlap a metropolitan district.

Economic Base of Districts

Table II-B gives the economic base of all metropolitan districts having an aggregate 1940 population over 150,000 or having a central city over 100,000 population. Occupational data were not published by the Bureau of the Census for the smaller metropolitan districts. The first figure given is the percentage of the total resident labor force that is engaged in manufacturing industries, and the second figure is the percentage engaged in wholesale and retail trade. In the third column, the metropolitan districts are classified by economic base as follows:

Mm—Manufacturing area: Over 35 per cent of resident labor force employed in manufacturing; less than 20 per cent in trade.

M—Industrial area: Over 35 per cent in manufacturing; 20 per cent or more in trade.

Mr—Diversified area: Employment in manufacturing greater than in trade, but less than 35 per cent of total.

Rm—Diversified area: Employment in trade greater than in manufacturing, but employment in manufacturing not less than 19 per cent.

Rr—Trade center: Employment in manufacturing less than 19 per cent.

Where aggregate employment in manufacturing and trade is less than 40 per cent, and in a few other cities, other economic bases have been indicated.

G—Government center: Fourteen per cent or more of the resident labor force are employed in government service.

X—Resort area: Ten per cent or more are employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement and recreational services.

Mg—Mining area: Fourteen per cent or more are employed in mining.

T—Transportation center: Twelve per cent or more of the labor force are employed in transportation, communication, or other public utilities.

This classification of metropolitan districts may be compared, with certain cautions, with the classification of individual cities in Table IV. The metropolitan district classification is based entirely on *resident* labor force since such districts are relatively self-contained employment-residence units. Hence the per cent engaged in manufacturing is not directly comparable to the "manufacturing ratio" in Table IV.

The class limits have been so set that the letter symbols have approximately the same significance in the two tables, except that auxiliary symbols (e.g., MrG), are not used in Table IV. Hence, by comparison of Tables II-B and IV an insight can be gained into the roles of particular central cities in their respective metropolitan areas. Boston, for example, is an Rm city in an Mr area. It can be pictured as a diversified trading center surrounded by manufacturing and residential suburbs. Pittsburgh (Mm in Table II-B, Rm in Table IV) illustrates the same point even more strikingly.

Finally, it should be noted that the trading character of a city is based in Table II-B on retail and wholesale trade, in Table IV on retail trade alone.

Table II-B

ECONOMIC BASE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Information in this table is based on data in the *Sixteenth Census of the United States. 1940 Population*, Vol. II, Table 51. For explanation of data shown see preceding article.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Per Cent of Labor Force		Economic Base
	In Mfg.	In Trade	
Over 1,000,000			
Baltimore	32	19	Mr
Boston	28	22	Mr
Chicago	35	22	M
Cleveland	38	20	M
Detroit	48	17	Mm
Los Angeles	20	24	Rm
New York—Northeast New Jersey[1]	28	20	Mr
Philadelphia	37	20	M
Pittsburgh	36	18	Mm
St. Louis	33	21	Mr
San Francisco-Oakland	21	23	Rm
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	39	20	M
Cincinnati	33	21	Mr
Hartford-New Britain	44	15	Mm
Houston	21	23	Rm
Kansas City, Mo.–Kansas City, Kan.	23	26	Rm
Milwaukee	39	20	M
Minneapolis-St. Paul	22	26	Rm
New Orleans	18	24	RrT
Providence	47	17	Mm
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	17	18	Mg
Washington, D.C.	7	16	G
200,000 to 500,000			
Akron	49	17	Mm
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	32	20	Mr
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	52	15	Mm
Atlanta	19	22	Rm
Birmingham	27	18	Mr
Bridgeport	52	15	Mm
Canton	46	18	Mm
Columbus, Ohio	24	22	Mr
Dallas	17	26	Rr
Dayton	45	18	Mm
Denver	15	25	Rr
Fall River–New Bedford	54	15	Mm
Fort Worth	18	26	Rr
Grand Rapids	38	21	M
Indianapolis	29	21	Mr
Louisville	29	21	Mr
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	53	15	Mm
200,000 to 500,000—continued			
Memphis	19	24	Rm
Miami	7	26	X
Nashville	24	20	Mr
New Haven	39	18	Mm
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	23	16	MrG
Oklahoma City	13	27	Rr
Omaha-Council Bluffs	17	24	RrT
Portland, Ore.	19	26	Rm
Richmond	26	21	Mr
Rochester	42	18	Mm
Salt Lake City	15	25	RrT
San Antonio	11	25	RrG
San Diego	12	20	G
Seattle	20	26	Rm
Springfield–Holyoke	42	18	Mm
Syracuse	34	21	Mr
Tampa-St. Petersburg	20	25	RmX
Toledo	36	21	M
Trenton	39	16	Mm
Worcester	46	16	Mm
Youngstown	51	17	Mm
100,000 to 200,000			
Charlotte	25	23	Mr
Chattanooga	36	17	Mm
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	42	20	M
Des Moines	17	24	Rr
Duluth–Superior	17	26	RrT
Erie	46	19	Mm
Flint	56	16	Mm
Fort Wayne	37	22	M
Harrisburg	24	18	MrTG
Huntington–Ashland	26	20	MrT
Jacksonville	14	25	RrT
Johnstown	34	15	Mg
Knoxville	28	21	Mr
Peoria	37	20	M
Reading	49	16	Mm
Sacramento	9	23	GT
Saginaw–Bay City	40	20	M
South Bend	48	17	Mm
Spokane	15	26	RrT
Tacoma	27	21	Mr
Tulsa	17	24	Rr
Utica–Rome	42	17	Mm
Wheeling	33	17	MgM
Wichita	18	27	Rr
Wilmington	37	15	Mm

[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

Urban Places and Population*

URBAN PLACES. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the YEAR BOOK tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.9 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per cent in incorporated places under 1,000, leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

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*The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities and do not contain any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II-A in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 171 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The Year Book continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 221 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). The principal reason for this is that trends in some fields are analyzed on a population group basis. Another reason is that many cities which have increased in population have not had a post-1940 census. Therefore, cities are listed in Table III as well as in other Year Book tables in population groups according to their 1940 census. Wherever these 221 cities appear in other tables in the Year Book their 1940 population figures are shown in italics.

Table III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 221 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 221 cities which in 1948 had more than 5,000 inhabitants and for which an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table was supplied to the Year Book as of January 1, 1949, by the Population Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the last column the letter T indicates that the figure represents the total population, and the letter C that the population figure shown represents civilian population only. The second letter in the last column indicates the method by which the population figure was obtained, as follows: E, estimate based on ration book registration; S, sample census; and Sp, complete enumeration by special census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich.	1,654,972	1.9	6–44	TS
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,805,687	20.0	1–46	TSp
New York, N.Y.	6,701,200	—9.9	11–43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,944,611	0.8	11–43	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	927,941	8.3	11–43	CE
St. Louis, Mo.	816,165	*	11–43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	827,400	30.4	8–45	TSp
Washington, D.C.	861,000	29.8	7–47	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo.	335,364	4.8	11–43	CE
New Orleans, La.†	521,447	5.5	11–43	CE
Oakland, Calif.	400,935	32.7	10–45	TSp
Portland, Ore.	363,141	18.9	5–44	TS
Seattle, Wash.	434,204	17.9	6–44	TS
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif.	241,109	46.8	1–46	TSp
Norfolk, Va.	231,949	60.7	5–44	TS
100,000 to 250,000—Continued				
Richmond, Va.	223,716	15.9	11–43	CE
Sacramento, Calif.	119,984	13.2	12–45	TSp
San Diego, Calif.†	362,658	78.3	2–46	TSp
Tacoma, Wash.	129,302	18.2	6–44	TS
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Texas	77,335	30.9	6–43	TSp
Berkeley, Calif.†	100,024	16.9	4–44	TSp
Charleston, S.C.	81,347	14.1	3–44	TS
Dearborn, Mich.	72,985	14.8	6–44	TS
Fresno, Calif.	63,672	4.9	4–45	TSp
Glendale, Calif.	96,495	16.8	5–46	TSp
Little Rock, Ark.	98,302	11.7	4–48	TSp
Mobile, Ala.†	106,727	35.6	3–44	TS
Pasadena, Calif.	98,279	20.1	4–46	TSp
Pontiac, Mich.	73,752	10.7	1–47	TSp
Portsmouth, Va.	81,951	61.5	5–44	TS
Roanoke, Va.	64,214‡	—7.3	11–43	CE
San Jose, Calif.	80,734	17.9	7–46	TSp
Santa Monica, Calif.	67,473	26.1	7–46	TSp
Stockton, Calif.	65,924	20.5	1–48	TSp

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 221 CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (— Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
25,000 to 50,000				
Alameda, Calif.†	89,906	148.0	5–45	TSp
Alhambra, Calif.	44,013	13.0	5–46	TSp
Alexandria, Va.†	51,574	53.8	11–43	CE
Bakersfield, Calif.	32,807	12.2	5–46	TSp
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,217	5.2	7–45	TSp
Burbank, Calif†	72,588	111.4	8–47	TSp
Danville, Va.	31,395	—4.1	11–43	CE
Hamtramck, Mich.†	52,470	5.3	6–44	TS
Huntington Park, Calif.	29,892	4.3	9–47	TSp
Inglewood, Calif.	42,964	42.7	8–47	TSp
Lynchburg, Va.	41,496	—6.8	11–43	CE
Muskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6–44	TSp
Newport News, Va.	45,599	23.0	5–44	TS
Petersburg, Va.	33,147	8.2	11–43	CE
Port Arthur, Texas†	56,065	21.5	6–43	TSp
Riverside, Calif.	43,939	26.6	5–45	TSp
Royal Oak, Mich.	35,319	40.8	1–47	TSp
San Bernardino, Cal.†	56,193	28.7	5–46	TSp
Santa Ana, Calif.	38,015	19.1	3–44	TSp
Santa Barbara, Calif.	38,338	9.7	5–46	TSp
South Gate, Calif.	45,820	70.1	7–47	TSp
Wilmington, N.C.	47,483	42.1	4–46	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2–44	TSp
Albany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6–44	TSp
Anaheim, Calif.	12,658	14.7	4–46	TSp
Beckley, W.Va.	17,498	36.2	4–46	TSp
Bell, Calif.	13,742	22.0	5–46	TSp
Billings, Mont.	23,024	—1.0	7–45	TSp
Birmingham, Mich.	12,683	13.3	1–47	TSp
Bloomington, Ind.	20,447	—2.0	5–48	TSp
Blytheville, Ark.	15,091	41.7	12–48	TSp
Burlingame, Calif.	18,882	18.5	11–47	TSp
Burlington, N.C.	21,830	79.0	7–44	TSp
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	20,208	4.0	4–48	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11–43	CE
Compton, Calif.†	42,789	164.2	10–48	TSp
El Centro, Calif.	11,141	11.2	4–46	TSp
El Dorado, Ark.	19,160	20.8	8–48	TSp
Eureka, Calif.	21,077	23.6	10–47	TSp
Ferndale, Mich†	27,392	21.6	1–47	TSp
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11–43	CE
Fullerton, Calif.	13,235	26.7	9–48	TSp
Greenville, N. C.	15,168	19.7	10–48	TSp
Hot Springs, Ark.†	27,150	27.0	6–48	TSp
Lodi, Calif.	13,118	18.4	4–46	TSp
Lynwood, Calif.	20,650	88.0	11–47	TSp
Martinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5–42	CE
Maywood, Calif.	12,741	18.7	9–46	TSp
Merced, Calif.	13,229	30.5	11–46	TSp
Modesto, Calif.	18,403	12.4	5–46	TSp
Monrovia, Calif.	18,011	40.6	9–47	TSp
Monterey, Calif.	11,393	13.0	11–45	TSp
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17,629	9.9	6–44	TSp
Nampa, Idaho	15,922	31.1	12–48	TSp
National City, Calif.	17,654	70.7	5–45	TSp
North Little Rock, Ark†	39,552	87.1	4–48	TSp
Ontario, Calif	19,638	38.3	6–46	TSp
Palo Alto, Calif.	22,789	35.9	11–47	TSp
Phenix City, Ala.	22,187	44.5	1–48	TSp
Pomona, Calif†	31,329	33.1	9–47	TSp
Redondo Beach, Cal.	21,288	62.6	11–47	TSp
Redlands, Calif.	16,718	16.7	5–46	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	19,253	54.6	8–47	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	101,519	329.4	9–47	TSp
Salinas, Calif.	13,512	16.6	3–46	TSp
San Buenaventura, Calif.	15,710	18.4	6–45	TSp
San Gabriel, Calif.	16,840	41.9	6–46	TSp
San Leandro, Calif.†	26,701	82.9	8–48	TSp
San Mateo, Calif.†	32,580	67.9	11–47	TSp
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21,874	29.5	3–48	TSp
Santa Rosa, Calif.	17,818	41.4	9–48	TSp
South Pasadena, Calif.	16,811	17.1	3–47	TSp
Staunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5–42	CE
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11–43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4–44	TSp
Whittier, Calif.	20,113	24.8	9–46	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5–42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Andalusia, Ala.	8,767	27.3	2–48	TSp
Antioch, Calif.	9,923	94.3	10–47	TSp
Arcadia, Calif.†	18,331	101.0	1–48	TSp
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,264	23.4	7–48	TSp
Azuza, Calif.	8,506	63.3	11–47	TSp
Berkley, Mich.†	12,358	92.9	1–47	TSp
Bristol, Va.†	14,071	44.1	11–43	CE
Camden, Ark.†	10,902	21.5	5–48	TSp
Chico, Calif†	11,432	23.1	11–47	TSp
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6–44	TSp
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	—14.1	11–43	CE
Colton, Calif.†	12,717	31.3	6–46	TSp
Conway, Ark.	7,022	21.4	10–48	TSp
Corona, Calif.	9,146	4.4	10–45	TSp
Coronado, Calif.†	25,382	266.2	6–45	TSp
Culver City, Calif.†	17,143	91.0	12–47	TSp
Daly City, Calif.†	11,666	21.2	6–46	TSp
El Cerrito, Calif.†	16,624	170.9	11–43	TSp
Fayetteville, Ark.†	13,052	58.9	10–47	TSp
Gardena, Calif.†	12,976	119.6	5–48	TSp
Goose Creek, Tex.	9,928	43.3	2–47	TSp
Hanford, Calif.	9,989	21.3	11–46	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	—6.6	5–42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	14,131	71.0	1–48	TSp
Hayward, Calif.	8,243	22.4	12–45	TSp

Table III.—Post-1940 Populations for 221 Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
5,000 to 10,000—Continued				
Hermosa Beach, Calif.†	11,172	55.2	11–47	TSp
Hope, Ark.	8,685	16.2	10–48	TSp
Hopewell, Va.	9,807	13.0	1–47	TSp
Inkster, Mich.†	12,708	80.4	4–45	TSp
Lanett, Ala.	7,656	24.7	8–47	TSp
Madera, Calif.	9,223	42.8	6–47	TSp
Manhattan Beach, Calif.†	14,641	128.8	12–48	TSp
Martinez, Calif.	8,088	9.6	12–47	TSp
Marysville, Calif.	7,979	20.1	5–46	TSp
Montebello, Calif.†	18,396	129.5	7–48	TSp
Monterey Park, Calif.†	12,909	51.3	11–47	TSp
Napa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3–44	TSp
Orange, Calif.	9,286	17.5	8–45	TSp
Oxnard, Calif.†	18,979	122.8	3–45	TSp
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8,708	39.4	11–45	TSp
Petaluma, Calif.	9,559	19.0	12–43	TSp
Piedmont, Calif.†	10,678	8.2	2–46	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.†	10,841	13.9	3–44	TSp
Porterville, Calif.	6,827	8.9	3–46	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11–43	CE
Rowlins, Wyo.	6,842	23.7	6–48	TSp
Redding, Calif.	9,080	12.0	12–46	TSp
Roseville, Calif.	8,309	24.9	9–46	TSp
San Anselmo, Calif.	7,125	23.1	6–45	TSp
San Bruno, Calif.†	15,178	132.8	10–43	TSp
SanFernando, Calif.†	11,286	24.1	5–46	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.†	11,657	31.3	10–44	TSp
San Marino, Calif.†	10,656	30.3	9–48	TSp
San Rafael, Calif.†	11,389	32.8	6–45	TSp
Santa Clara, Calif.	9,839	48.0	6–48	TSp
Santa Maria, Calif.†	10,094	18.4	4–45	TSp
S. San Francisco, Calif.†	15,862	139.3	8–47	TSp
Torrance, Calif.†	17,450	75.4	12–48	TSp
Tulare, Calif.	9,376	13.5	4–44	TSp
Tupelo, Miss.†	10,926	33.0	1–47	TSp
Turtle Creek, Pa.†	11,362	15.9	8–45	TSp
Upland, Calif.	7,814	23.7	8–45	TSp
Visalia, Calif.†	10,363	16.4	2–47	TSp
Watsonville, Calif.†	11,458	28.2	11–47	TSp
Woodland, Calif.	9,042	36.2	7–48	TSp
Under 5,000				
Abbeville, S. C.†	5,452	10.6	11–48	TSp
Allen Park, Mich.†	6,925	98.6	10–45	TSp
Under 5,000—Continued				
Banning, Calif.†	6,655	71.8	10–47	TSp
Benicia, Calif.†	8,368	245.9	4–44	TSp
Buena Vista, Va.†	5,867	35.3	11–43	CE
Chino, Calif.†	5,452	29.7	4–48	TSp
Concord, Calif.†	6,009	337.7	6–48	TSp
Delano, Calif.†	6,630	45.0	8–46	TSp
El Monte, Calif.†	7,153	50.7	8–47	TSp
El Segundo, Calif.†	5,625	50.5	3–44	TSp
Escondido, Calif.†	5,930	30.0	6–46	TSp
Huntington Beach, Calif.†	5,173	38.4	5–46	TSp
Kennewick, Wash.†	5,248	173.6	7–44	TSp
Laguna Beach, Calif.†	6,524	46.3	6–45	TSp
La Mesa, Calif.†	6,486	65.2	5–45	TSp
Lindsay, Calif.†	5,137	16.8	1–46	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.0	8–44	TSp
Magnolia, Ark.†	6,321	46.1	5–48	TSp
Menlo, Park, Calif.†	7,180	120.4	4–46	TSp
Mill Valley, Calif.†	6,119	26.2	6–45	TSp
Monahans, Texas†	5,468	38.6	5–46	TSp
Morrilton, Ark.†	5,208	13.0	12–48	TSp
Mountain View, Calif.†	5,868	48.7	2–47	TSp
Needles, Calif.†	5,015	38.4	8–43	TSp
Newport, Ark.†	5,260	21.7	1–48	TSp
Newport Beach, Calif.†	10,994	147.7	5–48	TSp
Oceanside, Calif.†	10,698	130.0	6–45	TSp
Oroville, Calif.†	5,460	23.5	3–48	TSp
Palm Springs, Calif.†	7,213	110.0	3–46	TSp
Paso Robles, Calif.†	6,364	109.0	6–44	TSp
Pelly, Tex.†	11,030	197.1	2–47	TSp
Port Neches, Texas†	5,721	130.0	6–43	TSp
Renton, Wash.†	15,309	241.1	2–47	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.†	9,828	179.2	9–47	TSp
Sanger, Calif.†	5,217	29.9	5–46	TSp
Selma, Calif.†	5,894	60.7	9–46	TSp
Sierra Madre, Calif.†	6,669	45.6	10–47	TSp
Springdale, Ark.†	5,246	58.1	11–48	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.†	9,369	114.2	9–48	TSp
Susanville, Calif.†	5,358	240.2	4–48	TSp
Tracy, Calif.†	7,499	84.9	10–46	TSp
Turlock, Calif.†	6,126	26.6	8–46	TSp
Williamsburg, Va.†	7,053	78.9	3–43	CE
Yuba City, Calif.†	6,323	27.3	3–48	TSp
Unincorporated in 1940				
Hazel Park, Mich.†	16,665	—	1–47	TSp

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*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

†The population of Roanoke, Virginia, according to the 1940 census was 69,287. A special census of territory annexed to Roanoke on January 1, 1943, was taken by the Bureau of the Census as of February 15, 1943, and the population of the annexed territory on that date was 2,966. The Bureau, however, could not combine this figure with the 1940 population because the two censuses were taken as of different dates.

Note: There have been numerous new incorporations since 1940 but the Bureau of the Census will not have population figures for them until 1950 except in the case where a special census is requested as in the case of Hazel Park, Michigan. For example, four communities in West Virginia were consolidated in 1947 under the name of Weirton, but the Bureau has not determined whether its boundaries correspond with those established for the individual communities in 1940.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

BY GRACE KNEEDLER OHLSON

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ONE-FOURTH of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 51; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs—whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function—whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc., that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio—the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio—the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table 1 shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

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[1] Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman, graduate student at the University of Chicago, assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review,* January, 1943, pp. 86–99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology,* July, 1943, pp. 1–13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the YEAR BOOK.

Information found elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

THE TECHNIQUE USED

The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population,* Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population.* Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939,* Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas,* Table 2; (b) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (*average for year*)" from *16th Census*

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the category of employing suburbs, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the group of balanced suburbs. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities—the residential, the balanced, and the employing—but it should be remembered that this is an *index* of net daily migration to and from the city and not the *actual* net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: inde-

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of the United States, 1940, Census of Business, Vol. 1, *Retail Trade:* 1939, Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade;* (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society,* December, 1940, pp. 603–608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,* Table 7.

pendent (I)—city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)—central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

CLASSIFICATION BY RENT LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

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[3] A metropolitan district as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census is any urban area in which is located at least one city of 50,000 or more population in 1940. It includes such a city or cities and all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II-A in this YEAR BOOK for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE

In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on *employment in the city* as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

MANUFACTURING (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

WHOLESALE (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

RETAIL (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

DIVERSIFIED (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

Dormitory (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb in the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

Education Centers (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

Government Centers (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Mining Towns (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners *reside* that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing ratio of 53 per cent while the Southern California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

SUMMARY

More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region.[6] Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities

[6] For the total number of suburbs in each metropolitan region see Table II-B elsewhere in this Year Book.

are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

TABLE 1

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION*

	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Suburbs						Total†	
					Employing (E)		Balanced (B)		Dormitory (D)			
Geographic Region	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England*—Conn., Me , Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J N. Y., Pa.; *South*—Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D *West*—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were no available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the number of manufacturing and industrial cities becomes approximately equal to the number of diversified cities and retail trade centers. Some of these cities are the retail trade centers in agricultural states, carrying on some manufacturing designed primarily for the immediate region; others are farm towns which in recent years due to the decentralization of industry have acquired manufacturing and other functions; some are the newer highly industrialized cities such as the automobile or rubber manufacturing cities. Below 25,000 population there are more retail trade and diversified centers than industrial centers. This group contains many of the specialized industrial or manufacturing suburbs and the isolated rural trade centers. Three-fourths of the residential cities are under 25,000 population. Most of the single-function cities, such as education centers, resort towns, wholesale cities, mining towns, and transportation centers, are concentrated in this population group.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000

Metropolitan Status	Mining (Mg)	Transportation (T)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Education (S)	Government (G)	Dormitory (D)	Total
A. By Metropolitan Status													
Independent (I)	20	9	112	55	57	106	111	11	15	28	13	6	545
Central (C)	2	3	47	13	30	47	13	0	5	1	4	0	163
Suburbs:													
Employing (E)	1	0	88	10	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	109
Balanced (B)	6	0	20	11	7	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	62
Dormitory (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	160	162
Total cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
B. By Geographic Region													
Geographic Region													
New England	0	0	66	14	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	38	132
Middle Atlantic	14	3	84	20	21	18	10	0	1	1	2	47	221
South	6	2	38	5	28	60	60	5	12	8	6	15	245
East North Central	5	1	72	41	37	31	3	0	0	7	1	34	232
West North Central	1	4	4	9	3	24	25	1	1	7	3	7	89
West	3	2	3	0	5	21	36	7	6	8	6	25	122
Total all regions	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
C. By Population Group													
Population Group													
Over 500,000	0	0	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	3	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
100,000 to 250,000	0	0	18	6	10	9	4	0	1	0	3	3	54
50,000 to 100,000	1	2	30	12	10	21	10	0	4	2	1	13	106
25,000 to 50,000	3	1	57	25	24	28	25	4	5	4	0	26	202
10,000 to 25,000	25	9	157	46	42	87	95	9	10	25	14	124	643
Total all cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

This summary of governmental data for American cities includes all urban places of more than 5,000 population as listed in the 1940 enumeration by the Bureau of the Census, including eight unincorporated places defined as urban by the Bureau of the Census (see article "Urban Places and Population" elsewhere in this Year Book). Governmental data for all cities are presented in Tables IV and V and data on the economic classification for cities over 10,000 in Table IV. Governmental data were obtained directly from city officials but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking much of the information. The economic classification data in Table IV, based on information from the 1940 decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, are explained in the preceding article. The governmental information shown in Tables IV and V is summarized in this article.

Information on areas, formerly presented in this section, will be found elsewhere in this Year Book in a new summary on annexations made by cities in 1948. Table V continues to show the land areas for the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that almost three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C. which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (a little more than two-thirds of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 15.1 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 22.5 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in four population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, 10,000 to 25,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in 27 cities from March, 1948 to April, 1949. Twenty-three cities formerly operating under the mayor-council form of government are now under the manager plan: El Cerrito, Hawthorne, Lodi, Manhattan Beach, Merced, Monterey Park, and Torrance, California; Chariton, Iowa; Fair Lawn, New Jersey; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Durant, Oklahoma; Albany and Corvallis, Oregon; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina; Shelbyville, Tennessee; Paris and Waco, Texas; Hollidays Cove (now Weirton), Martinsville, and Richmond, Virginia; and Ellensburg, Washington. This list does not include cities of less than 5,000 which adopted the manager plan nor does it include places in which the plan becomes effective at a later date (see article on "Council-Manager Government" in this YEAR BOOK).

TABLE I

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
er 500,000..........	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
,000 to 500,000.....	23	9	39.1	8	34.8	6	26.1	...	...	...	...
,000 to 250,000.....	55	25	45.5	13	23.6	17	30.9	...	...	...	...
000 to 100,000......	106*	39	36.8	34	32.1	33	31.1	...	...	...	...
000 to 50,000.......	212*	106	50.0	41	19.3	60	28.3	4	1.9	1	0.5
000 to 25,000.......	662*	347	52.4	118	17.8	163	24.6	18	2.7	16	2.4
00 to 10,000........	962*	654	68.0	92	9.6	179	18.6	5	0.5	32	3.3
Cities Over 5,000...	2,033	1,193	58.7	306	15.1	458	22.5	27	1.3	49	2.4

Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight ncorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Three cities formerly operating under the commission form are also now under the council-manager plan: Santa Cruz, California; Meridian, Mississippi; and San Benito, Texas. Newport, New Hampshire, changed from the town meeting form to council-manager government. Troy, Alabama, changed from mayor-council form to commission form while Randolph t, Massachusetts, changed from town meeting form to representative town meeting government. Two cities formerly operating under the council-manager plan now have the mayor-council form: Augusta, Georgia, and Sylacauga, Alabama.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in more than one-half the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a small per cent of the cities.

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members in so far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in all but 15 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 60.8 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 10.1 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in three-fourths of the cases.[1]

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,193	1,184	93.9	5.5	0.6	10.1	79.4
Commission	306	305	83.3	15.4	1.3	75.6	7.9
Council-Manager	458	451	40.8	56.3	2.9	42.3	49.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	21	52.4	47.6	....	36.4	0.0
Town-Meeting	49	40	37.5	55.0	7.5	33.3	20.0
All cities over 5,000	2,033	2,001	78.8	19.9	1.3	24.8	60.8

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
		Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	501	71.1	1.4	3.8	23.7
Commission	199	8.0	...	0.5	91.5
Council-Manager	247	9.7	...	2.0	88.3
Rep. Town-Meeting	11	...	9.1	...	90.9
Town-Meeting	7	7.1	...	...	92.9
All Cities over 10,000	965	41.2	0.8	2.6	55.3

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[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. Since the president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes, the dagger after the total number of councilmen in Tables IV and V refers to the president in Ohio cities.

In mayor-council cities over 10,000 population, 71.1 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; almost 4 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1.4 per cent may only veto budget items; 24 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has no veto power (see Table 3).

The term of office of the mayor tends to be slightly shorter than the term of office of the council in all cities except commission cities as can be seen by comparing Table 4 with Table 7. Of the three chief forms of government, council-manager cities have the shortest average term of office for mayors.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,215	1,184	3.4	59.6	0.7	36.2	0.1	...
Commission	308	303	1.7	24.4	9.9	60.7	1.7	1.7
Council-Manager	433	432	21.1	54.2	3.2	20.8	0.2	0.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	25	68.0	...	32.0	...	...	...
Town-Meeting	51	45	71.1	6.7	22.2	...	...	...
All Cities over 5,000	2,033	1,989	9.3	51.1	3.5	35.3	0.4	0.4

Fifteen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; and Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 5) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Tables IV and V for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. In 56.6 per cent of the mayor-council cities candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 25.6 per cent of the commission cities, and in 19.5 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37.1 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all of the commission-governed cities and 72.1 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000..........	9-50	..	19	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000......	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000......	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-9	9	9
50,000 to 100,000.......	5-28	9	12	3-5	5	5	3-16	5	7
25,000 to 50,000........	4-32	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000........	2-28	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000.........	3-16	5	6	3-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000....	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to six with 40 of the 49 cities having three selectmen.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases inversely with the size of cities. In a few cities (mainly in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common. There is some tendency for the term of the council to become longer as the size of the city increases.

The terms of councilmen are seldom changed. In 1948, however, at least three cities which did not change their form of government increased the terms of their councilmen. These cities are: Franklin t, Massachusetts, from one year to three years; Marshall, Missouri, from two years to three years; and Coos Bay, Oregon, from two years to four years.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 8). Thirty-five cities increased the salaries of councilmen in 1948, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in the form of government.[2]

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,031 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
RMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
ayor-Council	1,215	1,215	56.6	43.4	1,193	37.1	39.9	23.0	58.3
ommission	308	308	25.6	74.4	306	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.2
ouncil-Manager	433	431	19.5	80.5	456	72.1	16.7	11.2	69.7
ep. Town-Meeting	26	26	30.8	69.2	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	59.3
own-Meeting	51	51	29.4	70.6	49	98.0	2.0	0.0	55.1
PULATION GROUPS:									
ver 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	23.1	53.8	23.1	30.8
50,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.1	73.9	23	56.6	21.7	21.7	26.1
00,000 to 250,000	55	55	36.4	63.6	55	52.7	23.6	23.6	38.2
0,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	63.2	15.1	21.7	46.2
5,000 to 50,000	212	212	40.6	59.4	212	54.7	22.6	22.6	51.4
0,000 to 25,000	662	662	46.4	53.6	662	58.0	27.9	14.1	57.6
,000 to 10,000	962	960	42.4	57.6	960	55.4	29.8	14.8	63.6
Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,031	43.1	56.9	2,031	56.3	27.6	16.1	58.1

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[2] Fifteen of these 35 cities have populations of more than 10,000; these 15 cities and their salary changes are: Brookline t, Massachusetts, $1,500 to $2,500; Columbia, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Fairfield, Alabama, $180 to $300; Lafayette, Louisiana, $3,600 to $5,400; Laredo, Texas, $600 to $1,200; Long Beach, California, $760 to $2,400; New Rochelle, New York, $2,000 to $2,500; Oswego, New York, $250 to $800; Phoenix, Arizona, $300 to $3,000; Quincy, Massachusetts, $500 to $1,000; Racine, Wisconsin, $600 to $900; Teaneck tp, New Jersey, $500 to $1,000; Tucson, Arizona, $600 to $2,400; Watertown, New York, $750 to $1,200; and Watertown, Wisconsin, $120 to $240. Twenty of these 35 cities have populations of 5,000 to 10,000; these cities and the salary increases for councilmen are: Barnesville, Ohio, $24 to $48; Canton t, Massachusetts, $300 to $600; Cushing, Oklahoma, $180 to $360; Duryea, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Easley, South Carolina, $180 to $300; East Peoria, Illinois, $400 to $600; Forrest City, Arkansas, $60 to $300; Hartsville, South Carolina, none to $300; Herkimer, New York, $300 to $500; Jasper, Indiana, $100 to $240; Lumberton, North Carolina, $60 to $150; Olyphant, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Prichard, Alabama, $300 to $600; Pulaski, Virginia, none to $60; Salem, Virginia, $300 to $600; Scotia, New York, $500 to $600; Southington, Connecticut, none to $2,000; Taylor, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Wilson, Pennsylvania, none to $300; and York, Nebraska, $100 to $160.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 40.9 per cent and 27.1 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Almost 43 per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people. The state law is another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,029 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,215	1,191	0.4	52.9	6.7	39.7	0.2	0.1
Commission	308	307	0.0	24.1	10.7	61.9	1.6	1.6
Council-Manager	433	455	0.2	41.3	11.4	44.6	0.9	1.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	27	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	51	49	38.8	4.1	55.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	38.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	39.2	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	49.0	3.6	47.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	39.6	1.9	58.5	0.0	0.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	45.3	4.2	48.0	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	660	3.0	43.6	11.8	40.2	0.5	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	960	1.4	44.5	12.4	40.6	0.6	0.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,029	1.7	44.1	10.3	42.8	0.5	0.6

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-five per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems and 47 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of all cities own an electric generation and/or distribution system, while only 4 per cent own a gas manufacturing and/or distribution system. Two per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate bus or street railway systems. Eighteen per cent own and operate a city auditorium (not a school auditorium). Almost 19 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 142 additional cities

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,016 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575
Median	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Upper Quartile	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,100
Highest	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile	970	5,000	1,090	.....	.....	1,090
Median	1,100	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	3,000
Upper Quartile	2,100	7,375	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	4,800	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	26	13	16	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,700	520	.....	.....	500
Median	510	4,350	980	.....	.....	760
Upper Quartile	758	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,800	6,000	4,000	.....	.....	6,000
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	41	34	30	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	250	3,000	288	.....	.....	300
Median	500	3,550	430	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile	600	4,125	1,000	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,000	7,200	3,000	.....	.....	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	108	47	51	4	1	211
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 600	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	120	650	.....	300
Median	300	2,000	300	900	600	600
Upper Quartile	515	3,000	720	1,375	.....	2,000
Highest	3,500	5,100	1,800	1,500	.....	5,100
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	367	125	131	16	16	655
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	30	855	0	274	100	60
Median	150	1,200	120	488	340	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	260	550	438	520
Highest	1,800	4,200	1,200	900	800	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	698	95	125	4	32	954
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	400	0	325	250	0
Median	100	600	66	450	300	120
Upper Quartile	200	1,000	163	500	475	260
Highest	720	3,000	1,200	500	1,500	3,000
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,261	322	360	24	49	2,016
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	600	0	313	200	6
Median	120	1,200	150	500	330	200
Upper Quartile	300	3,000	300	588	475	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 10.

over 5,000 lease their airports to the federal government or to private operators. Fifty-four municipalities over 5,000 population reported owning and operating newly acquired utilities although in the case of airports municipal ownership may have long preceded city operation, with the facility leased to private operators. Twenty cities over 5,000 began operating airports in 1948. Eight cities acquired water supply and distribution facilities in 1948; two cities, Winter Haven, Florida, and Tuscumbia, Alabama, started operating a water distribution system only; and Weslaco, Texas, inaugurated a new water supply plant to fill its previously owned distribution system. Nine cities opened up new sewage treatment plants; two cities acquired electric utilities, both generation and distribution; Pensacola, Florida, acquired a gas distribution system; and seven cities over 10,000 began operating new incinerators. City-operated auditoriums were opened in Mesa, Arizona; Owensboro, Kentucky; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Williston, North Dakota, inaugurated a bus system.[3]

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Assessor	338	16.6	1	2	6	9	28	113	179
Attorney	220	10.8	3	3	3	1	25	72	113
Auditor	281	13.8	0	4	5	4	22	73	173
Clerk	551	27.1	3	2	9	17	54	176	290
Controller	102	5.0	8	5	7	17	11	39	15
Engineer	10	0.5	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Police Chief	100	4.9	0	0	0	0	4	21	75
Public Works Director	53	2.6	0	0	0	0	2	21	30
Treasurer	831	40.9	6	2	13	31	84	281	414
Welfare Director	53	2.6	0	0	1	1	2	27	22
None of Above Elective	873	42.9	2	11	28	65	107	294	366
Cities Not Reporting	4	.2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Tables IV and V; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

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[3] The 20 cities operating airports for the first time in 1948 are: Bastrop, Louisiana; Brainerd, Minnesota; Brenham, Texas; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Cherokee, Louisiana; DeKalb, Illinois; Elk City, Oklahoma; Gainesville, Texas; Hammond, Louisiana; Independence, Kansas; Lawrenceville, Illinois; Lockhart, Texas; Marshall, Missouri; Michigan City, Indiana; North Adams, Massachusetts; Portales, New Mexico; Red Oak, Iowa; Sikeston, Missouri; Texas City, Texas; and Woodward, Oklahoma. The eight cities acquiring water supply and distribution systems in 1948 are: Breckenridge, Texas; Centerville, Iowa; Eagle Pass, Texas; Northampton, Pennsylvania; Norwich, New York; Richwood, West Virginia; Uhrichsville, Ohio; and Texarkana, Arkansas. The nine cities opening new sewage treatment plants are: Abington tp, Pennsylvania; Chickasha, Oklahoma; De Soto, Missouri; Fort Collins, Colorado; Marshfield, Wisconsin; Ogden, Utah; Plainview, Texas; Redwood City, California; and Winchester, Kentucky. The two cities acquiring electric utilities are Galion, Ohio, and Trinidad, Colorado. The seven cities over 10,000 with new incinerators are: Barberton and Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Corning, New York; Framingham, Massachusetts; Green Bay, Wisconsin; Staunton, Virginia; and Troy, New York.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent							
A	Auditorium	378	18.6	6	16	19	38	37	114	148
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	41	2.0	4	2	0	4	3	11	17
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib.	270	13.3	3	3	4	10	23	79	148
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	167	8.2	0	1	3	1	9	53	100
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	43	2.1	0	2	3	3	2	23	10
Gd	Gas Distribution only	43	2.1	0	1	2	2	3	9	26
I	Incinerator*	293	14.4	9	13	32	49	69	121	...
P	Port Facilities	81	4.0	8	8	11	5	14	24	11
R	Street Railway	11	0.5	6	2	0	1	0	2	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	972	47.8	8	13	29	41	95	332	454
T	Slaughterhouse	46	2.3	0	0	1	4	6	14	21
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,404	69.1	12	21	44	71	149	455	652
Wd	Water Distribution only	124	6.1	1	0	4	12	14	40	53
X	Airport	377	18.5	9	14	36	44	43	123	108
	Cities Having None of Above	241	11.9	0	0	0	6	10	73	152
	Cities Not Reporting	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

*Data for cities over 10,000 population only.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see article on pages 31 to 39.

Metropolitan Status

I—Independent city: not located in a metropolitan district as defined by the census.

C—Central city: central city of metropolitan district as defined by the census.

suburbs: city lies in a metropolitan district, as defined by the census, but is not a central city of the district.

B—Balanced suburb: the number of people who come to the city to work approximately balances the number who commute to other areas to work.

D—Dormitory suburb: most of the people who reside in the suburb work elsewhere.

E—Employing suburb: more people work in the city than live there.

Rent Level—relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

1—low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.

2—intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.

3—high: more than $10 above the average rent.

4—exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

Economic Base

G—Government center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.

Mg—Mining town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.

Mm—Manufacturing city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M—Industrial city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr—Diversified city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm—Diversified city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).

Rr—Retail trade center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

S—Education centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

T—Transportation center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.

W—Wholesale trade center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

X—Resort or retirement town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number *employed* in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments to the number of employed people who *live* in the city.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE 1,077 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1949

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 10,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities with population figures in italics have had a post-1940 federal census or estimate which is given in Table III elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. All governmental data were secured from local officials by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1948 and early in 1949. **Population, Per Cent Increase,** is shown to nearest whole figure, a minus sign indicates decrease, U the city was unincorporated in 1940, L less than one-half of 1 per cent. **Economic Classification**—for explanation of column headings see opposite page. Under **Form of Government, MC** indicates mayor-council, Mgr council-manager, Com commission; TM town-meeting; and RTM representative town-meeting. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; C indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; D that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and H that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: A indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of council; B veto the budget only; S veto ordinances only; N no veto power. **Number of Councilmen** includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; this is shown by a double dagger (‡) following the figure indicating the number of councilmen. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie (shown by dagger †) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under **Type of Election, NP** indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and **P** partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under **Salary of Councilmen,** annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)
A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities
A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport
Wd—Water Distribution only

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios		Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000													
icago, Ill.	3,397	1	C	Mr	56-46	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	IRWX
etroit, Mich.	*1,623*	4	C	Mm	54-54	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	BREIPSWX
os Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	22	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D4A	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EPWX
ew York, N. Y.	*7,455*	8	C	Mr	50-36	MC	D4A	17*	0	P4	5,000	C	BRIPSWX§*
iladelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	–1	C	Mr	57-49	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	7,500	CT	APSWXR§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	7	C	Mr	50-44	MC	D4A	19	1	P4	2,750	C	ISWXP§
Boston, Mass.	771	−1	C	Rm	70-30	MC	D4A	22	0	NP2	2,000	None	Wd
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	1	C	Mr	53-44	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	3,500	C	AIPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	−3	C	Mm	68-52	MC	D2A	33	0	NP2	3,000	None	ABEIPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	2	C	Mr	60-49	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	2,786	CTKL	APSWIX§
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	L	C	Rm	58-34	MC	D4A	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	-1	C	Mr	63-44	MC	D4..	29‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	AWX
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	L	C	Rm	56-21	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	*663*	36	C	G	29-9	*	....	..	..	3	9,000	*	ISW
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	12	C	Rm	85-30	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,200	L	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3	C	Rm	40-31	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1	C	Mr	66-47	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5	C	Rm	51-38	MC	D4A	7†	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13	C	Rm	49-22	Mgr	C2N	9	3	NP2	1,040	None	ISWXA§
Denver, Colo.	*322*	12	C	Rm	48-20	MC	D4A	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	32	C	Rm	42-23	MC	D2..	9‡	4	P2	3,600	C	AGISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6	C	Mr	58-42	MC	D4A	9	0	P4	600	K	X
Jersey City, N. J.	301	−5	C	Mm	42-53	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	-L	C	Rm	56-27	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2	3,600	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	4	C	Mr	54-45	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX§*
Memphis, Tenn.	293	16	C	Rm	42-28	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	6,000	None	AEdGdIPWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D2..	26	0	NP4‡	2,400	CT	AIWX§*S*
New Orleans, La.	*495*	8	C	Rm	44-26	Com	D4A	5‡	5	P4	6,000	A	AISWX
Newark, N. J.	430	−3	C	Mr	73-49	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	PR§W*S*X§*
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	6	C	Rm	46-30	Mgr	C2N	9	2	NP4‡	1,440	DA	APX*W*
Portland, Ore.	*305*	1	C	Rm	51-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AIPW
Providence, R. I.	254	L	C	Mm	77-57	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,000	None	IPSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	−1	C	Mm	66-58	Mgr	C2N	9	5	P4‡*	1,500	None	IPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	288	6	C	Rm	52-30	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	4,500	C	AWX§*S*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	10	C	Rr	41-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	6,000	None	ABEGISWX
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	1	C	Rm	54-26	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	4,800	CTKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	282	−3	C	Mr	58-49	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	ASWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	−4	C	Mm	67-60	MC	D2A	13	3	P2	1,500	None	ISWX
Albany, N. Y.	131	3	C	Rm	44-21	MC	D4..	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	L	C	Mm	71-67	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass.	111	−2	E2	Mm	70-59	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IW
Camden, N. J.	118	−1	E1	Mm	86-72	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	108	3	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14†	3	P2	600	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22	C	Mr	52-39	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	200	None	ISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7	C	Mm	210-56	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	5	C	Mm	67-57	Mgr	H4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12	C	Rm	48-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	−L	C	Rm	50-25	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	−4	C	Mm	52-65	MC	D2A	13	0	P2‡	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	1	C	M	58-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	IPSWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	L	C	Mm	76-73	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	IWX
Flint, Mich.	152	−3	C	Mm	83-71	Mgr	C2N	9	0	NP2	520	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3	C	Mr	54-47	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	EISWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9	C	Rm	44-24	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11	E1	Mm	82-76	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	IS
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	−3	C	M	65-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	AISW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1	C	Mr	62-48	Mgr	H2..	9	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	34	C	Rm	68-27	MC	D4A	18	0	NP4	780	TAK	EIPWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
ansas City, Kan.	121	–L	C	M	42-52	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
noxville, Tenn.	112	6	C	M	65-52	MC	D4..	7†	7	NP4‡*	1,200	None	EdGIWX
ong Beach, Calif.	*164*	16	D2	D	36-14	Mgr	C3N	9	9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGdPSWX
owell, Mass.	101	1	C	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
liami, Fla.	172	56	C	X	50-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	1,800	None	IPW
ashville, Tenn.	167	9	C	Rm	53-37	MC	D4A	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
ew Bedford, Mass.	110	–2	C	Mm	76-72	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	A	IWX
ew Haven, Conn.	161	–1	C	Mm	64-51	MC	D2..	33	0	P2	None	TK	PSX
orfolk, Va.	*144*	11	C	G	39-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	WX
klahoma City, Okla.	204	10	C	Rr	40-13	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
maha, Neb.	224	5	C	Rm	50-27	Com	C3N	7	7	NP3	4,500	None	ASXG*W*
aterson, N. J.	140	1	C	Mm	68-63	MC	D2A	12‡	1	P2‡	400	None	IW*
eoria, Ill.	105	L	C	Rm	46-33	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	520	TK	X
eading, Pa.	111	–1	C	M	65-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
ichmond, Va.	*193*	6	C	Mr	59-37	Mgr	C2..	9	9	NP2‡	1,200	None	AGIPSWX§
acramento, Calif.	*106*	13	C	G	44-19	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	AWP§X
alt Lake City, Utah.	150	7	C	Rr	47-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
an Diego, Calif.	*203*	37	C	G	33-22	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	L	SWX
cranton, Pa.	140	–2	C	Mr	54-40	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,800	C	IX
omerville, Mass.	102	–2	D1	D	33-46	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
outh Bend, Ind.	101	–3	C	Mm	69-63	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	W
pokane, Wash.	122	6	C	Rm	43-21	Com	CN	5	5	NP4‡	3,600	None	IWX
pringfield, Mass.	150	–0	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D2A	26*	8*	P2	None	TK	AISWd
yracuse, N. Y.	206	–2	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D4A	9	4	NP2‡*	1,500	DW	SX
acoma, Wash.	*109*	2	C	Mr	52-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,800*	C	EW
ampa, Fla.	108	7	C	Mr	61-43	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	1,800	AK	APISWX§*
renton, N. J.	125	1	C	Mm	65-57	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IPSW
ulsa, Okla.	142	1	C	Rr	36-14	Com	D2A	5‡	5	P2	3,600	D	ASWX
tica, N. Y.	101	–1	C	M	59-53	MC	..2A	17	0	P2	750	CTA	IWX
ichita, Kan.	115	4	C	Rr	44-19	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	ASXW*
ilmington, Del.	113	6	C	Mr	52-44	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	750	T	IPW
orcester, Mass.	194	–1	C	Mm	65-60	MC	D2A	41*	1	P2	None	None	AISWX
onkers, N. Y.	143	6	D2	D	34-48	Mgr	H2N	7	7	NP2	2,200	None	IW
oungstown, Ohio.	168	–1	C	M	61-57	MC	D2A	7†	0	P2	600	None	IWdX
50,000 to 100,000													
llentown, Pa.	97	5	C	Mm	74-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWX§*
ltoona, Pa.	80	–2	C	T	37-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
marillo, Tex.	52	20	C	Rr	34-8	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	520	None	AISWX
rlington County, Va.	57	14		(not an incorporated municipality)									
sheville, N. C.	51	2	C	Rr	40-14	Mgr	C2N	7	7	P2	300	None	AIWX
tlantic City, N. J.	64	–3	C	X	46-7	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	5,250	None	AIWX
ugusta, Ga.	66	9	C	Mr	46-43	MC	D3..	15‡	15	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
ustin, Tex.	88	66	C	Rr	31-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	None	None	EISWX
ayonne, N. J.	79	–11	B1	Mm	45-65	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	Wd
eaumont, Tex.	*59*	2	C	Rm	39-20	Mgr	D2N	16‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	AIPWX
erkeley, Calif.	*86*	4	D1	S	26-31	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
ethlehem, Pa.	58	1	C	Mm	87-78	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX§*
inghamton, N. Y.	78	2	C	Mr	56-48	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX*
rockton, Mass.	62	–2	E1	M	61-57	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	500	None	SW
edar Rapids, Iowa.	62	11	C	Mr	54-40	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AISWX
harleston, S. C.	*71*	15	C	Rm	40-28	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	110	None	ITW§X
harleston, W. Va.	68	12	C	Rr	43-12	MC	D4N	22†	5	P4	60	T	AI
hester, Pa.	59	0	E2	Mm	78-72	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	SW
icero, Ill.	65	–3	E1	Mm	65-80	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
leveland Hgts., Ohio.	55	8	D3	D	12-3	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	IWd
olumbia, S. C.	62	21	C	Rm	48-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,000	None	AWX§

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Columbus, Ga.	53	24	C	Mm	66-64	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	IPWX§
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	107	C	X	40-7	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	P2	1,500	None	GdISWX
Covington, Ky.	62	−5	D1	D	26-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1,500	None	IW
Davenport, Iowa	66	9	C	Rm	45-31	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	600	TAK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	26	E2	Mm	286-95	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	59	3	C	Mr	56-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
Durham, N. C.	60	16	C	Mm	62-53	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P4‡	480	None	ISWA§X§*
East Chicago, Ind.	55	−L	E1	Mm	125-90	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	400	K	SWd
East Orange, N. J.	69	1	D2	D	21-19	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	2	D1	D	38-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	−6	C	Rr	39-16	Com	D2N	4†	4	NP2	2,400	TA	SWXA*
Evanston, Ill.	65	4	D3	D	29-13	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IWd
Evansville, Ind.	97	−5	C	Mm	70-54	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	WX
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	16	C	Rm	64-23	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	*	A	ASWX
Galveston, Tex.	61	15	C	T	51-14	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	2,400	None	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	32	D2	D	28-13	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59	11	C	Mm	70-60	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	200	None	ISTWX*
Hamilton, Ohio	51	−3	C	Mm	62-66	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIW
Hammond, Ind.	70	9	B2	M	42-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	4	C	G	55-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	IW
Highland Park, Mich.	51	−4	B2	M	48-56	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,000	CTAK	IW
Hoboken, N. J.	50	−15	E1	Mm	83-62	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	−5	C	Mm	69-65	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	79	4	C	Mr	47-39	MC	D2N	13†	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J.	55	−3	D2	D	33-54	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS*
Jackson, Miss.	62	29	C	Rm	37-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	67	−1	C	Mm	90-64	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	X§
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	−1	C	M	70-51	Mgr	H2A	7	7	NP2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69	−2	D3	D	17-28	MC	D4A	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2	C	Mr	62-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	ISWX§
Lansing, Mich.	79	1	C	M	76-57	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§
Lawrence, Mass.	84	−1	C	Mm	93-76	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lincoln, Neb.	82	8	C	Rr	38-14	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	None	FWX
Little Rock, Ark.	*88*	8	C	Rm	45-23	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98	−4	E1	Mm	60-58	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	W
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1	E2	M	68-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IW
Macon, Ga.	58	8	C	Mr	51-43	MC	D2S	12†	12	NP2	600	None	AIWX§
Madison, Wis.	67	17	C	S	45-26	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	200	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	58	−L	B2	Mr	40-44	MC	D2A	28*	0	NP2	None	None	W
Manchester, N. H.	78	1	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14	0	P2	200	W	AIW
Medford, Mass.	63	6	D2	D	16-31	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	300	None	None
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	15	C	Rm	48-21	Com	C1N	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	78	18	C	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	10	D3	D	39-26	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	1,500	C	ISWd
New Britain, Conn.	69	1	C	Mm	63-75	MC	D2A	15	5	P2	300	CTK	ST§
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	8	D3	D	29-17	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	None	IS
Newton, Mass.	70	7	D3	D	27-44	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	I
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	3	C	Mm	61-66	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	ISWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66	3	D3	D	22-3	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4	240	K	IWd
Pasadena, Calif.	*82*	8	B2	Rr	41-8	Mgr	CN	7	0	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61	−3	E1	Mm	109-79	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW*
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	−2	E2	M	74-70	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	36	C	X	52-8	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	3,000	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	3	E1	Mm	84-72	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Portland, Me.	74	4	C	Rm	55-27	Mgr	C N	9	3	NP3	500	None	X
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	11	C	Rm	26-29	Mgr	D4N	9‡	1	NP4‡	900	TA	IW
Pueblo, Colo.	52	4	C	Rr	34-11	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4‡	4,032	None	ASX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Quincy, Mass.........76	5	B2	M	50-57	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2‡	1,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis..........67	−1	C	Mm	55-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	900	CTA	AISW
Roanoke, Va.........*69*	L	C	Rm	40-22	Mgr	D1N	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	TA	IWX
Rockford, Ill.........85	−1	C	Mm	67-63	MC	D4A	20†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.......83	3	C	Mm	68-60	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	WA§X*
St. Joseph, Mo.......76	−7	C	Rm	47-31	MC	D4A	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla...61	50	C	X	32-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	BGPISWX§
San Jose, Calif.......*68*	19	C	Rm	60-38	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	AX§
Santa Monica, Calif...*54*	44	B2	Mr	48-45	Mgr	C4..	7	7	NP4	600	None	ABPWdX
Savannah, Ga........96	13	C	Rr	34-11	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	260	None	AWX
Schenectady, N. Y...88	−9	C	M	61-58	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISWd
Shreveport, La.......98	28	C	Rr	34-16	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa.....82	4	C	Rm	53-29	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AWX
Springfield, Ill........76	5	C	Rm	45-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	EWX§
Springfield, Mo......61	7	C	Rm	46-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGSX
Springfield, Ohio.....71	3	C	Mm	63-63	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ASWX§
Stockton, Calif.......*55*	14	C	Rm	54-20	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASP§X
Terre Haute, Ind.....63	−L	C	Rm	50-26	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan.........68	6	C	Rm	41-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y...........70	−3	C	M	58-54	MC	D4A	17	0	P4	500	CT	IWX§
Union City, N. J.....56	−4	B1	M	50-50	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa..57	21	..	..	.....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Waco, Tex............56	6	C	Rm	43-21	Mgr	C1..	7‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	ISWX
Waterbury, Conn.....99	−1	C	Mm	66-71	MC	D2A	15†	15	P2	500	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa.......52	12	C	Mm	64-56	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	TA	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va.....61	−1	C	Mr	67-44	Mgr	C4N	9	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....86	−1	C	Mg	63-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IX
Winston-Salem, N. C.80	6	C	Mm	85-68	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	P2	None	None	AISTW
York, Pa.............57	3	C	Mm	82-63	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.........27	15	I	Rr	42-13	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	260	None	STWX
Alameda, Calif.......*36*	4	D2	D	18-36	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	480	DT	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M...35	33	I	Rr	44-8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La........27	18	I	Rm	38-21	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX
Alexandria, Va.......*34*	39	D1	D	19-14	Mgr	H3N	7	7	NP2	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif......*39*	32	D2	D	33-36	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.........27	−L	I	Mm	115-87	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alton, Ill.............31	4	B2	Mr	50-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y....33	−4	I	Mm	82-78	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	600	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind........42	4	I	Mm	91-73	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.....30	11	I	S	50-30	MC	D2..	15	0	P2‡	None	K	SWX
Anniston, Ala.........26	14	I	Mm	61-66	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,100	None	WX§
Appleton, Wis........28	13	I	Mr	56-49	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	480	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass....40	11	D2	D	14-7	RTM	D1N	3	3	NP3‡	600	TAKSW	None
Ashland, Ky..........30	2	C	Mm	65-55	MC	D4A	18	6	P2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.........36	−3	I	Mm	67-61	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill............47	1	I	Mr	45-45	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IW
Bakersfield, Calif.....*29*	12	I	Rr	51-8	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me..........30	4	I	Rm	51-21	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Baton Rouge, La.....35	13	I	S	41-10	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich...43	−L	I	Mm	69-59	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich......48	1	C	M	58-56	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	520	None	EdWX*
Belleville, Ill..........28	−L	B2	M	49-60	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J........28	4	D1	D	32-70	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash....29	−5	I	Rm	49-30	MC	D2N	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	WX
Belmont t, Mass.....27	24	E3	Rr	90-3	RTM	C...	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Beloit, Wis	25	7	I	Mm	73-66	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif	37	13		(not an incorporated municipality)									
Berwyn, Ill	48	3	D2	D	9-3	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass	26	2	B2	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	9‡	3	NP2	300	None	X§W*
Beverly Hills, Calif	*27*	54	B4	Rr	53-8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J	42	9	E2	Mm	61-75	MC	D2A	7‡	1	P2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill	33	6	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise City, Idaho	26	21	I	Rr	46-7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	X
Bristol, Conn	30	6	E2	Mm	76-85	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass	50	5	D4	D	24-9	RTM	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif	*34*	106	E2	Mm	56-75	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	26	−3	I	Mr	58-44	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	2,800	None	AWXP
Burlington, Vt	28	12	I	Rm	54-33	MC	D2A	12	0	P2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont	37	−6	I	Mg	35-8	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	360	T	X§
Central Falls, R. I	25	−3	B1	Mm	41-72	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150*	None	S
Chelsea, Mass	41	−10	E1	Mm	57-55	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass	42	−5	E1	Mm	57-82	MC	D2A	9	..	NP2	None	TK	AEW
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	6	I	Mr	55-40	Mgr	C2..	9	0	P2	150	None	IW
Clifton, N. J	49	4	D1	D	36-74	Mgr	C4N	7	7	NP4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26	2	I	Mr	51-49	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	240	TA	APX§
Colorado Springs Colo	37	11	I	Rr	43-8	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdswx§
Concord, N. H	27	8	I	Rm	38-39	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	150*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	−1	C	T	32-14	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	250	DTAEL	IWX§
Cranston, R. I	47	10	D2	D	29-67	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md	39	5	I	Rm	41-30	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,200	None	IWX§
Danville, Ill	37	L	I	Rm	46-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	I
Danville, Va	*33*	47	I	W	45-16	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	240	TA	EGWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	44	5	I	M	56-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	−L	D2	D	19-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I	32	7	D2	D	20-28	MC	C2N	9	9	P2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa	34	−3	E2	Mr	67-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,250	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis	31	17	I	M	61-54	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	5,100	None	ASWX§
Elgin, Ill	38	7	I	M	55-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdIW
Elkhart, Ind	33	2	I	Mm	64-65	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y	45	−5	I	Mr	69-48	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	25	−2	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	420	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla	28	6	I	Rr	40-16	Mgr	D2N	7	1	P4*	..	None	AISWX§
Everett, Mass	47	−3	B1	Mm	42-66	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash	30	−1	I	Mr	58-44	Com	H4N	3	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fargo, N. D	33	14	I	W	45-10	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fitchburg, Mass	42	3	I	Mm	70-64	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	ASWX
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	3	I	Mr	54-45	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark	37	16	I	Mr	59-43	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,500	None	ITWX
Gadsden, Ala	37	54	I	Mm	82-77	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,000	None	AWX§
Galesburg, Ill	29	L	I	Rm	41-27	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J	28	−6	B1	Mm	50-83	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont	30	4	I	Rr	35-9	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis	46	24	I	Rm	58-37	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	ISW
Greenville, S. C	35	19	I	Rm	59-32	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2	900	None	WX§*
Hackensack, N. J	26	7	B2	Rr	49-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md	32	5	I	Mr	68-49	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	−11	E1	Mm	151-87	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Haverford tp, Pa	28	29	..	..	....	MC	H2N	9	0	P4‡	600	DT	IS*
Haverhill, Mass	47	−4	C	Mm	65-66	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa	38	3	I	Mg	65-52	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	X§
High Point, N. C	38	5	I	Mm	89-78	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	56	None	EdISTWX*
Huntington Pk., Calif	*29*	17	B2	Rm	46-31	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	11	I	Rr	48-17	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2‡*	...	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	55	D2	D	23-20	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	50	−10	I	M	65-52	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2‡	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	−6	I	Mm	66-62	MC	D2A	12	6	NP2	600	None	ESWX§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	1	I	Rm	55-39	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdWX*
Joliet, Ill.	42	−2	I	Mr	59-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	37	11	I	Rm	56-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kearny, N. J.	39	−3	E1	Mm	80-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	None	W*
Kenosha, Wis.	49	−3	C	Mm	73-71	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	IPSW
Kingston, N. Y.	29	2	I	Mr	59-48	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	350	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	34	3	I	Mm	76-63	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	43	8	I	Mr	55-46	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	480	TK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind.	29	10	I	S	47-31	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39	20	I	Rr	26-7	MC	D2A	8	0	NP2	1,200	TAKPL	ISWX
Lebanon, Pa.	27	6	I	Mm	90-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me.	39	10	I	Mm	67-66	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	WX*§
Lexington, Ky.	49	8	I	Rr	47-4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	AISX§*
Lima, Ohio	45	6	I	M	59-51	MC	D4A	7	1	NP4	600	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44	−1	I	Mm	77-75	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	600	DTL	W
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lubbock, Tex.	32	55	I	Rr	42-11	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynchburg, Va.	*45*	10	I	Mm	69-58	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	500	TA	IWX§
Mansfield, Ohio	37	11	I	Mm	73-63	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
Marion, Ind.	27	9	I	M	74-58	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	SW
Marion, Ohio	31	−1	I	M	50-56	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	125	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27	16	I	Rm	52-37	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	250	TA	ISWX
Massillon, Ohio	27	1	B2	Rm	44-44	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	420	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	3	D2	D	21-49	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass.	25	9	D2	D	18-25	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	A
Meriden, Conn.	39	3	E1	Mm	65-73	MC	D2..	20†	0	P4‡	None	CTK	ASWX§
Meridian, Miss.	35	11	I	Mr	44-45	Mgr	D4N	11‡	4	P4	600	None	W
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	331	C	X	41-2	Mgr	C.N	7	7	NP4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26	−1	I	Mm	63-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	26	8	E1	Mm	57-63	MC	D2A	9†	9	P4‡	None	TK	ISTW
Middletown, Ohio	31	4	C	Mm	81-73	Com	C.N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX§
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	−1	E2	Mm	55-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	35	7	C	M	53-54	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La.	28	9	I	Rr	46-19	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	40	−5	D3	D	22-5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	50	7	I	Mm	83-66	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	S
Muskegon, Mich.	*48*	15	I	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	IPSW
Muskogee, Okla.	32	1	I	Rm	41-20	Mgr	D2N	17‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	AIWX
Nashua, N. H.	33	5	I	Mm	78-77	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	None	A	X§
New Albany, Ind.	25	−2	B1	M	53-55	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	−4	E1	Mm	87-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IPW
New Castle, Pa.	48	−2	I	M	74-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	ISX§
New London, Conn.	30	3	I	Rm	40-32	Mgr	C1N	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	31	3	I	M	53-53	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	WX§
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	2	I	Mr	61-49	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky.	31	3	D1	D	33-30	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	31	11	D3	D	22-6	MC	D2N	25‡*	1	P2	None*	None	IW
Newport News, Va.	*37*	8	C	Mm	83-62	Mgr	C2N	5	5	P4‡	1,200	TA	IPW
Norristown, Pa.	38	7	B2	M	52-51	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	−3	..	..	....	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn.	40	11	I	Mm	61-73	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	ISE*W*
Norwood, Ohio	34	2	E2	Mm	58-73	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Ogden, Utah	44	9	I	Rm	49-25	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	SWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Orange, N. J.	36	1	D2	D	35-39	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS*
Orlando, Fla.	37	34	I	Rr	42-7	MC	D3..	5‡	5	NP3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	−3	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	12	I	M	54-51	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	IWX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30	33	I	Mr	51-47	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	3,600	None	AEWX§
Paducah, Ky.	34	1	I	Mr	49-43	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	2	I	Rm	44-27	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	WX§
Pensacola, Fla.	37	19	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	−5	E1	Mm	84-70	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	EISW
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	7	I	Mm	69-54	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	TA	WX§
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	L	I	Mm	61-63	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	250	K	ISWX§
Plainfield, N. J.	37	9	B2	Rm	41-38	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	*46*	−9	C	D	25-8	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2	None	None	IPW
Port Huron, Mich.	33	5	I	Rm	45-39	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	250	None	W
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	−5	I	M	65-53	Mgr	C2N	6	6	NP2	600	DL	IWX§
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	1	I	Mr	57-46	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	IW
Quincy, Ill.	40	3	I	Mr	56-42	MC	D2A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	ISWX
Raleigh, N. C.	47	26	I	Rr	38-18	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	200	None	AIWX*§
Revere, Mass.	34	−4	D1	D	20-14	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35	8	I	M	60-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	ESX§
Riverside, Calif.	*35*	17	I	W	36-7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26	28	I	X	29-7	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESWX§
Rock Island, Ill.	43	13	C	Mm	57-62	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	ISWP§
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	19	I	W	56-25	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX§
Rome, Ga.	26	20	I	Mm	60-63	Mgr	D4N	9	0	NP4	200	None	AWX§
Rome, N. Y.	34	6	C	Mm	61-68	MC	D2A	7	0	P2‡	750	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	*25*	10	D2	D	24-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡*	300	None	W
Salem, Mass.	41	−5	E2	Mm	59-58	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	31	18	I	Rm	58-39	Mgr	D2A	8‡	1	NP4	None	T	WX
San Angelo, Tex.	26	2	I	Rr	42-6	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABISX
San Bernardino, Calif.	*44*	16	I	Rr	38-6	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	5	B1	Rr	42-9	MC	C2N	5	0	NP4	300	TKPL	WS*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	*35*	4	I	X	40-4	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	600	AL	SWX
Sharon, Pa.	26	−1	E2	M	74-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	IS
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4	I	M	63-58	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AIPSW
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	22	I	Rm	51-32	Com	D5..	3‡	3	NP5‡	3,600	None	AESWX
South Gate, Calif.	*27*	37	D2	D	25-44	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	12	I	Rm	58-37	Mgr	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	IWX
Stamford, Conn.	48	3	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	7†	7	P2	None	None	IS
Steubenville, Ohio	38	6	I	M	68-57	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IPWd
Superior, Wis.	35	−3	C	Mg	37-11	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Taunton, Mass.	37	L	I	Mm	56-63	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	53	..	..	....	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	27	4	I	Mm	69-77	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	37	13	I	X	41-6	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	2,400	None	ISWX
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	33	I	S	35-18	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
Tyler, Tex.	28	65	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
University City, Mo.	33	28	D4	D	11-12	Mgr	D4.	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	None	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	2	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	43	4	B2	M	53-58	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	29	24	D2	D	26-56	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	IWd
Washington, Pa.	26	7	E2	Mr	63-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35	2	E2	Mm	65-62	RTM	C1..	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	None
Watertown, N. Y.	33	4	I	Rm	47-31	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	EWX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34	2	B2	Mr	47-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Wausau, Wis.	27	15	I	M	59-53	MC	D4A	18†	0	NP4	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	31	D3	D	14-27	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	900	TAKL	IW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
West Allis, Wis.	36	5	E2	Mm	79-84	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	1200	AKLT	IWd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	35	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	7	0	P2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30	16	..	..	....	TM	D2..	3‡	3	P2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J.	39	6	B1	Mm	49-56	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	26	6	D2	D	28-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	27	I	X	30-7	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	P	IPT§
White Plains, N. Y.	40	13	B3	Rr	40-13	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	3	I	Rm	41-21	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	120	None	AISWX
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	1	D3	D	19-9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Williamsport, Pa.	44	−3	I	Mm	72-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C.	*33*	4	I	Rm	42-24	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	IW
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	8	..	..	....	MC	D2A	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	−L	E2	Mm	70-74	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	8	B2	Mm	49-69	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	27	23	I	Rr	64-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	38	3	I	Mr	54-42	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	150	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	3	I	Rr	44-9	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	...	None	WX
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	−13	I	Mr	61-50	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa.	21	12	..	..	....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Ada, Okla.	15	35	I	Rr	37-11	Mgr	C2..	5	1	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Adams t, Mass.	13	−1	I	Mm	68-85	Rtm	..3N	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	AW
Adrian, Mich.	*14*	9	I	M	60-54	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	TK	ASWX
Albany, Calif.	*11*	34	D2	D	8-83	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TAKPL	None
Albany, Ga.	19	31	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	D2N	7‡	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	20	I	Rr	42-23	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Alliance, Ohio	22	−3	E1	M	56-54	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich.	13	5	I	M	58-65	Mgr	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	PW
Ambridge, Pa.	19	−6	E2	Mm	80-74	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Ames, Iowa	13	22	I	S	34-5	Mgr	D2A	6†	2	NP2	35	T	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	−9	E2	Mm	81-79	TM	H1A	3	3	NP1	403	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont.	11	−12	I	Rr	22-14	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	*11*	L	B1	W	47-16	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdWS*
Anderson, S. C.	19	35	I	Rm	44-37	MC	D2N	8‡	1	P2	300	None	ISTX§*
Andover t, Mass.	11	12	E3	Mm	95-84	TM	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	13	4	B2	G	37-4	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	19	−4	E1	Mm	68-80	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla.	17	7	I	Rr	36-10	Mgr	C4N	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX§*
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	−9	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	40-85	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	−2	E1	Rr	71-16	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	12	12	I	Mm	71-66	MC	D2N	5	1	NP2	150	KL	ISW
Ashland, Wis.	11	5	I	Rm	39-22	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2	100	T	WX§
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	−8	I	T	46-38	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	100	None	BPS
Astoria, Ore.	10	L	I	Rm	52-37	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan.	13	−3	I	Rm	54-38	Mgr	C2N	3	3	NP4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	21	14	I	S	44-42	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	360	KL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	11	5	I	Mm	66-73	TM	H1A	3	3	NP3‡	330	TAKSW	AW
Attleboro, Mass.	22	1	E2	M	86-85	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	300	TK	W
Auburn, Me.	20	7	I	Mm	85-84	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X§*
Augusta, Me.	19	13	I	Mm	53-62	MC	D1A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn.	18	49	I	Mm	66-67	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24	L	E2	Mm	83-80	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	210	DTL	ISW
Barre, Vt.	11	−4	I	Mr	63-49	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX*
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	10	I	Mg	27-13	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	240	None	SWX§
Batavia, N. Y.	17	−1	I	M	59-57	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	500	TL	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bath, Me.	10	12	I	Mm	89-79	Mgr	C1..	14	0	P2	None	None	AWB§
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5	I	Mm	58-74	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	750	None	W
Beatrice, Neb.	11	6	I	Rm	46-24	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdwdx§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	5	I	Mm	64-63	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	–L	I	Mr	64-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	*13*	37	I	Rr	45-9	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	–5	I	Mr	64-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX§
Bell, Calif.	*11*	43	D1	D	21-19	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	14	4	B2	Rm	44-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2	D3	D	14-3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Bend, Ore.	10	13	I	D	26-5	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX§
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	8	I	M	71-55	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2‡	...	None	WX*
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	17	D2	D	16-29	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19	–5	I	Mm	52-64	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	13	4	I	Mm	64-74	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	23	10	B2	Mg	48-58	Mgr	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	AEdIWd
Biddeford, Me.	20	12	I	Mm	75-76	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	13	–8	I	Rr	42- 5	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX
Billings, Mont.	*23*	42	I	Rr	47- 9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	240	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17	18	I	Mm	48-51	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	SW
Birmingham, Mich.	*11*	17	D3	D	24-10	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP3‡	265	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15	40	I	G	34- 7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	*21*	15	I	S	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SWX
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1	D1	D	30-46	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	W
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	7	I	Rr	39-15	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	260	None	IS
Blytheville, Ark.	*11*	6	I	Rr	52-19	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	15	4	I	Mm	53-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	WX§
Boone, Iowa	12	4	I	Rr	34-12	MC	D2S	7†	2	P2	50	TA	SWX
Borger, Tex.	10	53	I	Mg	46-12	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2	120	None	WS
Boulder, Colo.	13	16	I	S	32- 9	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	18	I	Rr	42-15	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	SWEd*
Braddock, Pa.	18	–5	B1	Rm	46-23	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Bradford, Pa.	18	–8	I	Mg	48-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	WX§
Brainerd, Minn.	12	18	I	T	44-21	MC	D2S	10†	0	NP4‡	50	TAL	EdSWX*
Braintree t, Mass.	16	4	D2	D	16-18	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAWK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	12	12	I	D	29- 7	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Bremerton, Wash.	15	49	I	Rr	26- 4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	APW
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	2	I	M	66-59	MC	D3..	7†	7	P3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	12	1	E1	Mm	71-78	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11	–7	B1	Mm	53-82	MC	C2N	4†	4	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14	17	I	M	62-54	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX*
Brookfield, Ill	11	8	D2	D	7- 9	Mgr	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Brownsville, Tex.	22	L	I	Rr	35-10	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13	5	I	Rr	44-13	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	240	P	Gdswdx
Brunswick, Ga.	15	7	I	Mr	43-37	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	X§*
Bryan, Tex.	12	52	I	Rr	26- 5	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	20	D3	D	24- 4	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	SWd
Burlington, N. J.	11	1	E1	Mm	75-74	MC	D3A	12	0	P3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	25	I	Mm	124-77	Mgr	C2N	5	5	P2	200	None	IWX§
Butler, Pa.	24	4	I	Rm	52-32	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,600	CT	IS
Cairo, Ill.	14	7	I	Rm	34-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	EGP
Calumet City, Ill.	13	8	D1	D	24-32	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	18	I	Mm	70-55	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	–7	I	Mr	60-50	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	WX§
Campbell, Ohio	14	–6	E1	Mm	214-97	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	420	DTL	Wd
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	L	E2	Mm	96-76	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	–1	I	Mr	52-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	*19*	20	I	M	53-51	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	X
Carbondale, Pa.	19	−3	B2	Mg	38-36	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	14	11	I	Mm	78-65	Mgr	D4S	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	13	1	D2	D	37-44	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	12	−10	E1	Mm	88-84	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	9	I	M	61-52	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	18	8	I	Rr	40-18	MC	..2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16	30	I	Mg	43-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	8	I	M	68-57	MC	D4N	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EISW
Champaign, Ill.	23	15	I	S	48-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10	−1	I	Rr	30- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEGdswx§
Charleroi, Pa.	11	−4	E1	Mr	63-47	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W§
Charlottesville, Va.	*19*	27	I	Rm	44-28	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	GISW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	21	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	30	I	T	32- 7	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	PWX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	1	E1	Mm	75-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14	L	I	Rr	43-15	Mgr	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	None	...	SWX
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	10	I	M	64-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	9	I	Rm	43-40	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	99-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12	−2	I	Mm	59-68	Mgr	C.N	9	3	NP2	None	None	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	21	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AEIWX§
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	28	I	Mr	51-36	MC	D2..	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13	36	D4	D	20- 4	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	540	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	10	33	I	X	....	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
Cleburne, Tex.	11	−9	I	T	38- 7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	24	I	Mm	93-75	Com	D6..	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	11	D2	D	12-15	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12	−3	E1	Mm	71-73	TM	..3..	3	3	P3	600	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10	25	I	X	39- 7	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Coatesville, Pa.	14	−4	I	Mm	89-68	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	21	I	Rr	31- 7	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	7	I	Rm	43-33	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	−6	E1	Mm	59-77	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
Collingswood, N. J.	13	−L	D2	D	16- 1	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18	23	I	S	34-17	MC	D4B	8†	0	P2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX§
Columbia, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	72-70	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	34	I	Mr	56-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	EdW
Columbus, Ind.	12	18	I	Mm	85-61	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WdX§
Columbus, Miss.	14	27	I	M	38-51	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	200	None	AEdTW
Compton, Calif.	*16*	29	D1	D	30-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
Concord, N. C.	16	32	I	Mm	84-77	MC	D4N	6†	1	P4	100	None	EdISW
Connellsville, Pa.	14	2	I	T	46-19	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	X
Connersville, Ind.	13	1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	−L	E2	Mm	55-80	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	45-63	MC	D4..	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16	3	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	200	T	ISW
Corsicana, Tex.	15	L	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	ISWX
Cortland, N. Y.	16	6	I	Mm	77-66	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	TA	SWX§
Coshocton, Ohio	12	6	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	16	..	..	....	MC	C3N	5	5	P3‡	400	TK	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	7	I	Mr	90-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESX
Cudahy, Wis.	11	−1	E1	Mm	108-88	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	720	TKL	Wd
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	3	D1	D	10-	MC	..2N	5	5	P2	125	TAK	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	4	D2	D	20-28	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Dalton, Ga.	10	28	I	Mm	126-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Danbury, Conn.	22	L	I	Mm	86-68	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Danvers t, Mass.	14	9	D1	D	28-50	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa.	10	4	D1	D	32-40	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	36	I	X	32 -9	Mgr	C2N	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABISWX§
Decatur, Ala.	17	7	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdISWX
Decatur, Ga.	17	25	D2	D	16- 3	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW§
Dedham t, Mass.	16	3	D2	D	18-16	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.	13	14	I	D	22- 2	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX§
Denison, Tex.	16	13	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.	11	17	I	S	36- 9	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	AESWX§
Derby, Conn.	10	−5	B1	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12	−7	B2	Mg	21-46	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15	34	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13	28	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12	44	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dixon, Ill.	11	8	I	Mr	61-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SX
Donora, Pa.	13	−5	E1	Mm	101-82	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	I
Dormont, Pa.	13	−2	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	17	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H.	15	10	I	Mm	78-71	Mgr	C2..	9	9	P4	200	None	None
Dover, N. J.	10	5	I	M	65-54	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	12	4	I	Rm	47-27	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	−1	I	Mm	72-71	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	500	TAEL	ESWX§
Dunmore, Pa.	23	2	D2	D	25-55	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	−3	E2	Mm	88-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.	10	34	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	C2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	15	I	Rm	58-40	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	240	None	EWX
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	9	..	....	....	MC	D2N	17†	0	P2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio.	24	1	I	Rm	43-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill.	12	22	E2	Mm	124-85	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.	12	30	B1	Mm	43-60	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIWS*
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	−9	E1	Mm	70-83	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3	550	TAK	ASW
Ecorse, Mich.	13	4	E1	Mm	182-93	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	1,200	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif.	*10*	19	I	W	51-10	MC	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark.	*16*	−3	I	Rr	42-18	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	X§
El Dorado, Kan.	10	−3	I	Rr	34- 6	Mgr	H2N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.	10	7	I	Rr	36-11	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SWX§
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	15	I	Rm	36-20	Mgr	D4A	8†	8	NP4	120	None	EdWX§
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	L	I	Mm	108-79	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	10	D3	D	16- 4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	22	D2	D	12-..	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Elwood, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	SW
Emporia, Kan.	13	−6	I	S	41- 6	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	ASWX
Endicott, N. Y.	18	9	E2	Mm	147-86	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	EdX*
Englewood, N. J.	19	7	D3	D	25- 8	MC	D2N	5	1	P3‡	300	None	IS
Escanaba, Mich.	15	2	I	Rr	40-19	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGSWX§
Euclid, Ohio	18	40	E2	Mm	62-87	MC	D2A	7†	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	21	10	I	S	47-24	Mgr	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Eureka, Calif.	*17*	8	I	Rm	51-35	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWPX§
Fairfield, Ala.	12	6	D2	D	16-29	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	300	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	−L	D1	D	31-70	RTM	..3..	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	−L	I	Rm	50-40	Com	C4N	4	4	P4	3,125	None	IWdX
Faribault, Minn.	15	14	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IWX§
Farrell, Pa.	14	−3	E1	Mm	179-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	34	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	200	None	EdWT§X§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	16	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D1A	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdSWdX§
Ferndale, Mich.	*23*	8	D2	D	18-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20	5	I	Mr	54-48	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	29	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	15	28	I	Rm	42-41	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdW
Florence, S. C.	16	9	I	Rm	39-14	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	ISWX
Forest Park, Ill.	15	2	D2	D	28-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	EdIW
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	7	I	S	38- 6	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	None	ERSW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	5	I	Rr	46-20	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	ISWX
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	108	I	X	29- 8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISWX
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	2	I	Mr	42-47	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	17	I	X	31- 8	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4	300	None	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	−2	I	Rr	44-19	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	10	D3	D	14-	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP2	75	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	13	5	I	M	59-55	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23	5	E2	M	60-61	TM	...	3	3	P3‡	500	TKSW	AISW
Frankfort, Ind.	14	12	I	Rm	44-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	11	−1	I	G	53-50	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	EW
Frederick, Md.	16	10	I	Mr	63-45	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	600	K	ISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	*10*	48	I	Mr	62-41	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
Freeport, Ill.	22	2	I	Mr	55-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	20	32	D2	D	30-13	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	12	4	I	Rr	42-13	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX§
Fremont, Ohio	15	10	I	M	69-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Fullerton, Calif.	*10*	−4	E	W	62-23	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX§S*
Fulton, N. Y.	13	7	I	Mm	87-79	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	500	None	AWX
Gainesville, Fla.	14	32	I	S	37-14	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
Gainesville, Ga.	10	19	I	M	70-53	Mgr	C2N	3	0	NP3‡	None	None	WX
Garden City, N. Y.	11	56	D4	D	36-44	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass.	20	4	I	Mm	80-78	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	AWX§
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	9	I	D	15-60	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	21	25	I	Mm	71-67	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y.	16	−3	I	M	63-54	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	144	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	9	D2	D	38-34	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	2	I	Mr	62-47	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	600	TA	SWX§
Gloucester, Mass.	24	−1	B2	M	41-52	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	−1	B1	Mm	41-57	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	1	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	15	I	Mr	62-39	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	P2	200	None	IWdX§
Goshen, Ind.	11	9	I	Mm	70-67	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	18	I	Rr	39 -8	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	...	None	AIPSWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19	6	I	Rr	44- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	22	I	Rr	50- 6	Mgr	C2N	7	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill.	23	−9	E1	Mm	88-79	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	16	31	I	S	44- 8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	520	TK	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	1	I	Rm	51-43	RTM	D1..	3	3	P3	...	TAKW	ASWB*
Greensburg, Pa.	17	1	E2	Rm	70-40	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, Miss.	21	41	I	Mr	39-41	MC	D4N	6†	2	NP4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenville, N. C.	*13*	38	I	W	83-11	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGWP*
Greenville, Tex.	14	13	I	Rm	50-24	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	15	33	I	Rr	36- 9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	750	None	EX
Greenwood, S. C.	13	18	I	M	53-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2	120	None	EdGISWX§*
Gretna, La.	11	14	D1	D	18-30	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	13	28	I	Mm	61-57	Mgr	..1A	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWT*X§
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	13	D4	D	9- 4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	Wd
Gulfport, Miss.	15	21	I	Rm	49-30	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	5	I	Rr	38-10	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	1	None	WX
Hannibal, Mo.	21	−8	I	Mm	63-62	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3	1	None	EdSW
Hanover, Pa.	13	11	I	Mm	100-72	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	−8	..	..	....	MC	H2N	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	S

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Harlingen, Tex	13	10	I	Rr	46- 8	Mgr	D2..	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX§
Harrisburg, Ill	11	−2	I	Mg	43-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J	14	−9	E1	Mm	204-90	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa	13	6	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	0	P4‡	400	DTK	None
Harvey, Ill	18	9	E1	Mm	62-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb	15	−2	I	Rr	46-20	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	13	I	Rm	43-37	Com	D4N	2†	2	P4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J	13	6	D1	D	22-59	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont	15	28	I	G	33-11	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y	21	65	B2	Rr	49- 3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Henderson, Ky	13	13	B1	Mr	52-39	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn	16	5	I	Mg	33- 4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1,800	T	EGISTWX
Hickory, N. C	13	83	I	Mm	98-76	Mgr	D1N	6†	0	NP2‡	260	None	SWX§
Highland Park, Ill	14	19	D4	D	21- 6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	810	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex	10	22	D4	D	6	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J	19	5	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M	11	1676	I	Mg	28- 5	MC	D2S	8†	8	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich	15	2	I	Mm	79-63	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	ESW
Homestead, Pa	19	−6	D2	D	31- 9	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	9	I	Rm	39-23	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P2‡	1,800	None	EdSW
Hoquiam, Wash	11	−15	I	Mm	61-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y	16	−4	I	T	43-29	MC	D2A	12†	12	P2	300	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark	*21*	6	I	X	39- 5	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	105	TKL	SWXA§
Hudson, N. Y	12	−7	I	Rm	44-32	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	None	TA	W
Huntington, Ind	14	4	I	M	62-54	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ISWX§
Huntsville, Ala	13	13	I	Rr	50- 6	MC	D4A	9	1	NP4	540	None	EdIWX§
Huron, S. D	11	−1	I	Rr	34- 8	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	59	I	Rr	42- 8	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	EWX§
Independence, Kan	12	−10	I	Rr	38- 5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASWX
Independence, Mo	16	5	D2	D	37-19	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa	10	5	I	Rr	51-18	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17	12	I	S	34- 7	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	120	TA	SX§
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	−5	I	Rr	45-17	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	60	TK	IW
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23	30	..	..	....	MC	C2N	5	5	P5‡	1,000	None	SWd
Ironton, Ohio	16	−5	I	Mr	53-49	Mgr	C2A	7	7	P4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich	13	−7	I	Mg	38-17	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Ithaca, N. Y	20	−5	I	S	47-30	MC	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Jackson, Tenn	24	10	I	Rm	40-26	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12	I	Rm	48-32	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis	23	6	I	M	60-57	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa	16	7	E2	Mm	87-77	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	AS
Jefferson City, Mo	24	12	I	G	41-41	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	X
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	−4	D1	D	34-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y	18	33	E2	Mm	137-91	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	None
Johnston t, R. I	11	14	D2	D	9-	MC	..2N	6†	6	P2	100	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y	11	−1	I	Mm	84-78	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark	12	14	I	Rm	47-24	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	EWX§
Kankakee, Ill	22	8	I	Mr	56-43	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H	14	L	I	M	60-58	Mgr	D2A	20*	0	P2	None	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y	19	13	D3	D	16-2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	EdWdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15	−L	I	M	56-50	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill	17	−1	I	Mm	63-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Key West, Fla	13	1	I	G	22 -6	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	ES
Kingsport, Tenn	14	21	I	Mm	77-71	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX*
Kingston, Pa	21	−4	E3	Mg	73-71	MC	D4A	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C	15	35	I	Rm	44-38	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo	10	22	I	S	47-34	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	32	D3	D	13- 2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	3	I	Rm	51-32	MC	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	280	T	SX
La Grange, Ga.	22	9	I	Mm	65-77	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX§*
La Grange, Ill.	10	4	D3	D	34- 8	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
La Porte, Ind.	16	3	I	Mm	74-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	13	−3	I	Rm	42-34	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	1	E1	Mm	127-89	MC	D2..	4†	0	NP2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13	8	I	M	58-58	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§X§
Lafayette, La.	19	31	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
Lake Charles, La.	21	34	I	Rr	44-15	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	22	19	I	Rr	39-13	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	550	None	ABEISWX§
Lancaster, Ohio	22	17	I	Mm	81-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	20	D3	D	21-24	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo.	11	23	I	S	11- 6	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	ISWX§
Latrobe, Pa.	11	4	E2	Mm	70-65	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	I
Laurel, Miss.	21	14	I	Mm	71-68	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	2,700	None	AW
Lawrence, Kan.	14	5	I	S	44-19	MC	D2N	12†	0	P2‡	144	T	AWX§
Lawton, Okla.	18	49	I	G	34- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	10	I	G	37-21	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22	2	I	Mm	67-77	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	11	12	I	Rr	43- 8	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2	104	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	13	−3	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13	39	D3	D	16- 4	RTM	....	5	5	NP3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	73-68	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	13	−1	I	Rm	46-22	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	72	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	2	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	24	D1	D	13- 3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24	14	E1	Mm	98-79	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	−9	I	Mm	81-79	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	240	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	12	I	Mm	71-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX§
Lockport, N. Y.	24	5	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	10†	2	P2	750	TW	ISW
Lodi, Calif.	*11*	63	I	Rm	54-25	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	EdSWX§
Lodi, N. J.	12	L	B1	Mm	46-85	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah	12	19	I	S	45-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	1,500	D	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind.	20	9	I	Mr	51-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17	−5	B2	Mr	46-50	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex.	14	173	I	Rr	37-15	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash.	12	16	I	Rr	24- 7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	21	D2	D	26- 9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	1	..	....	....	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif.	*11*	50	D1	D	20-38	Mgr	CA	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla.	12	5	I	Rr	64- 9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	120	None	SWX§
McAllen, Tex.	12	31	I	Rr	41-13	Mgr	D2..	4†	4	NP2	120	None	GdSWX
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	−6	E1	Mm	71-75	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	−9	I	Mg	43-38	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	11	D3	D	28-14	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	None	None	IW*
Manhattan, Kan.	12	15	I	S	35- 5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AIWX§
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	6	I	M	61-56	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	16	12	I	Rr	56-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Maplewood, Mo.	13	2	D2	D	33-25	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood, tp, N. J.	23	9	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	A	S*
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	25	D3	D	19-23	TM	C1N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKSW	ESW
Marietta, Ohio	15	2	I	Rm	51-23	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Marinette, Wis.	14	3	I	Mr	55-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass.	15	−3	B2	Mm	53-70	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	16	8	I	Rm	47-37	Mgr	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	237	None	EW
Marshall, Tex.	18	14	I	Rm	31-29	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	11	I	Rm	51-40	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis	10	18	I	Mr	60-49	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	75	TAK	ESWX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	1	E2	Mm	68-70	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va	15	1	I	Mm	73-65	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	100	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va	*10*	31	I	Mm	108-76	Mgr	D4N	8†	8	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX§
Massena, N. Y	11	7	I	M	51-58	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Mattoon, Ill	16	8	I	Rm	47-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISW
Maywood, Calif	*11*	58	D1	D	15- 8	MC	CN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa	19	13	I	M	58-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore	11	3	I	Rr	50- 9	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill	11	2	D1	D	38-66	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Menasha, Wis	10	16	I	Mm	93-84	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	170	TA	EWS*
Menominee, Mich	10	–1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SWX
Merced, Calif	*10*	43	I	X	44- 8	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	X
Methuen t, Mass	22	4	D3	D	26-71	RTM	D3N	3	3	NP3‡	550	TAKSW	Wd
Middlesborough, Ky	12	14	I	Mg	45-45	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2‡	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y	22	3	I	Mr	54-44	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	300	None	ISW
Midland, Mich	10	29	I	Mm	92-72	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	200	....	SWX*
Milford t, Mass	15	4	I	Mm	46-64	RTM	D1B	3‡	3	NP1	265	TAKS	S
Millburn tp, N. J	12	36	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P2‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J	15	1	I	Mm	58-74	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Milton t, Mass	19	14	D3	D	9- 6	RTM	D1..	3	3	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y	10	23	D2	D	31- 7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Minot, N. D	17	3	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	90	None	ISWX
Missoula, Mont	18	26	I	Rr	38-14	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D	11	–3	I	Rr	46-12	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	AWX
Moberly, Mo	13	–6	I	Mr	45-42	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif	*16*	18	I	Rm	70-24	MC	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	SWX
Monessen, Pa	20	–L	E1	Mm	92-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Monroe, Mich	18	2	I	Mm	89-70	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	PSW
Monrovia, Calif	*13*	18	D1	D	28-13	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif	*10*	10	I	G	59-51	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	P
Morgantown, W. Va	17	3	I	S	51-32	Mgr	C1N	10	0	NP2‡	260	None	IX
Morristown, N. J	15	1	B2	Rr	45- 7	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Moultrie, Ga	10	26	I	Rm	34-30	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va	14	–2	B2	Mm	54-65	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	90	TKPL	I
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	–1	I	Mg	27-33	MC	D4B	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	7	E1	Mr	56-43	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	W
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa	20	46	..	..	....	Mgr	..2N	5	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	19	I	M	71-55	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	SX
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	8	I	Rm	42-27	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa	14	7	E2	Mm	170-97	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	9	I	M	64-56	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	300	TAKSL	EWX§
Muskegon Hts., Mich	*16*	3	I	Mm	86-86	Mgr	D2..	7‡	4	NP2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	*12*	48	I	Rm	48-25	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa	24	–6	B2	Mg	39-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss	15	14	I	Mr	49-41	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX*
Natick t, Mass	14	2	D2	D	39-64	TM	..1..	3	3	P1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif	*10*	42	D1	D	18-32	MC	....	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	S
Naugatuck, Conn	15	8	E2	Mm	96-88	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass	12	15	D3	D	18-21	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	150	TAKW	W
Neenah, Wis	11	16	I	M	43-60	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	T	AWS*
Neptune tp, N. J	10	–4	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C	12	–1	I	Rm	52-41	Mgr	D2..	5†	0	NP2	...	None	EWX
New Castle, Ind	17	19	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX
New Iberia, La	14	72	I	Rr	32-17	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Kensington, Pa	24	44	E2	Mm	81-70	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	I

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
New Philadelphia, O.	12	–L	I	Rm	41-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburyport, Mass.	14	–8	E2	Mm	74-60	MC	D2..	11	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10	–10	I	M	65-62	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11	L	I	Rr	36-14	Mgr	H1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	ASWX
Niles, Mich.	11	L	I	Mm	65-59	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TAK	WX§
Niles, Ohio	16	–L	E2	Mm	57-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10	–2	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
Norman, Okla.	11	19	I	S	32- 5	Mgr	C..N	7	7	NP2	300	T	SW
North Adams, Mass.	22	3	I	Mm	81-73	MC	D2B	21	21	P3‡	None	A	SWX
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10	2	E2	M	60-74	TM	C1N	3	3	P1	200	TAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	16	–7	E2	Mm	78-95	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
N. Little Rock, Ark.	*21*	9	D1	D	31-21	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	9	D2	D	12-37	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12	3	I	T	37- 4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	10	D2	D	16-45	MC	..2N	7	7	P2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	7	E2	Mm	71-77	MC	D2..	7	0	P2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	25	2	D2	D	36-39	MC	D2..	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5	D1	D	28-66	TM	....	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	24	3	I	Mm	65-55	MC	D2N	13‡	1	P2	300	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15	2	E2	Mm	66-73	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	T	AEdWX§
Nutley, N. J.	22	7	D2	D	19-47	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	–3	I	Rm	41-30	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	250	None	AWX§
Oil City, Pa.	20	–8	I	Rm	46-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IWX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	–6	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,000	None	SWX§
Old Forge, Pa.	12	–6	B1	Mg	29-57	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4†	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	–1	I	Mr	56-46	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13	13	I	G	65-46	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WSX
Oneida, N. Y.	10	–3	I	Rm	40-42	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	–6	I	Rr	45-24	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	TA	ASW
Ontario, Calif.	*14*	5	D1	D	39-34	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	20	I	Rm	50-29	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9	I	Rm	49-22	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5	D2	D	33-29	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22	–3	I	M	50-55	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	800	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16	6	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7	I	Rr	34-13	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESWX§
Owosso, Mich.	14	–1	I	Mr	57-45	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Painesville, Ohio	12	12	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C4A	7†	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	23	D3	S	32-14	MC	C1N	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	13	23	I	Mg	36- 7	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2	520	None	ISWX§
Panama City, Fla.	12	115	I	D	21-21	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	SWX§
Paris, Tex.	19	19	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	C1N	7†	7	NP2‡	None	None	AISTWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	16	D3	D	14- 2	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16	18	D2	D	8-19	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14	–4	I	T	35-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Peabody, Mass.	22	2	E1	Mm	94-81	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	250	None	ESW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	1	B1	Rm	43-38	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	C	IW
Pekin, Ill.	19	20	D2	D	37-44	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	5	..	..	..	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12	–2	I	Rm	45-33	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	EISW
Phenix City, Ala.	*15*	11	D1	D	11-10	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	–5	E2	Mm	64-78	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	61-73	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	3	I	Rm	49-25	MC	D2A	8†	8	P2‡	360	TKL	SX§
Piqua, Ohio	16	L	I	M	61-59	Mgr	C2N	5	1	NP2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	–3	I	Rm	48-20	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Number of Councilmen & Election					
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pittston, Pa.	18	–2	B2	Rr	44-12	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	16	3	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200*	C	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	23	I	G	42-39	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	500	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	–5	D1	D	31- 5	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	L	I	M	58-54	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	363	TAKW	AIPWX§
Plymouth, Pa.	16	–6	B2	Mg	25-27	MC	D4S	13†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	10	I	T	40- 6	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	WX§
Pomona, Calif.	*24*	13	B1	Rm	44-20	MC	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	17	4	I	Rr	27- 8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	48	I	Rr	37-11	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX§
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	2	B2	Mr	47-48	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	600	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	2	I	Rm	45-30	Mgr	C2..	9	9	P2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	20	4	I	Mm	91-71	Mgr	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
Pottsville, Pa.	25	1	I	Rm	71-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18	22	I	Rr	39-10	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J.	17	9	B1	Mm	43-64	MC	D2S	11	1	P2‡	None	None	IWS*
Rapid City, S. D.	14	33	I	Rr	49-19	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASW
Reading t, Mass.	11	11	D2	D	29-31	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J.	11	–6	E1	Rm	66-35	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	ISW
Redlands, Calif.	*14*	1	I	W	42- 4	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	ASW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	*13*	40	D1	D	19- 3	MC	D4A	4	0	NP2	None	L	None
Redwood City, Calif.	*12*	39	D2	D	28-19	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PSW
Reidsville, N. C.	10	52	I	Mm	82-53	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	ASWX§
Reno, Nev.	21	15	I	Rr	52- 8	Mgr	D4A	6†	0	NP4	...	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	–4	E1	Mm	58-78	MC	D2A	10	0	P2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	*24*	18	E1	Mm	65-73	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	13	40	D3	D	8-	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	5	D2	D	25-56	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	23	D3	D	17- 7	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17	–2	B1	Mm	53-61	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	250	TAK	None
Rochester, N. H.	12	18	I	Mm	49-67	MC	D1A	18†	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	33	I	Mm	67-67	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	400	None	EdTW
Rockville Cen. N. Y.	19	36	D3	D	26- 6	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	EISW
Roselle, N. J.	14	4	D2	D	18-64	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M.	13	21	I	Rr	40- 8	Mgr	D2A	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Rutherford, N. J.	15	4	D2	D	19-29	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17	–1	I	Rm	52-26	MC	D2A	11	11	NP2‡	None	TA	IWX§
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	–L	I	X	28- 8	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	WP§X
St. Charles, Mo.	11	3	B1	M	52-61	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	54	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	15	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	4	4	NP4	None	TS	IWX§
Salem, Ohio	12	16	I	Mm	90-68	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salina, Kan.	21	5	I	Rr	50-16	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif.	*12*	13	I	W	78-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	13	21	I	Mr	76-49	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX§
Salisbury, N. C.	19	12	I	Mr	61-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	P2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal.	*13*	14	I	Mg	40- 5	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Gabriel, Calif.	*12*	64	D2	D	14- 6	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif.	*15*	28	D2	D	26-52	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	S
San Mateo, Calif.	*19*	44	D3	D	20- 3	Mgr	CN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1	I	M	59-56	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Sanford, Fla.	10	1	I	D	26- 3	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP3‡	240	None	AWX
Santa Cruz, Calif.	*17*	17	I	X	40- 9	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4†	300	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	82	C	G	33- 7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif.	*13*	19	I	Rr	58-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	16	D1	D	36-31	Mgr	C2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla.	11	33	I	X	32- 6	Mgr	C3N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AIWX*

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	4	I	Rm	53-38	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	15	1	D1	D	12-22	Mgr	D.N	5‡	5	NP.	...	None	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	15	I	G	53-49	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	34	D4	D	10- 2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	42	I	Rr	38- 5	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	−2	I	Rr	37-14	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX§
Selma, Ala.	20	10	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	12	1	I	Mg	36- 6	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX§
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	32	D4	D	8- ..	MC	D4N	7	7	NP4	330	None	R
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	17	..	..	....	MC	H2..	7	0	P4‡	400	CDTKE	W
Shamokin, Pa.	19	−7	I	Mg	66-53	MC	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	−5	I	Rr	42-15	Mgr	C2N	7	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX
Shelby, N. C.	14	30	I	Mm	68-67	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	64-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	9	E1	Mm	74-90	MC	D2..	6†	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	−9	I	Mg	43-30	MC	D4A	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	23	I	Rr	44- 9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	17	9	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13	D3	D	8- 5	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	A	IWd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	76	E2	Mm	68-84	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4	70	K	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4	E1	Mm	64-80	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	600	CTKL	ISW
South Orange, N. J.	14	1	D4	D	16- 8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	*14*	5	D2	D	14-14	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	16	14	D2	D	21-29	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	−L	E1	Mm	67-81	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	18	E2	Mm	136-69	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWdX
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	18	I	Mm	83-84	TM	D1..	3	3	P1	450	TAKW	ASX§
Statesville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	75-60	MC	D4N	8†	0	P4‡	120	None	EdSWT§
Staunton, Va.	*13*	11	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TA	BISWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13	−1	E1	Mm	93-88	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11	14	I	Mm	84-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SX§
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	16	I	Rm	45-38	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	200	CTKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	10	44	I	S	37-11	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7	D2	D	25-55	TM	D1	3‡	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	−6	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	18	..	..	....	Mgr	H2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	15	1	I	Mr	55-49	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	4	B2	Mm	42-77	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	10	I	W	86-39	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TA	X§
Summit, N. J.	16	11	D3	D	22-18	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	K	IS*
Sumter, S. C.	16	35	I	Rm	50-39	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15	−1	I	M	66-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	4	D3	D	10-14	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	500	TAKSW	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	−4	I	Rr	32-12	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	−1	D2	D	31-73	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	52	I	G	31-26	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGISWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	−4	I	Mg	30-22	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15	−L	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Terrell, Tex.	10	19	I	Rr	38-14	Mgr	D2..	5‡	2	NP2‡	130	AKSPL	ESWX§
Texarkana, Ark.	12	10	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3	I	Rm	46-32	MC	D2A	5†	1	P2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	13	8	I	Rm	34-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2	100	None	AESWX§
Thomasville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	106-89	Mgr	D2N	6‡	6	NP2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16	−2	I	M	62-52	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3	E2	Mm	55-66	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	WS*
Traverse City, Mich.	14	15	I	Rm	53-37	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	C2..	11	1	P2	180	None	ESWX*

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	35	I	Rr	57- 5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis	10	2	I	Mm	70-77	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J	25	50	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa	22	12	E2	Rr	61-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AIS
University Park, Tex.	14	244	D3	D	6- ..	MC	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	AIWd
Urbana, Ill	14	8	I	S	23-11	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga	16	16	I	Rm	38-21	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Vallejo, Calif	*20*	25	D2	D	24-11	Mgr	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	600	D	BPW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	42	D2	D	11-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash	19	19	B2	Mr	42-44	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SWX
Vandergrift, Pa	11	−7	I	Mm	110-82	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	X*
Vicksburg, Miss	24	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,600	T	GdWX§
Victoria, Tex	12	56	I	Rr	37- 7	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind	18	4	I	Rm	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn	12	3	I	Rr	37- 8	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass	16	−L	D2	D	34-56	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash	18	13	I	Rr	45-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SW
Wallingford, Conn	11	2	I	Mm	72-80	TM	D2N	6†	0	P4‡	100	ATK	EdSTWX§
Warren, Pa	15	L	I	Rm	64-44	MC	D4S	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	PX§
Watertown, S. D	11	4	I	Rr	50-19	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGSWX
Watertown, Wis	11	7	I	Mr	58-46	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	240	CTAKSEL	SWX§
Waterville, Me	17	8	I	M	63-53	MC	D1A	21*	0	P1	None	None	X
Watervliet, N. Y	16	L	D1	D	26-47	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Waukesha, Wis	19	12	E2	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga	17	8	I	Rm	34-23	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa	10	1	I	Mm	87-78	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Webster t, Mass	13	2	I	Mm	77-82	TM	....	3	3	P1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	12	D4	D	15-6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	−3	..	..	....	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	1,500	None	None
Wellesley t, Mass	15	32	D3	D	23-10	RTM	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash	12	−L	I	W	68-12	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa	13	8	I	Rm	49-37	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill	12	−16	I	Mg	25- 5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	3	B2	Mm	46-66	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	3	E1	Mm	63-75	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me	11	3	E1	Mm	74-82	MC	D1A	13†	3	P1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I	11	−2	I	M	58-51	MC	C2N	6†	6	P2	300	TAKSW	SW
Westfield, Mass	19	−5	B1	M	45-59	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EdGdWX
Westfield, N. J	18	17	D3	D	16-12	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	S*
Wewoka, Okla	10	−1	I	Rr	24- 4	Com	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	12	None	ASWX
Weymouth t, Mass	24	14	D2	D	14- 5	RTM	..1..	5	5	NP1	520	TAK	W
Whiting, Ind	10	−5	E1	Mm	126-88	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif	*16*	9	D2	D	38-11	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn	12	−L	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill	17	13	D4	D	18-10	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	IW
Wilson, N. C	19	53	I	W	70-11	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EGSWX§
Winchester t, Mass	15	19	D3	D	33-57	RTM	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va	*12*	11	I	Mr	78-48	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill	12	2	D4	D	14-..	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn	22	8	I	Rm	48-36	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡	200	TA	PSWX
Winthrop t, Mass	17	−1	D2	D	12- 6	RTM	D1N	3‡	3	P1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	31	I	M	54-63	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	75	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass	20	2	D1	D	33-47	MC	D2A	9	2	P2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	12	8	I	Rm	52-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Xenia, Ohio	11	1	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	20	I	S	71-63	Mgr	C1.	7	7	P2	250	None	G§SW

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 965 URBAN PLACES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION: 1949

This table includes the following information that is not shown for cities over 10,000 in Table IV: per cent increase in population 1920 to 1930, and land area in square miles. The following information included in Table IV is not shown here: classification of city by metropolitan status, rent level, economic base, employment to residence ratio, veto power of mayor, airports, and incinerators. For explanation of column headings and code see note at beginning of Table IV. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 estimates in Table III.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920-30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Abbeville, La.	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX§
Abington t, Mass.	5.7	−2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C.	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASTWX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo.	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TK	W
Albany, Ore.	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	Mgr	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	X
Albia, Iowa	5.2	16.5	−12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8.3	0.3	−0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5.1	−2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3†	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.	5.1	30.3	14.4	5.7	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX
Alice, Tex.	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	H2	3	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6.3	−6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEWX
Alma, Mich.	7.2	6.9	−10.7	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Altus, Okla.	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla.	5.1	−1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	WX
Americus, Ga.	9.3	5.9	−2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass.	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y.	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4*	120	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	Mgr	H2	7	2	P2	None	None	AEW
Andalusia, Ala.	*6.9*	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	EdGW
Anoka, Minn.	6.4	32.5	13.2	3.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9.5	10.3	1.9	3.9	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,700	None	SWX
Antioch, Calif.	*5.1*	43.3	84.0	1.5	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	*9.1*	74.9	133.0	10.6	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa.	8.3	−13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	*5.1*	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C.	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.	7.0	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn.	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind.	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass.	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J.	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	*5.2*	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASWX§
Baker, Ore.	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESWX
Bangor, Pa.	5.7	−2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis.	6.4	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5.0	8.7	−5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2	48	TK	SW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Barnstable t, Mass...	8.3	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	SX
Barrington, t, R.I....	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	250	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla.........	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	ABESW
Bastrop, La..........	6.6	29.4	321.1	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	X
Batavia, Ill..........	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.......	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	X
Bay City, Tex.......	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.7	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill......	6.5	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa..........	5.6	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio........	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beeville, Tex.........	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me..........	5.5	11.0	−L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	PWX§
Bellefontaine, Ohio...	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGdSW
Bellefonte, Pa........	5.3	10.4	20.2	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky.........	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio.......	6.1	−2.1	8.3	2.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill.........	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill........	8.1	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.......	9.4	30.9	1.6	10.8	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SWX§
Bennington, Vt......	7.6	3.2	2.2	4.0	MC	D1	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	WX§
Benton, Ill..........	7.4	−10.3	14.1	3.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BSWX
Berea, Ohio..........	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich.......	*6.4*	15.0	U	2.4	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	None	None	W
Bexley, Ohio.........	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind....	5.1	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz.........	5.9	−27.0	−12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	SX§
Blackwell, Okla......	8.5	−10.3	32.7	3.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX§
Blairsville, Pa........	5.0	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa..........	8.1	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa......	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind........	5.4	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	100	TK	AES
Bogota, N.J..........	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex........	6.3	12.3	−5.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	6	1	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Boonton, N.J.........	6.7	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo........	6.1	−5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La......	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J....	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio..	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont......	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SWX
Brackenridge, Pa.....	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.......	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AWX*
Brady, Tex..........	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt......	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	Mgr							
Brazil, Ind..........	8.1	−7.1	−5.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.....	5.8	−23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASX§W
Brenham, Tex.......	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX
Brentwood, Pa.......	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me..........	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	A
Bridgeport, Pa.......	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass..	8.9	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah.......	5.6	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va..........	*9.8*	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	EdW
Bristow, Okla........	6.1	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y......	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.......	6.2	−4.0	2.0	3.1	Mgr	H3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss....	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SWX§
Brookings, S.D.......	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEWX
Brownsville, Pa......	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Brunswick, Me.	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	Mgr							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	1.7	MC	D2	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	−29.3	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	EdSWX
Burrillville t, R.I.	8.2	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich	9.9	3.0	−1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Calais, Me.	5.2	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	Mgr	C1	6†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Calexico, Calif	5.4	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C ..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	WX§
Camden, Ark	*9.0*	23.4	124.6	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C.	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	Mgr	D4	3‡	2	NP2*	500	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	SX§
Canandaigua, N.Y.	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass	6.4	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C.	5.0	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	300	None	W
Carbondale, Ill	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M.	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX§
Carlstadt, N.J.	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N.Y.	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.3	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y.	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	XW
Centerville, Pa.	6.3	−2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash	7.4	−8.0	6.7	2.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	Mgr	D2	5†	2	NP2	36	T	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX
Charleston, Ill	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Charleston, Mo	5.2	54.4	−1.6	1.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	P3‡*	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SWX
Cheboygan, Mich.	5.7	15.2	−12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.8	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX
Chester, Ill.	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C.	6.4	15.6	−0.5	3.1	Mgr	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	WX§
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	*9.3*	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	X
Childress, Tex	6.5	−9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	P	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo	8.0	−2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEWX§
Chisholm, Minn.	7.5	−9.8	−8.1	3.5	MC	D2	11‡	1	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif	*5.1*	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	108	DTL	SW
Clearfield, Pa	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	*6.5*	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	WX§
Clinton, Ill	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind	7.1	−10.6	−27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla	6.7	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SWX
Clinton, S.C	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6.2	−11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5.0	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdWX§
Coldwater, Mich	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Coleman, Tex.	6.1	−0.4	111.9	3.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	8.2	24.4	82.3	2.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	300	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9.8	5.7	−5.3	9.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colorado, Tex.	5.2	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAK	ASW
Colton, Calif.	*9.7*	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss.	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb.	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASWX
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan.	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	D2	8‡	0	NP2‡	72	T	WX
Conneaut, Ohio	9.4	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark.	*5.8*	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C.	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coos Bay, Ore.*	5.3	−0.5	31.1	1.3	Mgr	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	120	K	W*
Coral Gables, Fla.	8.3	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	B
Corbin, Ky.	7.9	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	D4	3	3	P2	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTWX§
Corinth, Miss.	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif.	*8.8*	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif.	*6.9*	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa.	6.9	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.2	Mgr	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	None	WX
Covington, Va.	6.3	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8.0	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.	7.2	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None
Crowley, La.	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.0	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6.5	−1.2	....	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5.5	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	D4	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	AEdSWX§
Cullman, Ala.	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif.	*9.0*	58.3	1027.0	3.5	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7.7	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	360	None	ESWX§
Daly City, Calif.	*9.6*	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	W
Danville, Ky.	6.7	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7.1	−0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C.	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass.	9.0	2.7	35.2	60.9	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	None
Dayton, Ky.	8.4	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	T	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9.7	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	BWX
De Land, Fla.	7.0	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8.9	3.1	−0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5.7	1.3	−1.3	3.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis.	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y.	6.1	−6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H.	5.4	5.2	−4.7	35.0	TM	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	.....
De Soto, Mo.	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C..	8†	0	NP2‡	24	None	WS
Des Plaines, Ill.	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N.D.	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASTX
Dickinson, N.D.	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8.5	−15.6	98.8	1.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	8.6	−12.3	−0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Dover, Del.	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Dover, Ohio	9.7	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5.0	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill.	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dracut t, Mass.	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
Dublin, Ga.	7.8	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
Dumont, N.J.	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W.Va.	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†*	0	P2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunn, N.C.	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	240	None	AW
Dunnellen, N.J.	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
Dupont, Pa.	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill.	7.5	−0.1	4.2	2.0	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Durango, Colo.	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	8.3	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6.5	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	SW
Easley, S.C.	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N.Y.	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
East Detroit, Mich.	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich.	5.8	33.0	132.3	0.9	Mgr	C2	5†	5	NP4‡	60	None	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5.1	−1.8	−9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.1	−2.2	−4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N.Y.	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N.Y.	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N.J.	7.3	2.7	29.6	6.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	W
Edinburg, Tex.	8.7	80.8	242.9	1.6	Mgr	D2	3	3	P2	*	None	SW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8.0	28.4	16.8	4.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	8.0	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6.2	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
El Cerrito, Calif.	*6.1*	58.2	157.1	3.3	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	TK	None
Electra, Tex.	5.6	−16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	EW
Elk City, Okla.	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Elkins, W.Va.	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Ellensburg, Wash.	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	Mgr	C2	7	1	P4‡*	120	None	ESW
Ely, Minn.	6.0	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Ennis, Tex.	7.1	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	ABESW
Etna, Pa.	7.2	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX§
Eunice, La.	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6.9	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTWX
Exeter t, N.H.	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
Exeter, Pa.	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
Fairfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N.J.	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	500	None	W
Fairmont, Minn.	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Fairview, N.J.	8.8	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
Fayetteville, Ark.	*8.2*	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SWX

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Ferguson, Mo.	5.7	50.7	102.7	4.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7.4	15.2	−6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5.8	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	AEW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J.	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.1	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind.	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AS
Franklin t, Mass.	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	Mgr	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.	9.9	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N.Y.	5.7	−1.3	−3.9	6.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J.	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6.6	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7.7	37.1	−7.1	1.8	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Gaffney, S.C.	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSWX
Gainesville, Tex.	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	MC	D2	10†	10	NP2‡	1	TAKPL	ESWX
Galion, Ohio	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	138	DTL	STWE
Gallipolis, Ohio	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C..	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	*5.9*	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdWX
Gardiner, Me.	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9.8	—L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	W
Glassport, Pa.	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6.8	8.4	86.2	4.7	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J.	7.3	−0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J.	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz.	6.1	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	*6.9*	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	(Consolidated with Pelly to form Baytown)						
Grafton, W.Va.	7.4	−4.0	−9.2	2.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Grand Haven, Mich.	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX§
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5.7	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	−1.9	−6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8.1	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SX

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Grenada, Miss.	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
Grinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa.	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N.J.	6.2	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N.J.	9.7	10.0	56.9	2.7	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N.J.	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Hamburg, N.Y.	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Hamlet, N.C.	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	6.0	−0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASWX
Hammonton, N.J.	7.7	0.2	19.3	42.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va.	5.9	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5.6	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	*8.2*	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	C4	4†*	4	NP4‡	200	TK	ASX§
Hapeville, Ga.	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	W
Harlan, Ky.	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	*8.8*	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S.C.	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	...	NP2	300	None	SWdX§
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5.2	−1.0	1.7	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
Hastings, Minn.	5.7	11.3	11.3	8.5	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud, N.Y.	7.1	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y.	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif.	*8.3*	25.3	U	2.0	Mgr	C4*	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX§
Hays, Kan.	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SWX§
Hayward, Calif.	*6.7*	21.8	58.6	2.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
Helena, Ark.	8.5	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Henderson, N.C.	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Hendersonville, N.C.	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6.9	−10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N.Y.	9.6	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	*7.2*	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9.3	−3.7	−11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
Highland Park, N.J.	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7.8	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Hingham t, Mass.	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W.Va.	5.8	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	None
Hobart, Okla.	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SWX§
Holdenville, Okla.	6.6	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5.9	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	14	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	Mgr	(Consolidated with three other towns to form Weirton)						
Hollywood, Fla.	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Homewood, Ala.	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5.4	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	*7.5*	24.4	25.4	2.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKL	AESWX
Hopewell, Va.	*8.7*	−23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
Houma, La.	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	450	P	EGdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Hudson t, Mass.	8.0	−5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5.9	12.1	−17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Humboldt, Tenn.	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdWX
Huntingdon, Pa.	7.2	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5.1	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX§
Hyattsville, Md.	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	None	None
Ilion, N.Y.	8.9	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich.	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan.	7.2	1.2	−15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX§
Ionia, Mich.	6.4	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6.3	13.4	−9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9.5	2.7	−12.0	8.7	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La.	5.4	35.8	70.9	4.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP4	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jamestown, N.D.	8.8	7.4	23.5	9.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASWX
Jasper, Ala.	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind.	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5.4	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5.4	−9.0	−16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan.	8.5	14.9	−1.7	1.6	Mgr	C	3	3	NP2‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont.	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	6.1	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	WX§
Kelso, Wash.	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5.4	−0.1	3.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kennett, Mo.	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	−8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	SW
Keyport, N.J.	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va.	6.2	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	6.7	U	U	1.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich.	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	3.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex.	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7.6	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7.7	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	480	None	SWX
La Junta, Colo.	7.0	−2.1	44.9	2.1	Mgr	C2	6†	1	NP2	None	None	ESW
Lake City, Fla.	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake Forest, Ill.	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.6	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex.	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Lancaster, N.Y.	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala.	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8.7	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y.	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Larksville, Pa.	8.5	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Cruces, N.M.	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	Mgr	C..	5†	5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev.	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	K	ASX§
Las Vegas City, N.M.	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	X
Las Vegas t, N.M.	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S.C.	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N.C.	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6.2	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	SX
Lead, S.D.	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Lebanon, Mo.	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.7	Mgr	C1	5	5	P4‡	None	None	ESWX
Lebanon t, N.H.	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWdX
Lebanon, Tenn.	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa.	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
Le Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N.C.	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	None	None	SWX*
Leonia, N.J.	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Lewistown, Mont.	5.9	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX
Lexington, Mo.	5.3	16.2	−2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	AX§
Linton, Ind.	6.3	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6.0	20.6	−8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont.	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AWX§
Lockhart, Tex.	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX
Lockland, Ohio	5.6	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W.Va.	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Long Beach, N.Y.	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	Mgr	C	5	5	NP2	None	None	SW
Longmeadow t, Mass.	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
Loveland, Colo.	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich.	8.7	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	120	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6.2	−4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8.2	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lufkin, Tex.	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Lumberton, N.C.	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	150	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa.	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa.	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
McComb, Miss.	9.9	−1.6	29.4	4.1	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
McCook, Neb.	6.2	−7.1	55.4	5.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AWX§
McKinney, Tex.	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
McPherson, Kan.	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESWX§
Macomb, Ill.	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
Madera, Calif.	*6.5*	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Madison, Ill.	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind.	6.9	6.0	−2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, N.J.	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
Madison, S.D.	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Mgr	C2	9	0	NP3‡*	None	None	AESWX
Madisonville, Ky.	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Malone, N.Y.	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N.Y.	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N.D.	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	*6.4*	238.3	120.1	4.0	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	375	TK	W
Manistee, Mich.	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASWX
Manistique, Mich.	5.4	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	H2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Manville, N.J........	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio..	6.7	13.1	243.5	5.0	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	450	DT	B
Marianna, Fla.......	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marietta, Ga........	8.7	13.5	23.4	5.5	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill..........	9.3	2.4	−5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C.........	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va..........	5.2	24.6	27.8	1.1	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	24	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex.........	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich......	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	Com	...	4	4	NP4	..	None	EWX§
Marshall, Mo........	8.5	5.3	55.8	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SWX
Marshfield, Ore......	(See Coos Bay, Oregon)											
Martinez, Calif.......	*7.4*	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind.....	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif.....	*6.6*	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	None
Maryville, Mo.......	5.7	9.2	10.5	2.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn......	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky........	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass.....	6.8	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Mavsville, Ky.......	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa...	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y...	7.4	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa...........	5.4	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N.Y........	5.9	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis.....	6.6	17.6	9.6	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex.......	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Merrill, Wis.........	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	..	TAKSL	WX§
Mesa, Ariz..........	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdWA
Metropolis, Ill.......	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EWX
Metuchen, N.J.......	6.6	14.1	83.4	3.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex..........	6.4	−2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo.........	9.1	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla.........	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio....	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborought,Mass.	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdW
Middletown, Pa......	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa.........	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Midland, Tex........	9.4	70.5	205.5	4.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASWX§
Miles City, Mont.....	7.3	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Millbury t, Mass.....	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga.....	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa.........	7.8	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa..........	8.3	−2.8	−1.0	3.9	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La..........	6.7	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex...	6.3	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.......	8.7	−7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio.	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex.........	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa.........	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill.......	9.1	5.0	6.8	3.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SWX§
Monongahela City, Pa.	8.8	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C........	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.5	MC	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis........	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass....	7.6	−6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif.....	*8.0*	45.8	U	7.2	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	*8.5*	−6.7	67.1	5.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn....	5.2	20.9	−2.3	3.5	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.......	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	Mgr	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	WX*
Mooresville, N.C.....	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	30	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Moorhead, Minn.....	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	200	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.....	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N.C.....	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSWX*
Morris, Ill...........	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn....	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Morrisville, Pa........	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho.......	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Mount Airy, N.C.....	6.3	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
Mount Carmel, Ill....	7.0	−2.0	−4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BWd
Mount Kisco, N.Y...	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Mount Oliver, Pa.....	7.0	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	WX§
Mount Pleasant, Pa..	5.8	−0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind...	5.6	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GWX
Murfreesboro, Tenn...	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.....	9.0	9.7	−23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah.......	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP4‡	1,200	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex....	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SWX§
Nanty-Glo, Pa.......	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif..........	7.7	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill........	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa........	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.....	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
Navasota, Tex.......	6.1	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa........	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb..	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdWd
Negaunee, Mich......	6.8	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
Nelsonville, Ohio.....	5.4	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.........	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.1	Mgr	C1	7‡	7	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX§
Nevada, Mo.........	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	X
Newark, N.Y.........	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
Newberry, S.C.......	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	D2	6	0	P2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio....	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex...	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Brighton, Pa....	9.6	−3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Newman, Ga.........	7.2	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t, N.H......	5.3	13.8	13.4	...	Mgr	D1	3‡	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
Newton, N.J.........	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
Newton, N.C.........	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn......	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	EGdSW
Noblesville, Ind......	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz........	5.1	−14.5	−29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill..........	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa....	9.6	−2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
N. Andover t, Mass...	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N.J..	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
North Chicago, Ill....	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio..	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	140	DTL	None
North Pelham, N.Y...	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Tarrytown, N.Y...	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio.......	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N.Y........	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Nyack, N.Y.........	5.2	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa........	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.3	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Oakwood, Ohio.......	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla...........	9.0	23.4	48.2	4.1	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESWX
Oconto, Wis.........	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	AW
Odessa, Tex.........	9.6	297.7	U	3.7	Mgr	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	360	None	SW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Oelwein, Iowa	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX
Old Town, Me	7.7	5.8	4.5	41.2	Mgr	C1	7	7	P3‡	None	None	X§
Olney, Ill	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa	9.3	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	300	C	E
Opelika, Ala	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	EW
Opelousas, La	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif	*7.9*	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass	5.6	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex	7.5	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	S
Oregon City, Ore	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N.Y	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	300	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif	*8.5*	35.5	42.3	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TKL	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif	*6.2*	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	WX§
Palisades Park, N.J	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass	9.1	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa	7.5	−2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J	5.2	4.2	U	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill	6.0	2.2	−4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark	7.1	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky	6.7	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn	6.4	−21.7	72.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4*	1	None	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss	5.9	36.0	−28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J	7.0	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5†	5	NP2	None	TKEPL	WX
Pawhuska, Okla	5.4	−8.2	−7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESWX§
Pelham Manor, N.Y	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore	8.8	33.6	−3.2	3.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	240	None	ASW§X
Penns Grove, N.J	6.5	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y	5.3	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	125	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill	9.0	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif	*8.0*	−2.6	32.4	2.5	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4	60	None	S
Petoskey, Mich	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla	5.8	−24.8	−19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif	*9.9*	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Pitcairn, Pa	6.3	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif	*9.5*	−0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex	8.3	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	WS
Plant City, Fla	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La	5.0	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdGdW
Plymouth, Ind	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	BS
Portage, Wis	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Angeles, Wash	9.4	−7.6	90.4	6.1	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EWd
Porterville, Calif	*6.3*	18.2	29.4	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y	9.7	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind	6.4	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Prescott, Ariz.	6.0	9.1	10.1	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
Price, Utah	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, Ill.	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
Princeton, N.J.	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Princeton, W.Va.	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N.J.	5.7	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TAK	EdW
Pulaski, Va.	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	60	None	WX§
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9.5	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	X
Putnam, Conn.	7.8	6.2	−5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	Mgr	C2	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	ESWX§
Radford, Va.	7.0	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEW
Randolph t, Mass.	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	RTM	C1	3	3	P1	None	DTAKSW	AW
Rankin, Pa.	7.5	−6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N.M.	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.9	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEWX
Ravenna, Ohio	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5.5	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
Reading, Ohio	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	270	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	8.1	93.6	41.4	4.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	25	TK	EdSWX§
Red Oak, Iowa	5.8	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	WX
Red Wing, Minn.	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APWX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	100	None	ASWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdWX
Richfield, Minn.	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.0	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Richmond, Ky.	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
Richwood, W.Va.	5.1	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	W
Ridgefield, N.J.	5.3	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6.3	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
Rochester, Pa.	7.4	−3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
Rockland, Me.	8.9	−1.9	11.9	10.8	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	X§
Rockland t, Mass.	8.1	7.5	−0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	X
Rockville, Conn.	7.6	1.7	−3.6	2.7	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	S
Roselle Park, N.J.	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6.7	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8.4	−3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Rushville, Ind.	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La.	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N.Y.	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Albans, Vt.	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
St. Bernard, Ohio....	7.4	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill.......	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa..........	6.8	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt....	7.4	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich.....	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	WX*
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio......	5.5	1.8	−4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa........	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	X
St. Peter, Minn......	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdWX§
Salamanca, N.Y......	9.0	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill...........	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J..........	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va...........	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	600	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif...	*5.8*	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex......	9.5	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif.....	*6.5*	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	360	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla...	6.1	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif...	*9.1*	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	*8.9*	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex.....	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif....	*8.2*	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.....	*8.6*	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif....	*6.7*	5.5	20.7	3.2	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif....	*8.5*	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif....	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y...	7.1	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	WX
Sayre, Pa...........	7.6	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J.......	8.2	−5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa..	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y..........	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Scottdale, Pa........	6.5	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J........	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex..........	7.0	34.1	43.9	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y....	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	WX§
Sewickley, Pa........	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind........	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa.......	8.2	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa.......	5.1	−1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis........	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	240	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala........	7.9	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio.........	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.....	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP4*	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa....	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	Mgr	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX§
Shippensburg, Pa.....	5.2	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio.........	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo.........	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Silver City, N.M.....	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skokie, Ill...........	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y.........	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky........	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass.....	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa........	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H....	6.1	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J......	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J...	7.8	−8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va....	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio...	6.1	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass.	6.9	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Southington, Conn....	5.1	−0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D2	3‡	3	P2	2,000*	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va....	8.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP2‡*	300	TA	None
S. Plainfield, N.J.....	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah....	5.7	U	U	53.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	180	D	W
S. San Francisco, Calif.	*6.6*	7.0	40.4	5.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa...	6.0	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev..........	5.3	18.0	39.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis...........	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa.........	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	250	TA	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.......	6.6	5.9	5.8	32.2	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	200	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.....	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt........	5.2	4.8	−0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	WX
Spring Valley, Ill.....	5.0	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	W
State College, Pa.....	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	Mgr	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga........	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STWX§
Sterling, Colo.........	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASWX§
Stillwater, Minn......	7.0	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa....	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASWX§
Stoughton t, Mass....	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Stroudsburg, Pa.......	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis....	5.4	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.........	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESWX§
Stuttgart, Ark........	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
Sullivan, Ind.........	5.1	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex..	6.7	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Summit, Ill...........	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Summit Hill, Pa......	5.4	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa.......	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala........	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Takoma Park, Md....	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala........	9.3	22.4	16.0	4.2	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tallulah, La..........	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
Tarboro, N.C.........	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	ESWX§
Tarentum, Pa.........	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala....	6.8	−6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	300	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N.Y......	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa...........	9.0	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
Taylor, Tex..........	7.9	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STWX
Taylorville, Ill.......	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind........	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdW
Tenafly, N.J.........	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex......	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	ASX
The Dalles, Ore......	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	T	AW
Thibodaux, La.......	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6.0	41.0	−8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX§
Thomaston, Ga......	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
Three Rivers, Mich...	6.7	−2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EWX§
Throop, Pa..........	7.4	−8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga...........	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	WX§
Tipton, Ind..........	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa........	8.1	0.9	−4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga..........	5.5	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
Tooele, Utah.........	5.0	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
Toronto, Ohio........	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.......	*9.9*	36.8	U	18.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABW
Totowa, N.J.........	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Trenton, Mich.......	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.........	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Troy, Ala.	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.0	Com	C1	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX§
Troy, Ohio	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y.	6.6	6.9	74.9	*1.0*	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N.M.	6.2	49.5	32.9	3.4	Mgr	C..	5	0	NP4	..	None	ESWX§
Tulare, Calif.	*8.3*	33.1	75.4	2.8	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	*8.2*	29.1	25.8	3.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdWX
Tupper Lake, N.Y.	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	*9.8*	−8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	Com	C3	3	3	P3	900	None	EdWd
Tyrone, Pa.	8.8	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6.4	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	AW*
Union, S.C.	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn.	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.1	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	150	None	None
Upland, Calif.	*6.3*	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio.	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8.3	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex.	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass.	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D.	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESWX
Valparaiso, Ind.	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5.4	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Venice, Ill.	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J.	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J.	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	T	SWd
Villa Park, Ill.	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J.	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5.7	33.4	−14.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif.	*8.9*	22.6	26.2	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASX§
Wabash, Ind.	9.7	9.2	−10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J.	9.0	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass.	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.2	−2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7.6	2.3	−13.4	39.3	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I.	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo.	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSWX
Washington, Mo.	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C.	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EWX§
Washington Ct.Hse.,O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	*8.9*	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASWX
Waupun, Wis.	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y.	5.5	−3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex.	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waynesboro, Va	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex.	5.9	20.6	−20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa	6.7	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP3‡	None	TA	ESWX§
Welch, W.Va.	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7.2	−2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W.Va.	6.3	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Wellston, Ohio	5.5	4.1	−20.5	6.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N.Y.	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7.7	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6.9	41.1	U	1.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWX
West Bend, Wis.	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	T	SWX
West Hazleton, Pa.	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6.3	23.1	33.0	3.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
Weston, W.Va.	8.3	−4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSWX§
West St. Paul, Minn.	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
W. University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West View, Pa.	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
Westwood, N.J.	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
West York, Pa.	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
Wildwood, N.J.	5.2	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	SW
Williamson, W.Va.	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
Williston, N.D.	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	AWB
Williston Park, N.Y.	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
Wilmerding, Pa.	5.7	−10.0	−2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	180	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8.2	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Winchendon t, Mass.	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8.6	4.4	−1.2	1.8	Com	D4	3‡	3	NP2	1,000	None	WS
Windber, Pa.	9.1	−1.6	−2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX*
Winooski, Vt.	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Winsted, Conn.	7.7	−2.6	−4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6.2	−13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SWd
Winton, Pa.	8.0	−6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N.J.	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N.J.	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6.1	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	AWX
Worthington, Minn.	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Yankton, S.D.	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.6	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
Yeadon, Pa.	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5.4	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	160	TK	ASX
Yuma, Ariz.	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA TABLES IV AND V

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS: First year member of board of selectmen receives $336, second year member $421, and third year member $531.

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: Airport owned jointly with Bethlehem and operated by Lehigh Airport Authority.

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA: Airport jointly owned with county and leased to State Aeronautical Commission.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term. Airport jointly owned and operated with Winfield, Kansas.

ATCHISON, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

AUBURN, MAINE: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BARRE, VERMONT: Airport owned jointly with Montpelier.

BATH, MAINE: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Midland and Saginaw, Michigan.

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

BEND, OREGON: Five commissioners have a two-year term; two have a four-year term.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Airport owned jointly with St. Joseph.

BERGENFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA: Airport owned jointly with Allentown and operated by Lehigh Airport Authority.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK: Airport owned jointly with Endicott.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

BRADENTON, FLORIDA: Airport owned jointly with city of Sarasota and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA: This is a joint city-county airport.

BRIGHAM, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City and Kingsport.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA: Airport owned jointly with county and operated by Airport Authority.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

BURLEY, IDAHO: In the future all councilmen will have four-year terms.

CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

CHARLESTON, MISSOURI: Two councilmen have three-year terms; two have two-year terms.

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $150 a year; those elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $300 a year.

COOS BAY, OREGON: Name changed from Marshfield by popular vote in 1944. Waterworks acquired jointly with North Bend, Oregon.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

DUMONT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

DURANGO, COLORADO: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: See footnote for Raleigh.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

EAST POINT, GEORGIA: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

EAST RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

EDINA, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

Edinburg, Texas: The salary for commissioners has been waived.

El Dorado, Kansas: One council member serves two years as mayor and two years as member of the council.

Ellensburg, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

El Paso, Texas: The auditorium is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Endicott, New York: Airport owned jointly with Binghamton.

Enid, Oklahoma: Three commissioners have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $8,500; the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500 and the two legislative commissioners receive $2,400.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greensboro, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with High Point, North Carolina.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenville, South Carolina: Airport owned jointly with county and operated by joint airport commission.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is operated by airport authority.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Haverford tp, Pennsylvania: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Radnor township.

Hawthorne, California: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

High Point, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with Greensboro, North Carolina.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Hutchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Independence, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol and Kingsport.

Junction City, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; councilman receiving most votes has a four-year term.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

Knoxville, Tennessee: Four councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

LaGrande, Oregon: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lenoir, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly with Morganton.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Lexington, Kentucky: Airport owned jointly with county and operated by Airport Authority.

Louisville, Kentucky: Airports owned jointly with county and operated by Air Board.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Madison, South Dakota: Term of councilmen ranges from one to three years.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Menasha, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Neenah, Wisconsin.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Midland, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Saginaw, Michigan.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul. Airport under jurisdiction of Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Montpelier, Vermont: Airport owned jointly with Barre, Vermont.

Morganton, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly with Lenoir, North Carolina.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Neenah, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Menasha, Wisconsin.

Newark, New Jersey: Airport is leased to and operated by Port Authority of New York. The city of Newark is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 17 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation. Airport is leased to and operated by Port of New York Authority.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 4 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District. Airport operated by Port of Oakland.

Omaha, Nebraska: The Metropolitan Utilities District operates the gas, water and ice plants under control of an independent board of six members.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owatonna, Minnesota: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Paris, Tennessee: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport jointly owned and operated by Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County.

Redlands, California: Two councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight aldermen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Royal Oak, Michigan: Three commissioners have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

Saginaw, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Midland, Michigan. Part of water supply system is operated jointly with Midland.

St. Joseph, Michigan: Airport owned jointly with Benton Harbor.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and clerk have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis. Airport under jurisdiction of Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

SARASOTA, FLORIDA: Airport owned jointly by cities of Sarasota and Bradenton, and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT: Salary of first selectman, other two receive $10 per diem.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting. The councilman at large has a two-year term.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON: Councilmen elected during 1948 receive $7,200.

TAMPA, FLORIDA: Airport is operated by Hillsborough County Aviation Authority.

TONAWANDA, NEW YORK: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Kenmore, New York.

TOOELE, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO: City jointly owns and operates water supply system with village of Dennison.

UNION TP, NEW JERSEY: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term. Airport jointly owned and operated with Arkansas City, Kansas.

WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

Changes In City Areas

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THE large number of cities of the United States which completed annexations in 1947 was almost equaled in 1948. A total of 289 cities over 5,000 population made land acquisitions in 1948 according to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1949, as compared with 298 cities making annexations in 1947. The latest large total thus represents a leveling off in the quantity of annexing cities that had been steadily increasing for at least four years. While the high general annexation level is continuing, two divergent trends are developing within cities of over 10,000 population and those in the 5,000 to 10,000 group.

Trend in Anexations. Cities having more than 10,000 people have consistently enlarged their annexation rate since 1944. During 1948 a total of 194 municipalities made annexations as compared to 170 in 1947, 154 in 1946, 89 in 1945, and 60 in 1944, as reported in previous editions of this YEAR BOOK. This is a 323 per cent gain in five years. Furthermore, the latest attainment represents a very sizable growth over the years 1935-39 when an annual average of 49 cities over 10,000 made annexations.[1] In addition, an increasing number of these populous cities have been absorbing areas containing one-half square mile or more. Starting with nine in 1943 and 15 in 1944, urban centers achieving such annexations numerically expanded to 53 in 1947, a level which was nearly matched in 1948 with 52 similar annexations.

An opposing development is taking place in the smaller cities of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. In this population group both the total number of annexing cities and the number of cities completing annexations of at least one-half square mile substantially declined in 1948 after rising steadily during the previous three years. The total number of 128 cities realizing annexations in 1947 shrank to 95 in 1948. Similarly, the 15 effecting land acquisitions of one-half square mile or more decreased to seven in 1948 (see Table 1).

Extent of Areas Annexed in 1948. The total land area absorbed by the 289 cities making annexations in 1948 was 145.3 square miles. Cities over 10,000 population annexed about seven times as much area and completed more than twice as many annexations as the smaller cities of 5,000 to 10,000 residents. Besides, the average area annexed was approximately three times greater in the larger cities. One hundred ninety-four cities having more than 10,000 people annexed land area as compared to 95 cities of the 5,000 to 10,000 class. The larger municipalities collectively absorbed 128.6 square miles in contrast to the total for the less populous cities of 16.7. The bigger cities averaged about three-fifths of a square mile while the smaller cities attained a mean of less than one-fifth square mile.

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[1] Twenty-five cities made annexations in 1935, 45 in 1936, 52 in 1937, 45 in 1938, and 76 in 1939, according to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. The land area for each city between 5,000 and 10,000 population is shown in Table V in this YEAR BOOK, beginning on page 71, and the land area for individual cities over 10,000 population was last published in the 1944 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, pp. 137-57. The names of cities annexing one-half square mile or more in past years have been published in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK, e.g., p. 40 of the 1948 edition.

TABLE I

ANNEXATION TRENDS, 1945–48

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1948	289	59	95	7	194	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

Although the area annexed in 1948 averaged slightly more than one-half square mile (.51) for each annexing city, there was considerable range in size. The largest was 11.83 square miles reported by Roanoke, Virginia.[2] This is followed by Albuquerque, New Mexico, with 7.38 square miles and El Paso, Texas, with 7.26 square miles. The smallest land acquisition was one-half acre by Lorain, Ohio. No city came near equalling the annexation accomplishments of the Texas cities of Dallas (39 square miles) in 1945 and Fort Worth (35 square miles) in 1946. The 52 cities containing more than 10,000 inhabitants which annexed one-half square mile or more in 1948 are: Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Douglas, Arizona; Blytheville, Arkansas; Compton, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Palo Alto, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Stockton, California; Columbus, Georgia; Boise City, Idaho; Rockford, Illinois; Ames and Newton, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Madisonville and Owensboro, Kentucky; Traverse City, Michigan; Greenville, Mississippi; Albuquerque, Carlsbad, and Clovis, New Mexico; Concord and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Dayton and Middletown, Ohio; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Eugene, Portland, and Salem, Oregon; Columbia and Florence, South Carolina; Clarksville, Tennessee; Abilene, Amarillo, Dallas, El Paso, Harlingen, Houston, Terrell, and Waco, Texas; Roanoke, Staunton, and Waynesboro, Virginia; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The seven cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population which annexed one-half square mile or more in 1948 are: Van Buren, Arkansas; Redding, California; Englewood, Colorado; Burley, Idaho; Normal, Illinois; Plaquemine, Louisiana; and Ferguson, Missouri. Cities of the two largest states, Texas and California, which are in the midst of big population growths, particularly in urban areas, lead by a wide margin over all other states in the total number of these sizable annexations completed in the five-year period since 1944.

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[2] It is also worth noting that through a consolidation with East Baton Rouge Parish (County), Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has expanded from four to 30 square miles. The plan, which divides the parish into three zones, is the first city-county consolidation completed in the United States in recent years. Although approved by popular vote in August, 1947, it did not go into full effect until January 1, 1949.

On a percentage increase basis, several annexations of 1948 were of considerable magnitude. The city of Plaquemine, Louisiana (population 7,500), added five square miles to its existing one square mile. Its gain of 500 per cent is the greatest reported by any city. Blytheville, Arkansas (15,100), and Florence, South Carolina (25,000), increased their areas 118 per cent and 100 per cent respectively. Among cities of over 100,000, El Paso, Texas, (135,000) made a 42 per cent gain through absorbing over seven square miles; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (255,000), accomplished a 9.5 per cent growth by adding about two and one-half square miles; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin (627,000), had a 7 per cent increase after bringing slightly more than three square miles within its corporate limits.

Nineteen cities of 5,000 people and over increased their areas during 1948 by not less than 25 per cent. They are: Plaquemine, Louisiana (500%); Blytheville, Arkansas (118%); Florence, South Carolina (100%); Carlsbad, New Mexico (98%); Columbus, Georgia (84%); Roanoke, Virginia (80%); Waynesboro, Virginia (66%); Albuquerque, New Mexico (53%); Monterey, California (48%); Tuscaloosa, Alabama (47%); El Paso, Texas (42%); Clarksville, Tennessee (39%); Winston-Salem, North Carolina (39%); Douglas, Arizona (37%); Burley, Idaho (36%); Madison, Wisconsin (35%); Palo Alto, California (34%); Waco, Texas (28%); and Eugene, Oregon (25%).

Special Survey of Cities Acquiring One-Fourth Square Mile or More. Because of the rapid growth of urban fringe population in recent years, municipal officials have become increasingly concerned with the economic and social problems in such areas. Questions arise concerning the provision of city services to such places, regulation of subdivision developments, the possibility that such areas may become incorporated and hem in the city—these are all of concern to municipal officials. For this reason the Year Book undertook early in 1949 to secure more detailed information than previously on the cities which made annexations. As in preceding years, the Year Book questionnaire, which was sent to all cities over 5,000 population at the beginning of 1949, requested officials to report whether any annexations had been made and the number of acres annexed.

The 289 cities which reported annexations included 84 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and a special questionnaire requesting additional information was sent to the officials of these cities. The information supplied by 62 of these cities is summarized in the remainder of this article. Of the other 22 cities, 11 answered the questionnaire before going to press and are included in Table VI and the names of 11 cities that did not reply are listed at the end of Table VI. This leaves 205 cities which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of area in 1948.[3]

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[3] The 205 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of land area in 1948 are listed alphabetically within population groups together with the number of acres annexed:

Cities over 100,000: Cincinnati, Ohio, 65; Cleveland, Ohio, 150; Peoria, Ill., 7; Salt Lake City, Utah, 28.

Cities of 50,000 to 100,000: Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 10; Charleston, W. Va., 3; Decatur, Ill., 8; Glendale, Calif., 43; Hamilton, Ohio, 36; Kalamazoo, Mich., 40; Lancaster, Pa., 6; Little Rock, Ark., 48; Pasadena, Calif., 24; Portsmouth, Va., 8; Quincy, Mass., 70; and Schenectady, N. Y., 49; Phoenix, Ariz., 2; and Lorain, Ohio, one-half acre.

Types of Areas Acquired. The average areas added in 1948 to 62 cities covered almost one and one-half square miles of unincorporated residential land containing over two thousand inhabitants. They were generally at least 50 per cent developed, and much of this development occurred in the postwar years. All areas were unincorporated at the time they were annexed. This follows the pattern of recent years which is only infrequently broken by events such as the merging in 1947 of Westwood, an incorporated suburb of 7,000 people, to Denver.

Only a few annexed areas are in mixed, industrial, or commercial use while the overwhelming number are residential developments. Some were uninhabited when annexed, but most contained several hundred or a few thousand people. The average population of areas absorbed by 56 cities was 2,483. Columbus, Georgia, added the most residents (17,000) by annexing 5.48 square miles. Dallas, Texas, annexed three-fourths of a square mile containing 10,500 people. The largest uninhabited area annexed in 1948 (1.06 square miles) became part of Los Angeles, California, which possesses the largest area of any city in the United States (453.23 square miles).

Cities of 25,000 to 50,000: Bakersfield, Calif., 63; Belleville, Ill., 157; Beverly Hills, Calif., 6; Burlington, Vt., 12; Colorado Springs, Colo., 111; Dubuque, Iowa, 149; Elgin, Ill., 10; Greenville, S. C., 6; High Point, N. C., 34; Lewiston, Me., 15; Lexington, Ky., 70; Maywood, Ill., 29; Moline, Ill., 38; Morristown, Pa., 5; Newark, Ohio, 2; Newburgh, N. Y., 23; Ogden, Utah, 82; Santa Barbara, Calif., 12; Tyler, Tex., 6; Vancouver, Wash., 73; Yakima, Wash., 63.

Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: Albert Lea, Minn., 6; Alpena, Mich., 78; Anaheim, Calif., 30; Astoria, Ore., 9; Austin, Minn., 10; Bartlesville, Okla., 40; Billings, Mont., 133; Birmingham, Mich., 50; Brawley, Calif., 10; Brownwood, Tex., 17; Burlingame, Calif., 5; Campbell, Ohio, 30; Casper, Wyo., 82; Clarksville, Miss., 100; Cleburne, Tex., 60; Columbia, Mo., 90; Columbia, Pa., 13; Coshocton, Ohio, 25; Crawfordsville, Ind., 2; Denison, Tex., 14; East Moline, Ill., 98; El Centro, Calif., 40; El Reno, Okla., 105; Emporia, Kan., 5; Escanaba, Mich., 4; Fort Collins, Calif., 2; Fullerton, Calif., 2; Gastonia, N. C., 1; Gloucester, Mass., 20; Gloversville, N. Y., 10; Goshen, Ind., 8; Grand Forks, N. D., 50; Grand Island, Neb., 70; Greeley, Colo., 40; Hattiesburg, Miss., 40; Huntington, Ind., 98; Idaho Falls, Idaho, 35; Duncan, Okla., 35; Klamath Falls, Ore., 23; Latrobe, Pa., 18; Lincoln, Ill., 20; Lodi, Calif., 58; Longview, Wash., 6; Lynwood, Calif., 14; McAlester, Okla., 5; McAllen, Tex., 20; Manhattan, Kan., 8; Manitowoc, Wis., 74; Mattoon, Ill., 4; Middlesborough, Ky., 19; Middletown, N. Y., 21; Modesto, Calif., 30; Monrovia, Calif., 10; Nampa, Idaho, 23; National City, Calif., 22; Norman, Okla., 101; Okmulgee, Okla., 40; Ontario, Calif., 8; Pampa, Tex., 73; Pekin, Ill., 20; Pine Bluff, Ark., 60; Pocatello, Idaho, 20; Ponca City, Okla., 2; Reno, Nev., 79; Roswell, N. M., 94; Rutland, Vt., 1; San Leandro, Calif., 110; Sapulpa, Okla., 40; Scottsbluff, Neb., 23; Shawnee, Okla., 17; South St. Paul, Minn., 2; Sterling, Ill., 8; Streator, Ill., 30; Urbana, Ill., 7; Walla Walla, Wash., 56; Waukesha, Wis., 40; Wenatchee, Wash., 5; Whittier, Calif., 79.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Alamosa, Colo., 10; Alice, Tex., 21; Alliance, Ohio, 8; Antioch, Calif., 10; Auburn, Ind., 15; Baraboo, Wis., 2; Bedford, Ohio, 1; Bellefonte, Pa., 36; Blackwell, Okla., 50; Bryan, Ohio, 1; Carbondale, Ill., 10; Charlotte, Mich., 8; Chico, Calif., 17; Clinton, Ill., 4; Colton, Calif., 32; Columbus, Neb., 1; Coral Gables, Fla., 40; Cordele, Ga., 10; Defiance, Ohio, 100; Detroit Lakes, Minn., 10; Dodge City, Kan., 65; Jeffersonville, Ind., 90; Dunn, N. C., 3; Durango, Colo., 50; East Rockaway, N. Y., 5; Ellensburg, Wash., 60; Franklin, Ind., 3; Franklin, N. H., 27; Garden City, Kan., 80; Gettysburg, Pa., 17; Glasgow, Ky., 5; Grants Pass, Ore., 11; Greensburg, Ind., 8; Greenville, Ala., 30; Greenville, Ohio, 6; Hamburg, N. Y., 68; Hayward, Calif., 9; International Falls, Minn., 58; Ishpeming, Mich., 80; Kalispell, Mont., 8; Kilgore, Tex., 103; Lamesa, Tex., 20; Las Vegas, Nev., 60; Loveland, Colo., 25; Madera, Calif., less than 1; Martinez, Calif., 20; Midland, Tex., 70; Mineral Wells, Tex., 3; Napa, Calif., 10; Natchitoches, La., 50; New Braunfels, Tex., 80; Oakwood, Ohio., 7; Orange, Calif., 77; Orange, Tex., 60; Pacific Grove, Calif., .3; Pauls Valley, Okla., 20; Pittsburg, Calif., 40; Portage, Wisc., 40; Porterville, Calif., 67; Princeton, Ill., 1; Puyallup, Wash., 2; Richmond, Ky., 2; Rock Springs, Wyo., 3; Rolla, Mo., 10; St. Louis Park, Minn., 10; Seguin, Tex., 110; Shelby, Ohio, 4; Somerset, Mass., 4; Sparks, Nev., 26; Talladega, Ala., 60; Thief River Falls, Minn., 10; Tipton, Ind., 5; Titusville, Pa., 50; Tulare, Calif., 95, Urbana, Ohio, 158; Valley City, N. D., 12; Vandalia, Ill., 75; Verona N. J. 75; Visalia, Calif., 6; Washington, Mo., 6; Washington Court House, Ohio, 16; Watsonville, Calif., 75; Waupun, Wis., 15; Wellington, Kan., 2; Williston Park, N. Y., 3; Winchester, Ind., 26; Woodland, Calif., 2; Roseville, Calif., 35.

Adequacy of Public Services in Fringe Areas. Not one of six fundamental urban services—sewerage, drainage, streets, water supply, police protection, and fire protection—was adequate in areas annexed to 30 of 59 reporting cities. Such fringe conditions compel annexing cities to make considerable financial outlays. Forty-six of 57 annexing cities feel that it will cost more during the immediate future to service the area than the area will return in revenues. However, it seems more significant that 35 of 48 annexing cities have concluded that over a long period of time the annexed areas will bring more revenue into the city than the city will spend in servicing the area.

The public service which was most often adequate in the fringe area was water supply. Streets ranked second in sufficiency, followed by sewerage, police protection, drainage, and fire protection. Only three cities annexed fringe sectors in which all six of these basic municipal services were suitable. Alhambra, California, required that all of these facilities be commensurate to city standards before it approved of annexing one-fourth square mile of unincorporated land. The one square mile area absorbed by Merced, California, was judged adequate by its city officials as was the major portion of 1.91 square miles annexed by Houston, Texas.

The greatest number of these services was supplied to fringe areas by counties, often out of general tax funds collected largely from city residents. Counties were more active than cities and special districts in furnishing police protection, streets, and drainage. Water supply, fire protection, and sewerage were most often furnished by the cities which later annexed the areas. Cities, which ranked second to counties in total number of services rendered to fringes, largely furnished services by contract. In 26 of 31 cities the contract rates were higher than rates to city residents. The usual terms ranged from 50 per cent to 100 per cent higher than those paid within the city limits. During the period when annexation was being considered, however, no city which annexed an area of one-fourth square mile or more threatened to increase its current service charges. Then, too, Pueblo, Colorado, was the only city which stopped the service (fire protection) which it had been supplying to the area under consideration for annexation. Special purpose districts furnished all of these services, except police protection, to a limited number of unincorporated areas.

Most of 62 cities which reported made more than one annexation during the year. Together they completed 259 annexations, an average of better than four per city. To gain at least one square mile usually required several annexations by these cities. Tulsa, Oklahoma, made the most annexations (32) and absorbed only 1.17 square miles. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, concluded 24 annexations in acquiring 3.15 square miles. However, almost without exception cities which annexed the largest total areas did so through completing a very small number of annexations. Columbus, Georgia, was enlarged almost five and one-half square miles in a single annexation, the largest individual one reported for 1948. El Paso, Texas, expanded by more than seven square miles after only three annexations.

Annexation Procedure. In over two-thirds of 57 cities the annexed territory was the exclusive or joint originator of the annexation movement. Only 16 cities individually started the process. Conversely, the fringe areas of 27 municipalities singly instigated the plan while the annexed areas of 14 other cities began the movement in conjunction with the cities. The specific motivating force in the fringe area was generally individual property owners or real estate subdividers. Furthermore, areas which were annexed to 31 cities also began the formal annexation proceedings. Twenty-two cities individually originated similar procedures, and four others did so in cooperation with the fringes.

The usual process for annexation of unincorporated area in most reporting cities throughout the United States involves some combination of (1) majority vote in the area or petition by a certain percentage of fringe residents or property owners, followed by (2) passage of a city ordinance or majority approval by city voters. Virginia annexation law is unique in that it consists of a city ordinance or petition from the fringe, and action, after hearings, by a three-member annexation court. If the court orders the annexation it may increase or decrease the size of the proposed area. The newly enlarged city is also formally separated from the remainder of the county of which it has been a part.

Columbus (Georgia), Florence (South Carolina), Winston-Salem (North Carolina), and the Oregon cities of Eugene, Portland, and Salem were the only ones which reported effectuation of their annexations of 1948 through majority favorable vote in both the city and the area. In spite of these stringent requirements, annexed areas of the three Southern cities averaged four and one-half square miles, nine times larger than the average for all annexations for that year. In Oregon, 18 of 37 proposed annexations were approved in 1948 by the voters in both the city and the area to be annexed. Seventeen of the 19 annexation failures resulted from negative votes in the unincorporated areas. Although the Oregon state law requiring a dual popular vote blocked completion of a substantial number of annexations in 1948, another state statute passed in 1947 may have far-reaching significance. It permits cross-county annexations and was successfully applied in Salem during this last year.

Reasons For and Against Annexation. Different reasons for favoring annexation were generally advanced by the city and the unincorporated area. Practically all annexing cities supported annexations because they wanted to control the future development of the areas through zoning and building regulations and planning techniques. A few were influenced solely because of the desire for a bigger population and greater revenues. Most fringes which supported annexation wanted to obtain public services provided to residents of the city. City benefits desired by the fringe were (in order of stated need): sewers (13), water (12), fire protection (11), police protection (6), schools (5), garbage disposal (2), lower taxes (2), electricity (1), parks (1), street lighting (1), lower fire insurance rates (1), and building controls (1).

The reasons which motivated favorable attitudes in three fringe areas are worth noting individually. The area adjacent to Middletown, Ohio, wanted to annex in order to acquire city building controls. The fringe of Eugene, Oregon, desired annexation after it discovered that the total tax rate paid to special districts was greater than the city tax rate. The territory lying outside of the city limits of Burley, Idaho, favored absorption into the city mainly for the purposes of lowering its taxes and fire insurance rates.

With only one exception, all opposition to annexations in 1948 came from the unincorporated areas. The predominant reason for opposition was the fear of increased taxes by the fringe residents (18 instances). Some other areas opposed city building and zoning regulations (6). One did not want to assume part of the city's indebtedness; another disliked losing its identity and submitting to school redistricting. A number of residents of one fringe area looked with disfavor upon annexation because it would end a business operation which the city deemed illegal. Still another fought annexation in order to perpetuate certain public jobs in the area. The lone example of opposition by a major city official, which has been reported, occurred in Redwood City, California, where the city manager recommended against annexing a development whose improvements were of such poor quality that they would have to be maintained by the city at excessive cost.

Selling the People on Merits of Annexation. Twenty of 52 reporting cities had programs explaining annexation benefits. Public meetings were held in Stockton, California, for the purpose of clarifying doubtful points. Columbus, Georgia, used the media of newspapers and radio to disseminate its annexation publicity. House-to-house personal contacts in the fringe area were made by Van Buren, Arkansas, residents and officials. Burley, Idaho, publicized its fire protection and fire insurance rate advantages.

A city department of annexation, which was recently re-established, is active in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Its representatives explained the advantages of annexation when circulating petitions in the outlying areas. They outlined the city's policy of promoting expansion by acquiring both undeveloped and built up areas to relieve housing shortages and to insure an adequate amount of surplus vacant land for residential and industrial purposes. *Annexation: Key to Prosperous Community,* a publication of the department, explained that annexation of town territory to either Milwaukee or its incorporated suburbs contributes substantially to solving numerous problems of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Milwaukee and its outlying areas were then compared as to water, taxes, sewers, police and fire protection, health facilities, schools, building inspection, and street construction, sanitation and lighting.

In Sacramento, California, the planning commission supplied annexation data and the city received excellent newspaper cooperation. Annexation information supplied by the planning staff was extensive and forward looking. In appealing to the adjacent areas to annex it did not merely point out the advantages of acquiring a complete set of municipal services. It also accentuated the practicality of securing city planning services, for immediate and long-range planning, including zoning and subdivision regulations, location of new public buildings, new park and playground sites, and better street connections. Subdivision regulations, the planning commission pointed out, will assure that provision will be made for through streets where needed, zoning regulations will protect home owners from the intrusion of business or detrimental uses, and building constructed after annexation will conform to city standards, thus enhancing property values. In emphasizing to its own residents the desirability of annexing certain outlying areas, the city stressed not only the need for expansion and the greater prestige resulting to the city through increased population, but also the advantages of planning future developments in adjacent sectors. Bringing the area within the jurisdiction of the city, it was explained, means that its undeveloped portions can be planned in advance according to city standards for streets, building construction, and other facilities, thus assuring that there will not be any shacks or substandard improvements. The city concluded its advocacy of annexation by showing that annexation is of mutual benefit to the city and to the territory which may be annexed, for the prosperity of the people living in the suburbs is inevitably related to the well-being of the city, which is the locale of most centers of employment.[4]

Conclusion. There are four major factors directly affecting the number and size of current annexations by cities in the United States: (1) the degree to which areas surrounding cities are urbanized and incorporated; (2) the extent to which areas are governmentally dependent upon the cities; (3) the comprehensiveness of city annexation programs; and (4) state statutory requirements. The first two factors are important considerations to be contained in comprehensive city annexation programs, which must also include facts about the people, improvements, community developments, and direction of growth of the surrounding fringe belt. Information thus obtained constitutes a sound basis for formulating an effective annexation policy and establishing an adequate community growth plan.

The experience of cities operating under various types of state annexation laws also deserves additional careful analysis. Are cities which have well-defined annexation plans frequently thwarted by excessively restrictive legal procedures? Is judicial rather than popular determination of the merits of specific annexation attempts the proper answer? Certainly the effectiveness and wisdom of the Virginia annexation process which involves court action, and the soundness of its applicability to other states, are worth investigating. So long as urban growth continues in the United States, an intelligent policy and program regarding boundary adjustment will be a basic and urgent need.

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[4] Sacramento City Planning Commission, *Proposed Annexation: West Fruitridge Area* (March 4, 1948).

TABLE VI

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1948

Data in this table were obtained by the YEAR BOOK directly from city officials in January and February, 1949. This table contains information only on annexations of one-fourth square mile or more completed by 73 cities in 1948. Replies from 11 of these cities, however, were received too late for inclusion in the latter part of the preceding article; these 11 cities are indicated by a single dagger (†) after the name of the city. Eleven other cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional data are listed at the end of the table. Under **More than 50 Per Cent of Annexed Area** and under **Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed**, an asterisk (*) means that the information appearing in these columns applies to a majority, but not all, of the total number when there have been several annexations by the same city. When an even number of annexations is involved, this symbol means the data in these columns refer to the larger total area. Under **Origin of Annexation Movement** and also under **Initiator of Proceedings**, C indicates city government, and F fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Under **Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed**, S means sewer facilities, D drainage, St streets, W water supply, P police protection, and F fire protection. Cities are listed in population groups according to 1940 U.S. Census.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1948 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	More Than 50% of Annexed Area Developed	Origin of Annexation Movement	Initiator of Proceedings	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
											Immediately	In Long Run
Over 1,000,000												
Los Angeles, Calif.	3	1.06	453.2	0	1,931	No	...	...	...	None	Yes	Yes
500,000 to 1,000,000												
Houston, Tex.	5	1.91	77.9	6,500	504	Yes	C	CF	No	SDStWPF*	Yes	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	24	3.15	48.3	4,468	627	No	CF	CF	Yes	St*	Yes	No
250,000 to 500,000												
Dallas, Tex.	6	.76	105.5	10,500	472	Yes	C	C	No	None	...	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	2	.70	25.9	1,000	257	Yes*	CF	F	Yes	SDStW*	Yes	No
Long Beach, Calif.	8	.42	34.9	50	275	No	...	F	...	None	Yes	No
Oklahoma City, Okla.	13	2.46	28.6	3,000	255	No*	C	C	No	SW*	Yes	Yes
Portland, Ore.	2	.58	67.4	1,500	420	Yes	F	F	No	StW	Yes	No
San Antonio, Tex.†	3	.26	68.3	...	417	Yes	F	F	No	StWP	No	No
San Diego, Calif.	3	2.95	99.0	96	363	No	CF	F	No	None	...	...
100,000 to 250,000												
El Paso, Tex.	3	7.26	24.6	...	135	No	C	C	...	None	Yes	No
Sacramento, Calif.	3	2.32	16.9	5,000	128	No	F	F	Yes	None	Yes	No
South Bend, Ind.	2	.44	20.6	0	130	No	F	F	No	None	No	No
Tulsa, Okla.	32	1.17	24.0	7,500	225	Yes*	CF	C	No	W	Yes	No
Wichita, Kan.	19	.77	24.5	100	171	No	F	F	No	None	No	No
50,000 to 100,000												
Alhambra, Calif.	4	.26	7.1	0	51	No	F	F	...	SDStWPF	No	No
Amarillo, Tex.	1	2.46	18.3	2,500	82	Yes	C	C	No	None	Yes	No
Austin, Tex.†	3	.33	37.8	0	158	No	...	F	No	None	Yes	No
Columbus, Ga.	1	5.48	12.0	17,000	77	Yes	CF	C	Yes	None	...	...
Fresno, Calif.	21	.86	14.1	...	100	No	F	F	...	W	No	No
Madison, Wis.	8	3.77	14.7	6,500	95	Yes	F	F	No	SW	Yes	No
Pueblo, Colo.	1	.33	11.4	2,000	80	Yes	C	F	Yes	W	Yes	No
Roanoke, Va.†	1	11.83	26.7	16,000	92	Yes	C	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
Rockford, Ill.	3	.74	13.9	925	100	Yes	F	F	No	StW	Yes	...
Salem, Ore.	1	.67	8.6	1,200	52	Yes	F	F	No	None	Yes	...
San Jose, Calif.	6	.25	16.1	10	86	No	F	...	Yes	None	Yes	...
Stockton, Calif.	4	.98	11.7	8,235	74	Yes	F	F	Yes	StW	Yes	No
Topeka, Kan.	2	.26	12.0	120	90	No	C	C	No	StW	Yes	...
Waco, Tex.	6	6.25	28.3	2,000	100	No*	C	C	No	None	Yes	No
Winston-Salem, N. C.	5	5.25	18.7	5,500	98	Yes	...	C	Yes	None	Yes	No

TABLE VI.—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1948—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1948 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	More Than 50% of Annexed Area Developed	Origin of Annexation Movement	Initiator of Proceedings	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
											Immediately	In Long Run
25,000 to 50,000												
bilene, Tex.†	9	.25	7.6	500	55	No	CF	F	Yes	None	Yes	No
lbuquerque, N. M.†	9	7.38	21.3	18,000	95	Yes	F	F	Yes	St	Yes	No
ellingham, Wash.†	2	.44	22.0	500	...	No	F	F	No	None	Yes	...
oise City, Idaho†	1	.86	...	5,000	40	No	F	F	...	None	Yes	...
urbank, Calif.†	1	.44	16.8	2	80	No	F	C	No	SDStWPF	...	...
ugene, Ore	3	1.41	7.0	1,500	39	No	F	F	...	WF	Yes	No
reenville, Miss	1	.86	6.7	2,000	35	Yes	CF	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
a Crosse, Wis	2	.43	12.0	...	46	Yes*	F	F	...	None	Yes	...
ansfield, Ohio	1	.25	6.5	600	47	Yes	F	F	Yes	SDStW	Yes	No
iddletown, Ohio	1	.84	7.4	1,200	40	No	F	F	No	None	Yes	Yes
t. Lebanon tp, Pa	1	.43	6.2	200	27	No	F	F	No	StW	No	No
an Angelo, Tex	3	.45	7.7	1,500	42	Yes	F	F	No	W	No	...
uscaloosa, Ala	3	2.55	8.0	7,500	35	Yes	CF	F	Yes	StW	Yes	Yes
ucson, Ariz.†	2	.28	9.2	4,000	55	Yes	F	F	Yes	StW	Yes	No
est Allis, Wis	4	.26	4.1	603	41	Yes	CF	F	No	SDStW*	Yes	Yes
10,000 to 25,000												
mes, Iowa	2	1.01	6.1	250	15	No	CF	C	Yes	None	Yes	...
lytheville, Ark	1	2.06	3.8	...	15	No	CF	C	No	None	Yes	No
arlsbad, N. M	3	2.19	4.4	7,500	23	Yes	C	C	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
arnegie, Pa	1	.28	1.5	100	13	No	F	F	No	None	No	No
larksville, Tenn	1	1.35	4.8	2,500	16	Yes	C	C	No	None	Yes	...
ompton, Calif.†	12	.70	6.6	4,500	43	No*	F	F	No	SStW*	Yes	No
oncord, N. C	3	.60	4.5	1,000	19	Yes	F	F	Yes	St	Yes	No
ouglas, Ariz	2	.58	2.2	500	11	Yes*	F	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
lorence, S. C	1	3.00	6.0	5,000	25	Yes	CF	F	Yes	None	Yes	No
arlingen, Tex	1	1.50	8.4	2,000	25	Yes	C	C	Yes	DStWPF	No	No
awrence, Kan	6	.45	4.9	2,000	18	Yes	C	CF	No	DWP	Yes	Yes
adisonville, Ky	1	.54	...	1,500	14	Yes	CF	...	No	...	...	...
erced, Calif	1	1.00	8.0	2	13	Yes	C	C	...	SDStWPF	No	...
onterey, Calif	1	1.10	3.4	500	12	No	F	F	No	W	No	...
organtown, W. Va	3	.53	3.8	600	22	No*	F	F	No	WS*	Yes	Yes
ewton, Iowa	1	.55	...	100	15	No	C	C	No	None	Yes	No
xnard, Calif	3	.42	3.6	75	24	No	F	F	No	None	Yes	No
alo Alto, Calif.†	2	1.63	6.4	0	25	No	F	C	No	None	...	...
edwood City, Calif	2	.44	6.5	1,728	23	Yes*	F	F	No	SStWPF*	Yes	Yes
taunton, Va	1	.68	7.4	4,000	18	No	F	C	No	None	Yes	Yes
raverse City, Mich	1	1.14	7.8	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
win Falls, Idaho	5	.25	4.4	...	18	...	F	F	No	...	Yes	No
aynesboro, Va	1	2.77	7.0	3,553	12	No	CF	C	Yes	W	No	No
5,000 to 10,000												
urley, Idaho	1	.50	1.9	400	7	No	C	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
entralia, Wash	4	.35	10.0	437	9	Yes	F	F	No	StW*	Yes	No
laquemine, La	2	5.00	6.0	2,500	7	No	...	...	...	StWP	Yes	Yes
edding, Calif	3	.82	4.4	0	10	No	CF	C	No	None	No	No
an Buren, Ark	1	.67	3.5	2,000	8	No	C	CF	Yes	None	Yes	No

Omitted from Table VI are 11 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not fur-ish additional information. Seven of these cities have populations of 10,000 or more: Clovis, New Mexico; Columbia, outh Carolina; Columbus, Ohio; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Owensboro, Kentucky; San Bernardino, California; Terrell, exas; and four cities are in the 5,000 to 10,000 population group: Englewood, Colorado; Ferguson, Missouri; Normal, linois; and Washington, Indiana.

State Municipal Leagues in 1948

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

The state leagues of municipalities represent the municipal government in its official and corporate capacity. Thus the leagues are in fact representative of local governments in their states. Many of the leagues have a long unbroken history of service. The leagues in California, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin have a record of 50 years without a break. The Indiana league goes back nearly 10 years farther. While the state leagues are composed officially of municipal corporations, the active members of the leagues include mayors, councilmen, city clerks, city attorneys, finance officers, public works officials, and every other type of municipal group. At the annual meetings of the leagues in many states, there are several group meetings for the technical officials and separate meetings for the policy making officials such as mayors and aldermen.

The state leagues of municipalities carry on a great variety of activities. The leagues have a strong year-round program of extensive information services and training institutes. The latter are more easily carried out where the league is affiliated with a state university. Regional or district meetings have become more common with the leagues. These are held in order to bring together the cities in a more limited geographic area and to permit more cities to cooperate in the program of the league. Some of the group meetings, or sectional meetings, are held regularly, such as those in California where the state is organized into recognized districts. In other cases the meetings are held once or twice a year with no definitely defined or continuing districts.

Instructional meetings for newly elected or appointed officials have been undertaken by some of the leagues. The purpose of this activity is to familiarize the new officials with their duties and privileges soon after they assume office.

Legislative action is an important part of the work of nearly every league. The leagues represent the over-all municipal interest at the state capitol and try to support or defeat the legislation which affects municipalities. The legislative work is carried on with varying degrees of success. In some states little legislation strongly opposed by the state league of municipalities will be passed. In other states the legislative committees call on the state leagues for their opinion before legislation is seriously considered.

There is an increasing tendency to use state league headquarters as the clearing center for other related groups. In Kansas the county commissioners maintain a common office with the state league. The secretaries of the leagues frequently serve as the secretaries of national functional groups as organized in their particular state. As a matter of fact the meetings and the facilities of the state leagues are the principal medium through which many national organizations meet their own members.

During 1948 nearly every state league of municipalities increased its membership and its revenues. Several leagues were strengthened during the year. The

Maryland League of Municipalities was re-established during 1948 with an active and interested membership. Also during 1948 the Arizona Municipal League won a court case which permits municipalities to pay dues to the state league. This follows a similar decision in Michigan and related decisions in Illinois and California.

The new program of the American Municipal Association will be reflected in the activities and interests of the state leagues. The leagues are federated through the American Municipal Association which is encouraging the formulation of a national municipal policy and its promotion into use at both the state and national levels. The leagues will cooperate on matters of national legislation and, insofar as items in the national municipal program affect their own states, they will promote these matters into use locally. Through their joint efforts the state leagues of municipalities can bring to bear on any public question on a national scale the strength of 9,500 local governments. These are federated locally through the state leagues and nationally through the American Municipal Association.

TABLE VII

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

An asterisk (*) indicates league employing part-time staff only.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 14 So. Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	195
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, City Hall, Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	36
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 401 Main Street, North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	165
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	297
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, University of Colorado, Boulder	D. Mack Easton	1917§	1923	164
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. L. Cole	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	172
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	59
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	749
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	288
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	803
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	524
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	131
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	109
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Leigh Webber	1936	1936	399
Maryland	Maryland League of Municipalities, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Maryland	Joseph M. Ray	1937	1948	33

Table VII.—State Municipal Leagues—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	289
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	490
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Bldg. Annex, Jackson	George Sugg	1918§	1936	204
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	180
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	89
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 408 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	394
Nevada	*League of Nevada Cities, P.O. Box 884, Reno	Emerson J. Wilson	....	1944	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	407
New Mexico	*New Mexico Municipal League, Roswell	Louis M. Prager	1915	1945	...
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	272
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	265
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	199
Ohio	*League of Ohio Municipalities, City Hall, Lakewood	A. I. Kaufman, Pres.	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 901 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	92
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	188
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	490
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	198
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Law Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	288
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Cotton States Bldg., Nashville	H. J. Bingham	1913	1940	111
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	460
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	164
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	161
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, 262 Smith Hall, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	227
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P. O. Box 2851, Charleston	Pat. E. Maloney	1917	1935	150
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	418

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†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1948
Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials
Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs
State-Administered Retirement Systems
Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000
Professional Organization of Officials

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1948

By J. J. Donovan

Acting Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

The year 1948 marked the virtual termination of public personnel problems originating in the transition from a war to a peace economy. Personnel programs in federal, state, and local units of government regained a state of equilibrium after a prolonged period of postwar readjustment. Generally speaking, large examination backlogs were substantially reduced, internal adjustments were completed, and there was evidence that long-range personnel programs were being developed.

Employment and payrolls for all levels of government rose above 1947 peaks during the year, despite strong forces pressing for economy in public expenditures. The sharp reduction in federal government employees that took place during 1946 and 1947 came to a halt and the trend was reversed during 1948. Public employees for state and local governmental units also continued to increase, and new high levels were reached for nonschool employment during the year.

Considerable attention was directed to the loyalty investigations of federal employees, started in October, 1947, and continued through 1948. Some state and local governments, although few in number, also took action to determine the loyalty of their employees.

Retirement programs for government employees continued to expand as cities took advantage of permissive legislation and additional states adopted plans or extended their laws. The retirement system for federal employees was also substantially modified by passage of the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act.

The Federal Service. Total federal civilian employment for 1948 was above the 1947 figures. The increase was largely due to the expanded national defense program and the program of economic assistance to other countries. At the beginning of January, 1948, there were approximately 2,000,000 federal government employees; by December the net increase in total employment over January was close to 100,000 persons.

A substantial majority of federal employees received pay increases when Congress acted in June, 1948, to raise 450,000 postal workers $450 a year, and 850,000 classified employees $330 a year. The $10,000 ceiling on the salaries of administrative officials was raised by the amount of the $330 increase. However, a proposed increase for upper-level federal employees was voted down. At the end of the year there was considerable activity supporting proposals to increase the salaries of cabinet officers, Under Secretaries, department heads, and commission members in order to retain in the public service qualified administrative talent that was being drained off into private employment. At the same time many top-level federal jobs were going begging because of the difficulty of persuading competent persons to accept such jobs in the face of low salaries and political harassment.

Effective April 1 the federal employee retirement system was revised by the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act. Retirement deductions from employees' pay were increased from 5 to 6 per cent. A survivorship provision was added under which the widow and dependent children of an employee are eligible to receive an annuity in the event of the employee's death. The pension of employees who have been retired was increased by $300, or 25 per cent, whichever amount was smaller. A number of changes in administrative provisions were also added.

The federal loyalty investigation program started in 1947 was virtually completed by the end of 1948. The Federal Bureau of Investigation had "processed" more than two million employees, a monumental task. Favorable reports were made on more that 99 per cent of the cases investigated and while a number of cases were still open at year-end the proportion of actually disloyal employees appeared to be somewhat less than one-half of one per cent. During the course of the investigations it was found that a number of those charged with disloyalty were victims of mistaken identity.

State and Local Personnel. During 1948 the voters of Arizona adopted a statewide civil service law, the Louisiana legislature repealed the state civil service act, and the governor of Virginia by executive order created a new division of personnel in the state government. The Arizona law, which also provided for the mandatory establishment of civil service systems in certain counties in the state, gave rise to a number of suits to test its legality. Scheduled to become effective January 1, 1949, the law was shortly thereafter declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

Repeal of the Louisiana civil service act under the regime of Governor Earl Long was accomplished only after a struggle in which the press and civic groups rallied to the support of the merit program. A number of legislators who had made campaign pledges to support the merit system joined in voting for repeal.

The number of persons employed by state and local governments continued to rise during 1948, although the increase was not as rapid as was the case in the years immediately following the end of the war. The Bureau of the Census estimated that nearly two and one-half million persons were employed in nonschools jobs in July, 1948. This represents a 7 per cent increase over employment as of July of the previous year and a 29 per cent increase over the wartime low of 1,900,000. Counting school employees, state and local employment reached nearly four million during the year.

Pay rates for state and local government employees also were adjusted in various localities to offset increased living costs. Indiana, Minnesota, and New York were among the states giving general pay increases during the year. Several cities, including Milwaukee and St. Paul, adjusted pay of their employees on the basis of changes in the consumers' price index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau of the Census figures for July, 1948, show an 18 per cent increase in payroll costs for nonschool employment over similar costs for July, 1947.

A significant development during the year is found in inter-agency cooperative programs. The cooperative testing programs developed in Minnesota and California are examples of this development. The St. Louis County, Minnesota

(Duluth), civil service department and the county welfare merit system serving local welfare units in Minnesota announced joint examinations for three welfare classes. In the San Francisco Bay area five cooperating agencies including the California State Personnel Board, the San Francisco city and county civil service commission, the Berkeley personnel board, and the civil service commissions for Contra Costa and San Mateo counties pooled their efforts and resources to conduct a series of typist and stenographer examinations.

Annual salary studies in the Los Angeles area have in the past served as examples of cooperative action. In 1948 eight public personnel agencies in the San Francisco Bay area jointly conducted a pay survey similar to the study annually conducted in the Los Angeles area. Public jurisdictions represented in this cooperative project included the state of California, University of California, counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Mateo, and the cities of Berkeley, Oakland, and Richmond. An effort to standardize jobs and salaries within four California personnel agencies were initiated during 1948. Representatives of the California State Personnel Board and the civil service commissions of San Fransisco, Los Angeles, and Los Angeles County met to compare duties and responsibilities of selected class series. In San Diego the city and county personnel agencies have standardized a large number of the job classes they share in common.

Legislation. Merit systems were established in several localities during the year, including Dane County, Wisconsin, and Bend, Oregon. The civil service provisions for the last-named agency were limited to the personnel of the police and fire departments.

The voters repealed a unique 35-year-old provision of the Los Angeles County charter requiring that the three members of the civil service commission represent different political parties. The amendment provides that the civil service commission is to be nonpartisan in character.

The people of Maryland approved a constitutional amendment prohibiting any person who is a member of an organization which advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the state of Maryland through force or violence from holding any position of profit or trust in the government of the state or any political subdivision.

Evidence that states are granting more responsibility to local subdivisions to meet their personnel problems is noticeable in recent state legislation in Kentucky and Massachusetts. During 1948 the Kentucky legislature authorized cities to provide group life insurance for city employees and allowed cities to pay up to half of the required premium. Another act authorized cities to pay disability compensation and medical and hospital expenses to disabled policemen and firemen. Various acts passed by the Massachusetts legislature allow cities and towns to adopt vacation provisions, plans classifying positions of their employees, and a five-day forty-hour week.

Court Actions. Court decisions involving veterans preference figured prominently during the year. A suit challenging the constitutionality of the federal veterans' preference law was tried before the United States Supreme Court. The court upheld the so-called "super-seniority" provision requiring nonveterans to be laid off ahead of veterans. In the state of New York a court ruling disallowed claims of several thousand veterans for special disability preference in examinations under provisions of the state constitution. The court held that veterans must possess actual disabilities, recognized as compensable by the United States Veterans Administration, before receiving special preference as "disabled" veterans. This decision brings to a close two years of controversey over an interpretation of the constitutional provision.

The question as to whether public employees can strike against a public agency to compel collective bargaining between the agency and the union representing public employees was a principal issue in a case decided by the Superior Court of California (*City of Los Angeles* v. *Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council*). The court upheld the "policy universally recognized" that a public employee "may not strike or picket against the government," and that a union "cannot declare the government, federal or state, or any of its subdivisions, acting in its governmental capacity, unfair, or strike against it, or employ pickets to publicize its labor claims."

Classification and Pay. There was considerable activity during the year throughout the country with regard to the preparation of position-classification and pay plans. The pressures felt at all levels of government for pay increases emphasized the need for pay studies, and the necessity for a firm foundation on which to construct an equitable pay program made classification surveys essential. Among the classification and pay surveys made in public jurisdictions throughout the country are the following: Dothan, Alabama; Oakland, California; Denver, Colorado; Hartford, Connecticut; Augusta and Fulton Counties, Georgia; Hutcheson, Kansas; Lewiston, Maine; Springfield, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor and Jackson, Michigan; the state of Missouri and Lebanon, Missouri; the New York Public Library and the Port of New York Authority; Fargo, North Dakota; El Paso and the University of Texas; Provo, Utah; Newport News and Richmond, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; and Shorewood, Wisconsin.

An extensive survey and report of position classification and pay problems was made for the state of Ohio. The state of Illinois was engaged in a review of its pay plan as the year ended. A thorough review of the governmental organization for the state of Massachusetts included as an essential part of this study an analysis of state personnel management.

During the year the Chicago Housing Authority made a review of its compensation policies for executive positions. As mentioned earlier, the federal government substantially increased the salaries of the postal and classified employees. A proposal providing for the revision of the basic pay structure and the administrative provisions of the federal classification act was dropped from the federal pay bill.

A concurrent resolution passed by the Delaware legislature provided for a study of the classification and compensation of positions in the state service. This law in conjunction with municipal legislation is setting a new trend toward an improved civil service in the state. At present the only approach to a merit system is through the requirements placed on the state by the federal grants-in-aid. As the year came to a close the mayor of New York ordered a thorough reclassification for all municipal positions.

Joint pay studies were undertaken or continued in the San Francisco Bay area and in the Los Angeles area. These studies were sponsored jointly by the state, county, city, and special district jurisdictions which operate side by side in these areas.

Cities that have installed cost-of-living pay adjustment plans made adjustments to keep abreast of the rise in the consumers' price index during the year. Several of the cities changed from an annual to a semi-annual or quarterly adjustment basis to keep up with the steady climb of living costs. Localities that have adopted cost-of-living pay adjustment plans include: Phoenix, Arizona; Lynwood and Ventura, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Brooklin, Masachusetts; Dearborn and Jackson, Michigan; Albert Lea, Duluth, and St. Paul, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; Madison, Merrill, Milwaukee, Shorewood, West Allis, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin. The state of Minnesota has also adopted a cost-of-living pay plan for state employees. The cost-of-living adjustment for municipal employees in the city of Milwaukee will be increased to $100.58 per month effective January 1, 1949. This adjustment is paid to each employee in addition to the regular rate in the range for each position.

Training. The importance of training in strengthing and increasing the effectiveness of governmental occupations continued to be recognized and received considerable emphasis in personnel programs throughout the country. An example of some significance is the public relations training program developed by the Milwaukee city service commission for those city employees whose duties bring them into contact with the public. The in-service training programs for many jurisdictions are planned on a continuous basis. Examples of such training programs are found in the states of California, Illinois, Michigan, and New York, and the cities of Detroit, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Pasadena, California; and Wichita, Kansas.

During 1948 there were 210 new enrollments in the correspondence courses conducted by the Institute for Training for Municipal Administration of the International City Managers' Association. Fifty-five certificates were granted during the year by the Institute for successful completion of courses.

Retirement Plans. Arizona and Kentucky are two new states that have adopted retirement systems for state employees or have authorized cities to establish retirement plans for their employees. In Arizona, local subdivisions may join the state plan. The Kentucky law, in addition to making it possible for cities to provide retirement benefits for its employees, also authorizes cities to make payments for disability and hospitalization benefits. Another significant feature of the law is the provision allowing cities to cover its employees under the federal social security program, if this program is extended to include city employees.

Among the extensions and changes made in existing retirement provisions during the year are the modifications made by the federal government and the state of Missouri. The federal employees' retirement system was modified materially by the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act passed during 1948. Among the changes are the following: (1) a minimum of five years of federal civilian service is needed to qualify for an annuity, and military service cannot be substituted for civilian service in making up this minimum; (2) retirement deductions from employees' pay was increased from 5 per cent to six per cent; (3) a survivorship provision was added under which the widow and dependent children of an employee will receive an annuity in the event of the employee's death; and (4) the pension of employees who had already been retired were increased by $300, or 25 per cent, whichever figure is the lesser. A Missouri constitutional amendment authorized the state legislature to permit cities with a population of more than 40,000 to adopt pension plans for all their employees. The previous constitutional provision had limited such pension systems to cities of more than 100,000 in population.

A number of cities took advantage of their state laws permitting them to adopt their own retirement systems or cover their employees under a state-administered retirement system. The states of Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, are among those states where this activity was noted (see article "Municipal Personnel Data" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK).

The South Dakota retirement law passed by the 1947 legislature provided for the participation of cities in the federal social security plan when permitted by Congress. This provision along with a similar inclusion within the retirement act passed during 1948 in Kentucky are examples of state action that anticipates the broadening of the provisions of the federal social security act. The American Municipal Association at its 1948 annual meeting urged passage of permissive legislation in order to cover municipal employees under social security.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) held one national conference and four regional conferences during 1948. The 39th annual conference was attended by more than 500 delegates. Continuing a series started in 1947, the Assembly distributed to its agency members in March and November the results of a study on pay rates for 70 job classes. Other special publications released during the year included a report titled *A Selected List of Standard Tests.* The Assembly issued its regular publications, the quarterly *Public Personnel Review* and the monthly *Newsletter,* throughout the year.

General Summary. The year 1948 was marked by increasing demands for governmental service on the one hand, and demands for greater economy on the other, because of the increasing tax burden. These forces were reflected immediately in personnel operation. Pressures for higher salaries and wages resulted in an increased tendency to analyze carefully the prevailing wage conditions in the area studied. The classification and pay surveys engaged in by public agencies throughout the year is evidence of the care and deliberation that has been taken with regard to this matter.

As postwar recruiting and examining programs catch up with the pressing demands of the past few years, greater attention is being directed toward service ratings, employees relations, training, and retirement. Cities in general found it easier to obtain an adequate supply of manpower during the year, although shortages were still encountered in various technical and professional categories.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

The salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VIII are based on information supplied early in 1949 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XXI, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXII. Names of city managers are given in Table XX. Salary data are reported for the officials holding the positions of health officer, park superintendent, recreation director, and city attorney. Salaries for these positions were not obtained for the 1944 Year Book but were shown in the 1942, 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VIII part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who received a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of the information reported. The one exception is the mayor in the council-manager city, who is generally a part-time official, whose salary payment is usually a nominal sum, not at all comparable with the amounts shown for the other 19 positions. In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VIII; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions except in the population group over 500,000 where mayors replace city managers since there are no council-manager cities over 500,000. In the largest city group, the mayor, school superintendent, attorney, controller, director of public works, and health officer are the top six in that order. In the other population groups the top six positions are filled by the city manager and superintendent of schools who are first and second respectively in each city-size group. The four remaining positions are held variously by the mayor, attorney, health officer, engineer, director of public works, planning director, and auditor. The mayor holds the third position in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group and health officer in the four remaining groups. In the 250,000 to 500,000 group the mayor is fourth, attorney fifth, and director of public works sixth.

In the 50,000 to 100,000 group, attorney is fourth, mayor fifth, and director of public works sixth. In the 25,000 to 50,000 group, attorney is fourth, auditor fifth, and planning director sixth. In the lowest group, engineer is fourth, director of public works fifth, and attorney sixth. In the two lowest city-size groups the mayor dropped from the top six positions down as low as the eleventh position in the 10,000 to 25,000 group.

The police chief is ninth in the two top population groups, the highest ranking attained by this official, the lowest being the fourteenth rank in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group. In all but the 100,000 to 250,000 group, the fire chief ranks below the police chief and in that group their average salaries are practically the same.

Table VIII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1949

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1949, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1949. Only salaries of $1,500 or more have been included, except the salary of the official designated as serving part-time. Where salaries of less than $1,500 were reported, it was assumed the official was part-time and the amount is excluded from the average and the distribution, except mayors of council-manager cities whose salaries are reported regardless of size. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 10.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1949	Distribution of 1949 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor	13	$17,408	$10,000	$14,253	$18,000	$20,000	$25,000
City Clerk	12	8,165	5,328	6,355	7,750	9,660	12,000
Director of Finance	2	10,325	10,000	.....	10,325	.....	10,650
Controller	11	11,933	8,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	20,000
Auditor	6	8,949	6,000	6,896	9,000	10,625	12,500
Treasurer	13	9,327	6,180	8,000	9,144	10,000	12,500
Engineer	10	10,404	7,000	8,528	10,450	12,276	15,000
Director of Public Works	13	11,265	8,000	9,027	11,400	13,524	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	9	8,630	5,266	6,712	9,000	10,138	12,840
Fire Chief	14	9,643	6,700	7,870	9,000	10,444	15,000
Police Chief	14	10,283	7,698	8,000	10,000	11,436	15,000
Purchasing Agent	12	9,567	6,000	7,187	9,640	12,000	12,500
Planning Director	10	9,812	7,000	7,708	9,177	12,027	15,000
Chief Personnel Officer	9	8,801	4,099	7,231	9,540	10,744	12,000
Attorney	14	12,046	8,000	9,885	10,904	15,042	17,500
Health Officer	13	10,833	7,500	8,262	10,698	13,198	15,000
Superintendent of Parks	10	8,758	6,054	6,424	8,125	9,804	15,000
Recreation Director	10	7,654	5,497	5,967	7,070	8,800	10,000
Librarian	10	9,682	6,720	8,406	10,000	10,545	12,208
Superintendent of Schools	12	16,838	12,500	13,030	16,000	23,250	25,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	13	$ 9,373	$ 5,000	$ 6,000	$ 8,600	$11,250	$20,000
Mayor (manager cities)	6	4,080	1,040	1,949	3,420	7,013	7,500
City Manager	6	18,333	10,000	11,500	19,000	25,000	25,000
City Clerk	17	5,707	3,180	4,650	6,000	6,450	8,800
Director of Finance	10	6,539	4,500	5,000	6,150	7,725	9,600
Controller	8	6,789	5,000	5,250	6,480	8,175	9,450
Auditor	10	6,213	4,500	5,250	6,090	7,268	7,980
Treasurer	13	5,930	4,500	5,460	5,900	6,135	7,200

TABLE VIII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1949	Distribution of 1949 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Engineer	16	$ 7,414	$ 4,620	$ 6,075	$ 7,045	$ 9,540	$10,500
Director of Public Works	14	7,407	4,500	5,750	7,295	8,175	11,621
Superintendent of Streets	9	5,817	4,400	4,650	5,400	6,811	8,500
Fire Chief	19	6,595	4,140	5,580	6,236	7,861	9,120
Police Chief	20	6,830	4,140	5,738	6,268	8,037	10,000
Purchasing Agent	20	5,612	3,000	4,688	5,780	6,525	7,621
Planning Director	16	6,177	3,360	5,700	5,940	6,500	9,000
Chief Personnel Officer	13	5,916	2,760	5,130	5,400	7,500	8,100
Attorney	19	8,413	5,000	6,960	7,500	10,020	12,000
Health Officer	19	8,318	5,500	7,090	8,400	9,621	10,300
Superintendent of Parks	19	6,220	2,760	5,000	6,000	7,621	8,892
Recreation Director	13	5,236	3,600	3,975	4,740	6,606	8,400
Librarian	14	6,897	4,560	5,529	6,742	7,650	8,640
Superintendent of Schools	13	12,175	5,000	10,188	12,500	13,750	18,500
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	34	$ 7,312	$ 4,200	$ 5,250	$ 7,100	$ 8,700	$15,000
Mayor (manager cities)	14	2,227	0	1,150	1,800	3,200	5,000
City Manager	16	15,159	9,360	12,750	15,000	18,000	20,000
City Clerk	46	4,829	2,500	3,642	5,050	5,895	7,384
Director of Finance	21	6,325	4,200	4,900	6,000	7,735	10,000
Controller	24	5,889	3,000	5,050	6,000	6,894	9,000
Auditor	29	5,791	4,100	4,663	5,788	6,405	10,000
Treasurer	37	5,241	3,500	4,373	4,910	5,964	8,500
Engineer	42	6,246	3,550	5,330	6,000	7,167	10,548
Director of Public Works	34	6,492	3,600	5,000	6,150	7,575	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	38	4,685	3,278	4,060	4,800	5,134	6,500
Fire Chief	50	5,514	3,263	4,838	5,213	6,045	8,148
Police Chief	49	5,498	3,450	4,852	5,213	6,071	8,148
Purchasing Agent	33	4,908	2,320	3,960	4,800	5,970	8,250
Planning Director	24	5,729	3,500	4,844	5,450	6,708	8,556
Chief Personnel Officer	19	5,291	3,445	4,800	5,400	5,720	7,241
Attorney	37	7,188	4,100	6,000	7,260	8,481	9,900
Health Officer	36	7,389	4,000	5,850	7,500	8,589	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	40	4,798	3,000	4,065	4,800	5,415	7,500
Recreation Director	37	4,876	3,250	3,916	4,896	5,350	8,148
Librarian	39	5,707	3,600	4,800	5,500	6,500	9,000
Superintendent of Schools	35	10,212	7,300	8,500	10,000	12,000	16,000
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	50	$ 6,166	$ 3,500	$ 4,950	$ 5,600	$ 7,500	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	24	1,689	0	630	1,200	2,300	6,000
City Manager	31	11,039	7,500	9,600	11,000	12,000	15,015
City Clerk	84	4,426	2,520	3,600	4,450	5,030	8,000
Director of Finance	33	5,105	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
Controller	39	5,218	3,180	4,000	5,000	6,500	8,196
Auditor	36	5,107	3,190	4,005	5,000	5,952	9,300
Treasurer	53	5,039	2,750	3,810	4,800	5,766	10,000
Engineer	79	5,539	2,587	4,500	5,500	6,300	8,883
Director of Public Works	40	5,829	3,000	4,500	5,611	6,881	8,500
Superintendent of Streets	51	4,386	2,880	3,600	4,140	5,000	7,200
Fire Chief	87	4,978	3,120	4,200	4,807	5,520	7,308
Police Chief	87	5,107	3,270	4,320	5,040	5,808	7,500
Purchasing Agent	51	4,154	2,520	3,502	4,080	4,740	6,300

Table VIII—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1949	Distribution of 1949 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000—Continued							
Planning Director	27	$ 5,395	$ 3,371	$ 4,440	$ 5,489	$ 6,300	$ 7,500
Chief Personnel Officer	21	4,785	2,520	3,750	4,380	5,246	7,833
Attorney	60	6,248	3,300	4,769	6,300	7,475	10,223
Health Officer	54	6,362	3,000	5,219	6,390	7,550	11,000
Superintendent of Parks	61	4,442	2,500	3,600	4,331	4,886	7,200
Recreation Director	54	4,440	2,855	3,809	4,435	4,935	6,740
Librarian	54	4,352	2,800	3,600	4,146	5,188	6,698
Superintendent of Schools	42	9,187	6,000	7,500	8,500	10,000	17,500
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	73	$ 4,687	$ 2,400	$ 3,800	$ 4,500	$ 5,000	$ 8,240
Mayor (manager cities)	48	1,025	0	270	600	1,000	4,800
City Manager	52	9,081	5,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	15,672
City Clerk	155	4,129	1,980	3,300	4,000	4,500	9,504
Director of Finance	23	4,226	2,800	3,500	4,360	4,965	7,500
Controller	36	4,161	2,400	3,600	4,337	4,988	6,261
Auditor	59	5,230	2,160	3,300	4,050	4,800	8,000
Treasurer	111	4,173	2.000	3,300	3,960	4,800	10,000
Engineer	146	4,972	2,220	4,185	4,800	5,713	10,000
Director of Public Works	47	4,711	2,250	3,680	4,500	5,304	10,480
Superintendent of Streets	116	3,924	2,000	3,240	3,840	4,300	9,000
Fire Chief	170	4,350	2,580	3,798	4,204	4,703	7,200
Police Chief	171	4,438	2,820	3,880	4,250	4,820	8,112
Purchasing Agent	51	3,525	2,400	3,000	3,480	3,900	5,500
Planning Director	18	5,141	3,600	4,404	5,058	5,550	7,296
Chief Personnel Officer	13	4,426	3,000	3,850	4,500	5,019	6,000
Attorney	59	5,426	3,300	4,320	5,000	6,120	10,164
Health Officer	60	5,861	2,880	4,380	5,661	7,425	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	104	3,698	1,800	3,155	3,600	4,095	6,540
Recreation Director	80	4,108	2,145	3,508	4,100	4,150	6,480
Librarian	99	3,603	1,908	3,000	3,600	4,260	6,250
Superintendent of Schools	91	7,678	4,400	6,600	7,500	8,500	12,500
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	76	$ 3,891	$ 1,500	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	$ 4,620	$ 8,400
Mayor (manager cities)	128	561	0	50	245	600	3,600
City Manager	143	6,856	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,700	12,500
City Clerk	386	3,676	1,740	3,000	3,600	4,200	10,750
Director of Finance	24	4,286	2,500	3,143	4,450	5,250	6,600
Controller	16	4,500	3,050	3,821	4,490	5,085	6,500
Auditor	87	3,640	1,500	3,100	3,500	4,200	6,930
Treasurer	181	3,617	1,800	3,000	3,480	4,100	8,767
Engineer	287	4,659	2,000	3,800	4,500	5,375	10,750
Director of Public Works	103	4,519	2,350	3,600	4,020	5,100	9,072
Superintendent of Streets	262	3,425	1,800	2,847	3,296	3,694	5,916
Fire Chief	381	3,622	2,160	3,060	3,543	4,036	8,300
Police Chief	458	3,714	1,900	3,138	3,600	4,200	8,300
Purchasing Agent	29	3,305	2,280	2,885	3,240	3,630	4,860
Planning Director	9	4,288	3,000	3,495	4,080	4,650	7,380
Chief Personnel Officer	4	3,981	3,600	3,642	3,893	4,407	4,536
Attorney	26	4,507	3,000	3,600	4,260	5,313	8,000
Health Officer	51	4,866	2,442	3,300	4,740	6,000	12,156
Superintendent of Parks	161	3,205	1,848	2,640	3,180	3,600	5,300
Recreation Director	109	3,763	1,800	3,200	3,812	4,200	7,800
Librarian	219	2,939	1,440	2,400	2,880	3,404	6,720
Superintendent of Schools	161	6,449	2,967	5,500	6,250	7,125	13,440

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

Chief municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1949, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 95 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table IX. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location (see p. 50ff for economic classification of all cities over 10,000). For this reason no attempt is made here to present average or median pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials must consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters such as the length of service and the quality and quantity of work performed. (Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table XI and for firemen and policemen in Tables XVII and XVIII.)

Every city government competes in the labor market with every other employer in the area. Thus local officials must consider salaries and wages paid by other public agencies and by private companies in their area for similar work. In fixing pay schedules for jobs common to private industry, such as clerks, truck drivers, laborers, auto mechanics, and bookkeepers, comparisons are made with the rates paid by other employers in the city. Another factor in determining a pay rate is the relation of the pay for a given job with the pay for other jobs in the same department and in other departments. For example, if adequate pay for a junior draftsman is determined to be $200 per month it is not difficult to determine the rate of pay for the next higher or next lower position. Finally, job titles alone do not reflect the duties and responsibility of the job. Considerable variation exists from one city to another, although the positions covered in this report are perhaps among the most standardized jobs in local government.

Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table IX follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk: Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk: Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator: Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledger; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical and accounting reports.

Bookkeeper: Maintains a uniform double-entry set of books for an organization having a relatively small volume of bookkeeping and record-keeping work; maintains journals and general ledgers of financial transactions, including revenue and expenditure analyses; posts and balances general and subsidiary ledgers; prepares claims and payrolls and yearly or biennial budget requests.

Junior Accountant: Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer: Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman: Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver: Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Junior Draftsman: Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer: Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader: Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman: Does general duty police work in the prevention of crime and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman: Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector: Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidences of violations and makes arrests.

TABLE IX

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1949

Data in this table were secured from municipal officials in January, 1949, in a joint survey conducted by the International City Managers' Ass ciation and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada among cities selected on the basis of size and geographical location. Th starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Figures in italics indicate that salaries reported are higher than the salaries for same positic in January, 1948. For a comparison of the salaries reported with those paid for the same position in January, 1948, refer to page 109 in the 194 YEAR BOOK, except for cities with a double dagger(‡) after the name of the city which indicates that salaries are reported only in this YEAR Boo and not in the 1948 YEAR BOOK. Rates are given on a monthly basis except where an asterisk (*) indicates hourly rate; a dagger (†) weekly rat and (d) for daily rate. For job descriptions see preceding article. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 20	. . .	*. . .-$36†*	*$36-. . .†*	*$50-. . .†*	. . .	*$.78-.89**	*$78-. . .†*	*. . .-.91**	. . .	. . .	. . .	*$43-47†*	*$43-47†*	. . .
Brattleboro, Vt. 9	$33-38†	. . .	. . .	33-53†	. . .	*.85-.85**	43-53†	*$.90-.90**	. . .	. . .	. . .	45-50†	43-48†	. . .
Bridgeport, Conn. 147‡	135-157	135-157	162-205	162-205	204-268	.90-1.15*	204-252	.95-1.05*	. . .	$236-283	$105-115	199-263	199-263	*284-331*
Hartford, Conn. 166	*35-41†*	*35-41†*	*43-49†*	. . .	*55-64†*	*1.01-1.07**	*52-59†*	*1.08-1.14**	*47-53†*	*56-65†*	*1.14-1.22**	*56-59†*	*56-59†*	*62-68†*
New London, Conn. 30	*150-165*	*155-170*	. . .	*191-206*	. . .	*1.04-1.10**	*226-261*	*1.08-1.14**	. . .	. . .	*. . .-292*	*242-262*	*242-262*	. . .
Portland, Me. 74	*118-129*	*129-141*	*134-147*	*178-195*	*267-293*	*.93-.97**	*212-223*	*178-186*	*204-223*	*245-267*	. . .	*195-212*	*195-212*	*212-234*
Portsmouth, N.H. 15‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*.75-1.00**	150-200	.75-1.00*	. . .	167-229	. . .	208-246	*167-229*	. . .
Rockland, Me. 9‡	. . .	25-30†	. . .	25-35†	. . .	*.70-.75**	.80-.90*	.75-.80*	. . .	. . .	. . .	39-43†	39-43†	. . .
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N.Y. 576	*146-163*	*146-163*	*221-238*	246-263	271-288	*188-188*	*213-213*	*213-213*	*221-238*	271-288	*213-213*	225-250	225-250	246-263
Carlisle, Pa. 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-147	*.75-. . .**	*.85-. . .**	*.85-. . .**	. . .	. . .	. . .	130-150	. . .	. . .
Elmira, N.Y. 45	. . .	*200-. . .*	*258-. . .*	. . .	. . .	*.98-. . .**	*1.03-. . .**	*1.12-. . .**	. . .	. . .	. . .	*241-257*	*225-257*	248-. . .
Mamaroneck, N.Y. 13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*163-202*	205-255	. . .	. . .	*221-271*	. . .	221-271	. . .	. . .
Northampton, Pa. 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.85-.85*	. . .-195	. . .-.90*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-195	. . .-195	. . .
Pittsburgh, Pa. 672	*195-195*	*206-. . .*	*209-209*	191-191	*288-288*	8.72-8.72d	*262-262*	. . .	248-248	. . .	*177-212*	*248-285*	*248-285*	*314-314*
Sewickley, Pa. 5	140-158	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*1.05-1.13**	*210-293*	*1.08-1.15**	. . .	. . .	. . .	*220-254*	. . .	. . .
Teaneck, N.J. 25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*168-228*	*264-324*	*180-240*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*192-288*	*192-288*	*1.20-1.80*
Watertown, N.Y. 33	*137-157*	*137-157*	*162-192*	. . .	. . .	*1.00-1.05**	*48-52†*	*1.10-1.15**	173-202	209-231	20-28†	*214-239*	*214-239*	247-277
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 302	*162-197*	*183-225*	. . .	. . .	281-322	*151-166*	43-50†	. . .	225-267	225-267	*141-169*	*218-260*	*218-260*	*267-295*
Cedartown, Ga. 9	*115-155*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	190-225	. . .	165-215	. . .	. . .	147-180	*147-180*	. . .
Charlotte, N.C. 101	*150-198*	*198-249*	*190-245*	190-225	*300-315*	*134-146*	*215-229*	*179-179*	250-290	*360-360*	. . .	*198-239*	*198-239*	275-315
Columbus, Ga. 53	125-200	150-200	140-200	. . .	250-350	*.55-.66**	109½-1.15*	.75-1.02½*	. . .	200-330	. . .	181-201	181-202	. . .-350
Durham, N.C. 60	*126-173*	*126-173*	*126-185*	150-210	. . .	*.68-.87**	150-246	*.84-.99**	*175-210*	. . .	. . .	165-234	165-229	250-. . .
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-.99*	41-55†	.66-.99*	. . .	. . .	. . .	41-55†	39-52†	50-66†
Harrisonburg, Va. 9	110-120	110-125	115-130	125-160	200-250	.65-.70*	.80-.90*	.65-.75*	. . .	. . .	. . .	165-180	150-160	. . .
High Point, N.C. 38‡	. . .	. . .	145-170	. . .	200-250	.72½-.77½*	.77½-.87½*	.72½-.77½*	. . .	. . .	. . .	190-220	190-220	250-300
Jacksonville, Fla. 173	130-180	165-240	225-252	243-288	155-200	.70-.70*	238-238	*228-228*	. . .	245-290	100-150	202-263	209-262	*300-308*

Table IX.—Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Lakeland, Fla. 22‡....	125–175	125–175	...	125–175	180–200	168–168	194–194	173–173	200–250	280–290	205–215	215–245	195–225	350–360
Miami, Fla. 172......	143–179	149–187	171–213	213–267	244–305	163–204	244–305	163–204	179–223	...	213–267	223–279	223–279	351–438
Norfolk, Va. 144‡....	125–150	125–150	157–188	...	197–236	.70–.80*	.90–1.00*	.80–.90*	180–216	216–259	143–172	188–226	188–226	216–259
Roanoke, Va. 69.....	145–...	155–...	245–...	205–...	300–...	.95–...*	1.12–...*	1.03–...*	250–...	...	190–...	240–...	235–...	352–...
Rock Hill, S.C. 15....	155–175	...	...	155–175	...	.75–.75*	...	...–46†	...	...–310	...	200–220	200–220	...
St. Petersburg, Fla. 61.	145–170	150–175	185–235	185–235	...	...	...	...	180–220	180–220	120–150	190–220	190–220	230–260
Sarasota, Fla. 11.....	108–135	108–150	160–205	...	...	.73–.75*	...–1.00*	.75–.78*	...	...	...	170–220	170–200	216–250
Tampa, Fla. 108.....	151–179	151–188	...	...	...	161–168	233–255	182–182	...	...	156–178	195–216	195–216	350–350
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 245......	125–140	145–160	165–180	205–220	270–300	1.02–1.10*	1.24–1.39*	1.12–1.20*	195–210	270–300	185–200	220–250	220–250	255–285
Albert Lea, Minn. 12..	144–158	...	...	...	257–308	1.05–1.16*	195–215	1.17–1.35*	246–271	295–339	...	214–238	214–238	249–286
Ashtabula, Ohio 21...	150–175	175–200	...	200–215	...	.85–1.07½*	1.32½–...*	1.12½–1.22½*	215–...	245–...	...	228–262	228–262	...
Beloit, Wis. 25.......	150–185	145–185	160–215	160–215	...	.97–1.07*	225–250	1.07–1.12*	185–210	...	...	225–250	225–250	...
Columbus, Ohio 306..	154–165	154–165	208–215	221–232	...	.96–.96*	226–243	1.05–1.05*	201–212	256–278	123–134	233–248	232–248	270–292
Detroit, Mich. 1,623..	180–202	...	228–239	244–279	319–377	1.33–1.38*	1.60½–1.65½*	1.41½–1.46½*	261–299	261–299	180–222	266–325	266–325	247–374
Flint, Mich. 152.	149–169	149–169	199–223	216–241	307–347	1.04–1.15½*	211–237	1.08–1.20*	199–223	267–295	146–169	247–276	247–276	250–277
Kalamazoo, Mich. 54.	150–189	150–210	...	...–260	...	1.00–1.17*	1.33–1.70*	...–1.45*	...–300	...	...	256–273	256–273	...–370
Madison, Wis. 67.....	157–187	164–194	213–258	235–280	...	201–241	...	207–246	213–258	293–362	...	245–275	245–275	292–362
Marquette, Mich. 16..	...	148–173	...	208–248	...	1.04–1.04*	1.09–1.09*	1.09–1.09*	188–208	268–288	1.00–1.00*	208–228	198–213	...
Milwaukee, Wis. 587..	181–206	181–206	211–241	271–301	301–351	238–248	256–276	1.50–1.50*	271–301	301–351	...	281–311	281–311	326–341
Painesville, Ohio 12...	...–182	...–204	...–220	...–220	...–204	...–1.25*	...–1.50*	...–1.27½*	...–1.40½*	..–1.62½*	...	259–281	259–282	...
Pontiac, Mich. 67....	151–181	161–191	166–196	198–238	285–335	1.05–1.22*	1.30–1.42*	1.20–1.32*	206–236	270–320	216–256	231–261	231–261	256–286
St. Paul, Minn. 288...	139–169	150–180	191–221	...	248–284	1.45–1.45*	220–250	231–231	241–276	...	173–203	241–270	241–270	359–359
Traverse City, Mich. 14	125–150	125–150	175–200	...	...	...–170	220–255	175–195	...	265–315	...	190–210	190–210	230–260
Winnetka, Ill. 12.....	...	...	175–235	...	...	220–245	250–335	220–245	...	260–305	...	245–295	245–290	...
East South Central Region														
Covington, Ky. 62....	196–196	206–206	206–206	206–206	...	186–186	206–206	196–196	206–206	...	...	231–231	231–231	251–251
Johnson City, Tenn. 25	115–140	120–150	130–160	230–285	...	.60–.80*	...	.70–.80*	...	250–275	...	...	...	...
Kingsport, Tenn. 14..	120–175	120–175	120–180	150–265	...	.80–.90*	1.15–1.35*	1.00–1.00*	168–...	200–250	110–150	190–240	190–240	...
Louisville, Ky. 319...	100–125	110–125	110–170	...	200–320	.50–.85*	.65–.95*	...	140–180	200–250	110–130	200–225	200–225	...
Murfreesboro, Ky. 9..	...	...	...	...	150–275	...–.55*	...–248	...–.60*	...	...	...	165–248	165–248	...
Paducah, Ky. 34.....	155–155	155–155	165–165	...	...	.88½–.88½*	205–205	.94–.94*	...	255–255	...	190–200	190–200	210–210
West North Central Region														
Ames, Iowa 13.......	...	...	160–175	150–175	225–275	1.00–1.15*	1.10–1.15*	1.00–1.15*	1.00–1.25*	235–300	...	200–237	200–237	...
Atchison, Kan. 13....	...	...–120	...	...–225	...	...–.75*	...–170	...–.75*	...	...	...	160–185	160–185	...
Fargo, N.D. 33......	140–168	145–174	168–202	202–243	262–314	.84–1.01*	243–292	...	218–262	252–303	...	195–234	195–234	...
Kansas City, Mo. 399.	...	150–180	145–180	...	190–230	.80–.95*	180–220	145–180	180–220	210–250	145–180	...	190–240	230–280
Lincoln, Neb. 82.....	130–160	135–165	135–165	...	...	.80–.85*	.98–1.03*	.85–.90*	.95–1.00*					

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
St. Louis, Mo. 816	190–210	195–215	. . .	262–290	326–370	170–190	230–250	205–225	241–265	282–310	180–200	225–245	262–290	282–310
Sioux Falls, S.D. 41‡	145–175	145–178	. . .	. . .	. . .	180–201	226–226	. . .	. . .	247–247	. . .	193–225	193–225	278–278
University City, Mo. 33	150–170	155–175	150–170	. . .	. . .	170–190	205–225	180–200	. . .	210–230	. . .	150–260	150–260	180–200
West South Central Region														
Alexandria, La. 27‡	125–165	125–175	175–260	175–260	. . .	.60–.80*	150–200	.70–.95*	100–175	275–350	. . .	200–220	180–200	. . .
Amarillo, Tex. 52	. . .–160	. . .–185	. . .–175	265–265	200–200	170–190	200–240	190–210	. . .–240	. . .–340	. . .	200–225	190–215	240–240
Austin, Tex. 88	125–155	130–165	135–180	150–220	200–260	.62–.80*	175–220	.71–.89*	200–240	175–270	120–135	200–230	200–230	. . .–385
Cushing, Okla. 8	100–160	125–175	. . .–175	. . .	. . .	.70–1.15*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .–300	. . .–175	. . .–210	. . .–210	. . .–300
Dallas, Tex. 295	125–170	130–180	150–210	175–230	215–300	.93–.93*	1.14–1.14*	1.03–1.03*	175–265	250–315	225–225	200–230	200–230	275–350
Houston, Tex. 385	125–200	130–. . .	150–225	175–260	150–260	7.00–7.44d	9.00–10.20d	7.70–8.13d	200–300	225–300	100–210	225–270	225–269	200–315
Muskogee, Okla. 32	147–184	168–202	161–193	184–222	254–306	147–168	161–184	. . .	193–232	243–292	. . .	193–222	184–. . .	212–254
New Orleans, La. 495‡	120–160	130–170	150–200	180–230	250–330	110–160	170–220	130–180	170–220	250–330	120–160	190–220	170–200	200–275
Oklahoma City, Okla. 204	150–160	160–175	165–175	185–220	205–230	6.40–6.40d	180–225	175–175	235–260	310–325	150–155	200–220	200–220	215–235
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 13	. . .	. . .	160–174	198–216	. . .	. . .–190	. . .	190–207	174–190	207–226	1.10–1.35*	198–216	198–216	226–247
Colorado Springs, Colo. 37	131–156	131–156	144–169	230–270	250–300	180–195	220–260	188–203	210–245	330–390	165–195	230–265	230–265	240–280
Grand Junction, Colo. 12	. . .	. . .	. . .	300–300	. . .	. . .–1.12*	. . .–280	. . .–1.22*	. . .–210	. . .	. . .	227–260	227–260	. . .
Laramie, Wyo. 11	150–165	150–165	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.00–1.20*	210–270	205–230	. . .	. . .	. . .	180–245	180–245	. . .
Phoenix, Ariz. 65	209–239	224–258	234–272	224–259	259–304	1.08–1.18*	1.18–1.28*	1.18–1.28*	254–298	214–246	209–239	254–304	254–304	294–350
Tucson, Ariz. 37	186–206	186–206	231–251	256–281	281–311	1.08–1.18*	258–298	1.18–1.28*	261–281	261–281	181–221	246–286	246–286	328–428
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif. 29	168–210	168–210	200–250	230–287	230–287	200–250	. . .	220–274	250–315	274–345	1.00–1.40*	250–345	250–345	287–360
Bend, Ore. 10	. . .	185–210	. . .	. . .	210–235	1.36½–1.44½*	1.50½–1.68½*	1.36½–1.50½*	. . .	300–355	. . .	260–295	260–295	. . .
Berkeley, Calif. 86	163–183	173–193	203–233	. . .	. . .	215–235	273–318	235–278	273–333	300–370	225–257	283–310	283–310	299–362
Bremerton, Wash. 15‡	. . .	175–225	170–220	215–265	. . .	1.18–1.50*	. . .	1.29–1.46*	210–260	255–305	175–225	252–262	252–262	285–335
Chico, Calif. 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.90–.95*	. . .	1.00–1.10*	. . .	. . .	. . .	215–240	215–240	. . .
Eugene, Ore. 21	175–190	175–190	. . .	215–240	. . .	175–200	290–315	215–240	. . .	. . .	. . .	220–250	220–250	265–315
Fresno, Calif. 61	195–225	205–235	. . .	. . .	. . .	235–235	. . .–310	241–250	. . .–290	. . .–340	190–200	250–290	250–290	310–340
Oakland, Calif. 302	180–230	195–245	. . .	. . .	230–290	185–230	250–310	225–275	. . .	. . .	230–290	285–315	285–315	280–350
Pasadena, Calif. 82	170–204	. . .	194–233	. . .	241–289	188–226	. . .	200–240	264–317	323–388	. . .	264–317	264–317	323–388
Pittsburg, Calif. 9	182–182	. . .	198–198	. . .	. . .	248–248	278–278	272–272	. . .	. . .	. . .	275–297	275–291	358–358
Portland, Ore. 305	180–210	190–215	215–260	215–260	280–330	220–230	240–260	235–245	255–280	260–305	220–255	240–270	240–270	260–280
Sacramento, Calif. 106	180–216	200–240	205–246	231–277	253–303	200–220	236–283	236–236	247–297	308–369	175–210	242–291	242–291	280–336
San Diego, Calif. 203	149–190	156–200	190–256	221–282	269–327	172–210	244–256	190–232	232–282	296–360	156–210	232–311	232–311	296–360
San Francisco, Calif. 635	200–250	200–250	200–250	230–280	280–340	1.53–1.53*	1.71–1.71*	1.58–1.58*	240–300	320–380	240–290	285–315	285–315	390–470
Seattle, Wash. 368	185–205	. . .	220–235	235–250	260–280	210–220	240–245	270–270	265–280	320–335	220–220	260–280	260–280	315–330
Stockton, Calif. 55	153–191	181–225	213–266	252–315	266–332	238–238	. . .	266–266	266–332	352–439	1.00–1.25*	288–322	288–322	393–491

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees*

FORTY-THREE state-administered retirement systems in 32 states provide for the inclusion in their membership—on either a compulsory or optional basis—of municipal nonschool employees. Coverage of municipal employees under state-administered systems has been effected through three methods: the enactment of systems designed for and limited to local employees; the extension of membership to local employees in systems which were originally limited to state employees; and the establishment of systems which, from the date of enactment, have provided for the coverage of both state and local employees.

In limiting this analysis to systems administered at the state level, state legislation to provide for the establishment of locally-administered systems has been excluded. Also excluded is an occasional state-administered system which covers county employees but which does not include any group of city personnel. The 43 systems are alike in one respect—each is financed by contributions of the members as well as by governmental funds; the Virginia system for judges, however, represents a combination of contributory and non-contributory features as explained in footnote (o) at the end of Table X.

Classes of Employees Covered. Of the 43 systems, 14 cover only a special class of employment: 10 of these are limited to police or fire department employees or to a combination of the two; three cover members of the judiciary and one covers public utility employees. The remaining 29 systems are of the type commonly referred to as "general" systems and have been tabulated as covering "all" classes of employment although they vary in the comprehensiveness of their coverage.

Specifically excluded from the coverage of many of the 29 systems are school employees and other groups for whom special systems already existed at the time of enactment of the general system. In others, employees of school, police and fire departments are included along with employees of a variety of other governmental departments. Systems with such comprehensive coverage may have dual sets of provisions, one relating to the special groups and the other to the ordinary employee. General systems which have special provisions for certain groups of municipal nonschool employees—usually police or fire department employees—are indicated in Table X by a dagger in the column "Classes of Employees Covered." The provisions tabulated, however, relate to the ordinary employee and are thus comparable with provisions shown for other general systems with less all-inclusive coverage.

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*This section was originally prepared in the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, from codes and session laws which were available as of December 31, 1947, and it appeared in the 1948 YEAR BOOK. Early in 1949 this section was brought up to date by A. A. Weinberg, consulting actuary, State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois. He made two minor changes in the table and stated that the few changes made in 1948 affected provisions other than those relating to affiliation of cities. Tennessee has an informal system and municipalities do not become members until July 1, 1949.

The 43 systems covering municipal nonschool employees are located in 32 states. Twenty states administer only general systems; in eight states there are one or two special systems in addition to the general system; the remaining four states have special systems only. Because this analysis disregards all locally-administered plans, it does not provide a measurement of the full extent of coverage of municipal employees in the 32 states or in this group of states as compared with other states. Moreover, the state-administered systems included in the analysis range from those which have achieved virtually state-wide participation to those which were enacted only recently or have recent effective dates.

Date of Enactment. Only seven of the 29 general systems provided for participation of municipal employees prior to 1940 (including the North Carolina system which, although enacted in 1939, did not become effective until 1945). The remaining 22 were enacted, or extended to municipal employees, in the period 1942-47; the legislation relating to 10 of these was passed in the single year 1945. In contrast, only two of the 14 special systems were enacted as recently as 1945. Eight were in existence prior to 1940 although one of these, the Virginia system for judges, was radically changed by a 1942 law.

Conditions for Affiliation of the Municipality. Participation is optional with the municipality in all but three of the general systems and is compulsory—or at least has compulsory features—in most of the special systems. This difference may be partly the result of the relatively recent enactment of general systems; by the date of establishment, a number of municipalities had already provided protection for their own employees. Many state laws contain additional optional features not shown in Table X: members of existing local systems may decide as a group whether to continue the local plan or to affiliate with the state system, and employees already in service at the time a municipality elects to join the state system may choose individually whether or not they wish to become members.

Retirement Annuities. The variety of the provisions relating to age and service or to combinations of the two, which determine eligibility for a retirement annuity, makes generalization practically impossible. The earliest retirement age in about half of the general systems is 60; in some of these systems retirement at this age is permitted only after a certain period of service. Retirement at higher ages may be possible with shorter periods of service; when this period is specified and linked with an age requirement, the two eligibility conditions appear in Table X in the column "Minimum Years of Service." In most systems the formula used in computing the annuity reflects the length of service; therefore, the laws do not always include a specific provision relating to the minimum period of service. It is not uncommon for a law to provide that if a member is separated after a specified period of service but before qualifying for a regular retirement annuity, he may receive, in lieu of a refund of his contributions, an annuity—sometimes deferred—which may include a portion financed by the government. The provisions which govern the receipt of such annuities are not shown in Table X.

In determining eligibility for retirement annuities, all but three of the 43 systems credit service performed for the same employing unit prior to participation in the state system; a few laws have relatively broad provisions crediting service anywhere in the state. Although prior service is credited in determining eligibility and the amount of the annuity, some laws contain an additional requirement of a specified period of membership service before any type of annuity is payable. Prior service credit is commonly forfeited and cannot be redeemed if the individual is away from the service longer than a specified period for reasons other than disability or military service. Of the three systems which do not credit prior service, the Colorado system permits retirement (on fractional benefits) at age 65 after only five years of contributory service. The other two (the Iowa and the North Dakota systems) are modeled on the federal old-age and survivors insurance system and permit older employees to qualify for retirement with as little as two and one-half years of coverage, using a benefit formula which gives relatively little weight to length of service.

In the systems which provide for compulsory retirement, the age most commonly specified is 70. Postponement of retirement beyond the compulsory age is permitted in a number of systems if requested by the employing unit, or, less frequently, if the employee has not yet completed the minimum service or qualified for an annuity of a specified size.

Disability Annuities. The provisions of the systems are more liberal, on the whole, with respect to service-connected disability than ordinary disability. Of the five systems for firemen, two do not provide annuities for non-service-connected disability and a third provides an annuity only if the incapacitated individual is over age 55 and has at least 12½ years of service. Of the 29 general systems, 12 (and one of the Michigan plans) have stricter requirements for the payment of annuities for ordinary disability than for disability in line of duty; two have no service requirement for either type; and 10 (and the other Michigan plan) have the same service requirement—most commonly 10 years—for either ordinary or service-connected disability annuities. The remaining four general systems contain no special provisions for disability annuities.

Survivors' Benefits. Annuities for the survivors of an employee whose death was not service-connected are rare in these systems. Only five systems provide such annuities automatically: the Idaho and Utah systems for firemen; the Iowa and North Dakota systems which follow the pattern of federal old-age and survivors insurance; and the Illinois public utilities system to which male members contribute at a higher rate in order to provide widows' annuities. Survivors' annuities in the event of the service-connected death of an employee are more frequently provided, especially by systems covering policemen and firemen. Of the laws which do not automatically provide annuities for the survivors of employees who die before retirement, several do provide that under specified conditions the death benefit is payable as an annuity instead of a lump sum. Under most of the general systems an annuitant may elect to reduce his own retirement allowance in order to provide his survivors with an annuity or with a lump-sum payment of the unused portion of his contributions. In general, when no annuity is payable to the survivors of an employee or an annuitant, a lump-sum benefit is provided.

TABLE X

STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COVERING MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1948

This table shows selected provisions of all state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, as of December 31, 1948. Under **Classes of Employees Covered, F** stands for firemen; **P** for policemen; **J** for judges; **Ut** for utility employees; **All** for employees of various departments. A dagger (†) after **All** indicates that the system includes special groups of municipal nonschool employees, usually policemen or firemen, for whom special provisions are made; the provisions shown relate to the ordinary employees. For systems which were originally limited to state employees, the date of legislation extending coverage to municipal employees appears in parentheses in the column **Year Enacted**. Under **Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality, G** indicates that option is exercised through action of the governing body of the municipality; **R** through referendum or popular vote; **E** through employee vote; and **Comp** compulsory. Under **Earliest Retirement Age** if a minimum number of years of service is necessary for retirement at the lowest age specified, the number of years s shown after dash. Under **Minimum Years of Service** if attainment of an age older than the earliest retirement age is necessary for retirement with the minimum service, the age appears after dash. The **Compulsory Retirement Age** is usually extensible under specified circumstances and, in a few systems, is waived for members with less than the minimum service. Under **Disability Annuities, O** indicates that annuities are provided for ordinary disability and **S** for service-connected disability; the eligibility requirement of number of years' service is shown, with **x** meaning that annuities are payable regardless of length of service. Under **Annuitant** (next to last column) **O** means that a member has the option of reducing his own annuity or (less commonly) of increasing his contributions to provide a survivor's annuity at his death after retirement, **A** that a survivor's annuity is automatic. Footnotes, indicated by a small letter n parentheses, appear at the end of the table. For additional explanation see preceding article.

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			
								Employee Whose Death Was:			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected	Annuitant	Lump-Sum
Ala.	All	1945	G	60	—	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Calif.	All†	(1939)	E&GorR	60(a)	20	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1937	(b)	65–20	10–70	None	OxSx	No	No	No	Yes
Colo.	All	(1944)	G	(c)	5–65	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Conn.	All†	1945	G&R	65–15	15	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Fla.	P	1941	G	(c)	20	None	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
daho.	F	1945	Comp	(c)	(d)	None	Sx(d)	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
ll.	All	1939	R	55	—	None	OxSx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
	Ut	1937	G	55–10	(f)	None	OxSx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
	J	1941	(b)	60–12	12	None	O12S12	No	No	No	No
nd.	All	1945	G	55–20	15–60	70	Neither	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
owa.	All	1945	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Me.	All†	1942	GorR	65	—	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Md.	All	(1946)	G	60	—	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Mich.	All	1945	GorR	60(h)	10(h)	70(h)	O10S(h)	No	No	O	Yes
Minn.	All	1931	G	60–35	20–65	(i)	Neither	No	No	No	Yes
Mont.	All	1945	E&GorR	60–10	10	70(j)	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Neb.	All	1945	R	55–15	(f)	70	O1S1	(k)	(k)	(k)	Yes
Nev.	All†	1947	E&G	55(l)	—	60	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. H.	All	1945	G	65	—	70	O10Sx	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P	1941	Comp	65–30	30	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
	F	1939	Comp	65–20	20	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
N. J.	All	(1924)	R	60	—	70	O10Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
	P,F	1944	(m)	55–25	—	65	O5Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
N. M.	All	1947	G	65-20(c)	5–70	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. Y.	All†	(1922)	G	60(n)	—	70	O15Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes

Table X—State-Administered Retirement Systems—Continued

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			
								Employee Whose Death Was:			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected	Annuitant	Lump-Sum
N. C.	All†	1939	G	60	—	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	(b)	50–20	20	None	O10S10	No	No	No	Yes
N. D.	All	1947	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ohio.	All	(1938)	Comp	(c)	5–60	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Ore.	All†	1945	G	60(j)	—	65	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Pa.	All	1943	G&R	65	—	None	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
S. C.	All	1945	G	60	—	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	Comp	55–20	20	None	O1S1	No	No	No	Yes
Tex.	All	1947	GorR	55–20	—	70	O10S1	No	No	O	Yes
Utah.	F	1919	Comp	50–25	20–55	None	O5Sx	Yes	Yes	A	No
Va.	All	(1944)	G	65	—	70	O20S20	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1942(o)	(b)	70–15	15	None	OxSx	No	No	No	No
Wash	All†	1947	G&R	60–20	—	65	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
	All(p)	1947	G	(c)	—	65	O15Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Wis.	All†	1943	(q)	55	—	65	OxSx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Wyo.	F	1935	Comp	55–25	—	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	No

(a) In general, age 60 with 20 years' service but municipality may amend its contract to provide for retirement at age 5 with 20 years' service.

(b) Municipality not involved except where collects employee contributions or state assessments.

(c) At any age after service of 35 years (Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington), 20 years (Florida), 25 years (Idaho) or 36 years (Ohio). There are additional provisions in the Ohio system for retirement at age 55 with a minimum o 30 years' service and in the Washington system for retirement at age 60 regardless of length of service.

(d) An annuity (which overlaps the categories of annuities for age or service and annuities for ordinary disability) is payable in case of dismissal or retirement by employer because of incapacity after age 55 with at least 12½ years service.

(e) The death benefit, if large enough to provide a life annuity of not less than $10 per month, may be paid as an annuity, (compulsory in Wisconsin if the beneficiary is the widow or, in case of other beneficiaries, if the employee or beneficiary so specifies).

(f) No service requirement specified for retirement at age 60 (Illinois) or at 65 (Nebraska).

(g) The Iowa and North Dakota systems, modeled on the federal system of old-age and survivors insurance, adopt two definitions of insured status, one of which the employee must meet to qualify for retirement benefits: 40 calendar quarters of coverage (equivalent to 10 years) or coverage during half the quarters elapsing between the date the act became effective and retirement, with a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage. Both systems include the additional requirement of a minimum of 10 quarters of coverage for employees over age 60 when the act became effective; under the Iowa system, if such an employee has 10 years' service, he may retire at 65 with only 6 quarters of actual coverage by paying contributions with respect to 4 additional quarters.

(h) Municipality, at time of affiliation, chooses between two benefit plans. Earliest retirement age is 60 under both plans, with Plan B having the additional requirement of 10 years' service. Both plans provide compulsory retirement at 70, reducible to 65 at request of the municipality. Ten years' service is required for ordinary disability annuities under both plans and for service-connected disability annuities under Plan B.

(i) Municipality may adopt a compulsory retirement age.

(j) Effective in 1951.

(k) Death benefit may be converted actuarially to an annuity.

(l) Effective after June 30, 1953; prior to that date, retirement at age 60.

(m) Compulsory that cities already having locally-administered police and fire systems cover by new system persons who become employed after enactment of this law. Cities may affiliate by referendum in which case coverage is optional for employees in service and compulsory for new entrants.

(n) Any employee may elect to make extra contributions and retire at age 55.

(o) Provisions shown represent a combination of the 1942 contributory law as amended and the 1938 noncontributory law, now obsolete except in relation to employees electing the coverage of the contributory system.

(p) A system for state employees which permits any political subdivision with 5 or more employees to affiliate. The other state-administered system enacted in Washington in 1947 (preceding line of table) is for employees of cities and towns exclusively and becomes effective when 300 employees are covered.

(q) Optional, language determined by governing body, referendum possible in cities and villages.

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-ONE national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed have been selected for inclusion in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. Most of these organizations have individual memberships and 11 also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in four instances (city attorneys, planners, finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The International City Managers' Association provides a management information service with fees based on the population of the municipality. The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed by the agency (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administrative organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. Municipal officials also turn to their state municipal leagues for information on what cities in the state are doing and what it is possible for them to do under state laws and court decisions.

Some of the organizations provide a field service, sponsor demonstration projects, and conduct surveys. Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

Among the organizations that are not included here special mention should be made of the American Municipal Association which is the national federation of state leagues of municipalities and which also provides city memberships for the larger cities but does not have memberships for individual officials. Other national organizations of municipal employees that are not listed here are described in *Public Administration Organizations: A Directory, 1948,* published in 1948 by the Public Administration Clearing House.

The 21 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment. Each descriptive statement gives the date of organization, the name of the secretary or director, the address to which correspondence should be directed, information on membership and activities, and the titles of some of the more recent publications. It is significant that eight of the 21 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Four others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only two since 1940.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS (1865)

Executive Secretary: Worth McClure, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Full-time staff of 14.

Membership: 6,625 educators holding supervisory and administrative positions with state, county, and city school systems and higher institutions. Dues $10 a year.

Activities: Conducts research, prepares reports, holds conferences and conventions, and renders other services to members.

Publications: Annual convention proceedings, yearbook, and others. Each yearbook contains the report of a special commission, the 1948 volume being entitled *The Expanding Role of Education.*

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1872)

Executive Secretary: Reginald M. Atwater, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. Staff of 42 including field staff of 14.

Membership: 13,000 professional public health workers, about two-thirds of whom are officials of state and municipal health departments. Dues $7 for members; $12 for fellows.

Activities: Carries on educational, field, employment, informational research, and other services designed to protect and promote public health. Holds annual meeting.

Publications: American Journal of Public Health, monthly, $7; *Appraisal Form for Local Health Work; Health Practice Indices; Local Health Units for the Nation;* and other books and pamphlets.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (1873)

General Manager: James E. Jagger, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16. Staff of four.

Membership: Active—fire chiefs and state fire marshals. Associate—subordinate officers and firemen. Sustaining—individuals and firms interested in fire protection. Dues: Active and associate $5; sustaining $250.

Activities: Maintains a clearinghouse for information relative to fire protection, fire prevention, and fire extinguishment; provides a consulting service on preparation of fire training school courses and instruction manuals; holds annual conference and annual district meetings.

Publications: News Letter, monthly; conference proceedings, educational bulletins, and reference manuals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1876)

Executive Secretary: John Mackenzie Cory, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Staff of approximately 85.

Membership: 19,000 librarians, libraries, library board members, and interested individuals. Individual library members dues $3 to $10 annually based upon salary; other individual memberships $3 to $100. Institutional memberships, $5 to $25, based upon annual operating income.

Activities: Maintains advisory and information services; carries on research and field surveys; holds two meetings annually; has committees on all phases of librarianship.

Publications: Bulletin, monthly; *Handbook; Proceedings; Booklist* (a semimonthly guide to new books); *Subscription Books Bulletin; Public Libraries,* quarterly; *College and Research Libraries,* quarterly; *Top of the News* (a quarterly publication of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People); *Washington Newsletter* (approximately 14 issues a year); several hundred books and pamphlets on library subjects.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (1881)

Secretary: Harry E. Jordan, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. Staff of 10.

Membership: Superintendents of water utilities, engineers, chemists, bacteriologists, administrative personnel, and other qualified persons interested in the advancement of knowledge relating to public water supply. Company and municipal: 675 water boards, commissions, departments, companies and health departments. Dues: active members $10; corporate members $15; municipal service subscribers $15; associate members $25; junior members $5; affiliates $4.

Activities: Carries on studies and research and disseminates information on water works design, construction, operation, and administration; develops specifications for water works equipment, materials, and practices; holds annual meeting and regional meetings; has 30 regional sections and three divisions—water works management, water purification, water resources.

Publications: Journal, monthly, to all members (subscriptions within United States limited to public and research libraries, $7); *The Quest for Pure Water,* $5; *Survival and Retirement Experience With Water Works Facilities,* $3; *Manual of Water Works Accounting,* $4; and other special information bulletins and reports.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (1893)

Executive Secretary: Edward J. Kelly, 1424 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Staff of four. Director of Traffic Division: F. M. Kreml, 1704 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Staff of 17.

Membership: Executive police officials in command of municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. Dues $10.

Activities: Works to advance standards in and to professionalize the police service; promotes the use of improved methods of communication, identification, investigation, crime prevention, and other procedures; conducts annual conference. Traffic division (1936) installs accident prevention bureaus, conducts traffic officers' training schools, publishes reports on traffic enforcement.

Publications: Police Chiefs' News, monthly, $2.25; *Police Yearbook,* $3 (1945 latest edition); *Study of State Legislation Regulating Sale and Possession of Firearms,* $1. *The Accident Investigation Manual,* $2.50; *The Evidence Handbook for Police,* $2.50; *Traffic Engineering and the Police,* $2.50; *People's Court,* $3.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION (1894)

Executive Director: Donald F. Herrick, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of six.

Membership: Membership consists chiefly of directors of public works, city engineers, and other administrative and technical personnel engaged in the planning, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of public works facilities and services in all levels of government. Dues: individuals $10; public agency $20 to $300 on population basis.

Activities: Serves as a clearinghouse and conducts research in public works administration and methods, prepares manuals of practice, holds an annual Public Works Congress and regional conferences.

Publications: Public Works Engineers' News Letter, monthly, $5; *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook; Standard Specifications for Public Works Constructions;* special reports, manuals, and bulletins.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES (1898)

Executive Secretary: Dave Hovey, Box 422, Rockford, Illinois. Full-time executive secretary and full-time editor.

Membership: 550 executives and assistant executives of public parks and recreation systems. Sustaining members: 75 public park commissions or boards. Associate members: 250. Dues: Fellows $10; associate members $5; sustaining $25.

Activities: Holds annual meeting and has committees on recreation, park maintenance and operation, educational, zoological exhibits, horticulture, botanical gardens and arboretums, and airports and airparks.

Publications: Parks and Recreation, monthly, $5.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1906)

Acting Director: J. J. Donovan, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of eight.

Membership: Agency members—civil service commissions and other personnel agencies of national, state, county, and city governments. Individual members—civil service commissioners, secretaries and chief examiners of civil service commissions, and members of their staffs. Affiliate members—public officials, civic groups, and others interested in improving public personnel administration. Individual dues $10; affiliate dues $10; agency service fees $50 to $400 (based on number of employees under jurisdiction of personnel agency).

Activities: Serves as a clearinghouse and service agency for members; conducts and encourages research in all phases of personnel administration; provides technical advice and consulting service on public personnel practices, civil service legislation, rules, and regulations; holds an annual meeting and regional conferences.

Publications: Civil Service Assembly News Letter, monthly $5; *Public Personnel Review,* quarterly, $5; books and reports on all aspects of public personnel administration.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (1906)

Executive Director: Miner B. Phillips, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of seven.

Membership: Public finance and accounting officers. Dues: individuals $20; agency members $10 to $60 based on population of governmental jurisdiction.

Activities: Serves as a clearinghouse for financial information; prepares accounting forms and manuals; conducts special long-term studies on municipal revenues, accounting, and reporting; issues frequent reports on current financial problems; sponsors National Committee on Municipal Accounting; holds annual meeting.

Publications: Municipal Finance, quarterly, $1.50; *News Letter,* semi-monthly, sold only in conjunction with *Municipal Finance,* both for $10; and many special reports.

National Recreation Association (1906)

President: Howard S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City 10. Staff of 29.

Membership: Recreation and park officials and workers and interested laymen. Dues $5 or more.

Activities: Distributes information relative to administration of play and recreation programs and conducts research in these problems; makes surveys and technical studies; renders advisory and consulting service by correspondence and field visits; conducts institutes for the training of recreation workers; holds recreation congress.

Publications: Recreation, monthly, $3; books, pamphlets, and leaflets.

International City Managers' Association (1914)

Executive Director: Clarence E. Ridley, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of 11.

Membership: Active—city managers of at least three years' standing. Associate—city managers of less than three years' standing. Also affiliate, student, and cooperating memberships. Dues $5 to $21.

Activities: Aids in the improvement of local government administration; encourages city managers to administer the affairs of their cities in accordance with best methods developed through research and proved experience; holds an annual conference; conducts Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which offers eight correspondence courses in municipal administration; offers Management Information Service to local governments regardless of form of government.

Publications: Public Management, monthly, $4; *The Municipal Year Book,* annually $10; *City Managers' News Letter,* biweekly (members only); also eight management manuals $7.50 each, and special reports on public administrative problems at 50 cents to $2 each. Subscription to Management Information Service $20 to $400 based on population of the municipality.

American Public Welfare Association (1930)

Executive Director: Howard L. Russell, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of 10.

Membership: 4,000 persons engaged in public welfare work, and 400 agency members—400 state and local public welfare departments. Dues: individuals $5; agencies $15 to $1,000 (one-twentieth of 1 per cent of administrative costs).

Activities: Seeks to develop and maintain high standards of public welfare administration; acts as a clearinghouse for information on public welfare administration; fosters cooperation between federal departments and agencies concerned with public assistance and welfare services; holds annual and regional meetings.

Publications: Public Welfare and *Letter to Members* monthly; *The Public Welfare Directory;* special reports and bulletins.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930)

Executive Secretary: Robert S. Holmes, Institute of Traffic Engineers, 212 Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut. Staff of three.

Membership: Professional traffic engineers in active practice, two-thirds of whom are publicly employed. Dues $7.50 to $15.

Activities: Stimulates research in traffic engineering, regulation, and legislation, and in the advancement of the art and science of traffic engineering; holds annual meeting and regional meetings.

Publications: Traffic Engineering, monthly, $2; *proceedings,* $2; *Traffic Engineering Handbook,* in process of revision; technical bulletins.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS (1934)

Executive Director: Walter H. Blucher, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of seven.

Membership: Active membership is restricted to members of official planning commissions or boards of national, state, and local governments and to consultants and staff technicians of official planning agencies. Associate membership is open to any person not eligible for active membership. Dues: individuals $10. Commission membership dues on population basis.

Activities: Serves as a clearinghouse for information on all aspects of planning; promotes improvement of administrative standards and practices in land and community planning; assists national, state, and local planning agencies in developing planning programs and in solving technical problems; provides a field service and a personnel service; conducts research; holds an annual national conference and special meetings.

Publications: News Letter, monthly; special publications, reports, and bibliographies; proceedings of conferences.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS (1934)

Executive Director: Albert W. Noonan, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of four.

Membership: Individual membership for persons engaged in the assessment of property for tax purposes. Dues: Active $15, associate $5, subscribing $25.

Activities: Works to develop better standards and better practices in tax assessing; conducts a program of research and service for the benefit of members; and sponsors regional and national conferences.

Publications: Assessors News Letter, monthly; proceedings of annual conference and various research studies.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS (1934)

General Counsel: Charles S. Rhyne, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. Staff of 11.

Membership: Municipal law departments represented by city attorneys and other law officers, with service fees based upon the size of the city.

Activities: Promotes cooperation among law officers in solving common problems; prepares briefs and research reports and bulletins in the field of municipal law; prepares briefs and research reports for members of municipal law departments upon request.

Publications: Municipal Law Journal, monthly; *Municipal Law Court Decisions* monthly; *Municipal Legislative Bulletin,* monthly; *Municipalities and the Law In Action,* a yearly volume; and numerous research reports on special topics.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS (1933)

Executive Director: John M. Ducey, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of 10.

Membership: Members and employees of official administrative and official advisory agencies having to do with housing; also public limited-dividend, cooperative, or private agencies that supervise or engage in the construction or administration of large-scale rental housing or the redevelopment of blighted urban areas. Dues: individuals $5 and $10; public agencies, $20 to $660 depending upon size of agency's program.

Activities: Acts as a clearinghouse for housing officials; has seven regional councils; provides field consultation; holds annual and regional conferences.

Publications: The Journal of Housing, monthly (included in membership); *Housing Directory,* bi-annually, $5; and many special publications.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (1939)

Secretary-Treasurer: Laverne Burchfield, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Membership: Individual public officials, research workers, educators, and students. Dues: members $5, junior members $3, sustaining members $10 or more.

Activities: Facilitates the exchange of knowledge and the results of experience among persons interested or engaged in public administration and advances generally the processes and art of public administration. Holds annual meeting.

Publications: Public Administration Review, quarterly, $5 (included in membership).

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION (1941)

General Manager: Carlton L. Nau, 1757 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Full-time manager and staff of four, plus consulting services.

Membership: Almost 600 publicly owned electric power systems, including 12 state and regional affiliated organizations. Fee based on gross revenues; minimum $25.

Activities: Promotes cooperation between, and renders service to municipal corporations, other public or quasi-public agencies owning or operating electric light or power systems or facilities in the fields of (a) management and operation, (b) engineering, design, construction, operation, and research, (c) accounting and commercial practice, (d) legal policy, and (e) other common problems.

Publications: Weekly news bulletins to members; *Public Power,* monthly; reports and proceedings of annual conventions and conferences; periodic special releases, such as *Public Power Pays,* a comparative study of operating costs of public and private systems.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING, INC. (1944)

Executive Directory: Albert H. Hall, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Staff of five.

Membership: Agency: purchasing agencies of state and local governmental units. Individual: Staff members of agency members. Agency dues range from $75 to $750, based on average annual purchasing volume over last five years.

Activities: Works to improve public buying through the interchange of technical and professional information and ideas; conducts conferences and meetings; carries on research and training; represents public buying units before federal agencies and congressional committees; has several committees.

Publications: Letter Service, and research studies.

Municipal Personnel Data

Data on employment and payrolls, personnel management, hours of work per week, methods of compensating for overtime work, vacations, retirement systems, and employee organizations are shown in Table XI for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of local school systems are excluded from these data.

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows the Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for October, 1948.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1948

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,076	34.3	$ 533.8	40.2
Public education	1,581	26.2	353.0	26.5
State	677	11.2	134.0	10.1
City	1,039	17.2	206.2	15.5
County and other	669	11.1	101.8	7.7
Total public employment	6,042	100.0	$1,328.8	100.0

Table 2 indicates the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000, for 1940 through 1948. The data in Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payroll covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education. When data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1948 YEAR BOOK, city employees show an increase of 42,000 from October, 1947, to October, 1948, and payrolls increased $24,900,000, as compared with an increase of $25,000,000 for the preceding year.

The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table XI were obtained from local officials in October, 1948, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as January, 1948. These data are from the Census Bureau report, *City Employment in 1948,* which also provides certain other figures regarding city employment and payrolls, especially as to the largest cities.

School employees and employees of contractors are not included in the employment figures which are shown for individual cities in Table XI under two major classifications, "General Government Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." All paid employees and officials (including those on a fee basis) are counted under "total number of employees." "Permanent full-time" employees are those having permanent or indefinite tenure and working the prescribed number of hours for full-time work in their respective departments. In Table XI the difference between number of "total employees" and the number of "permanent full-time employees" for any city represents the number of "part-time" and "temporary and other" employees.

TABLE 2

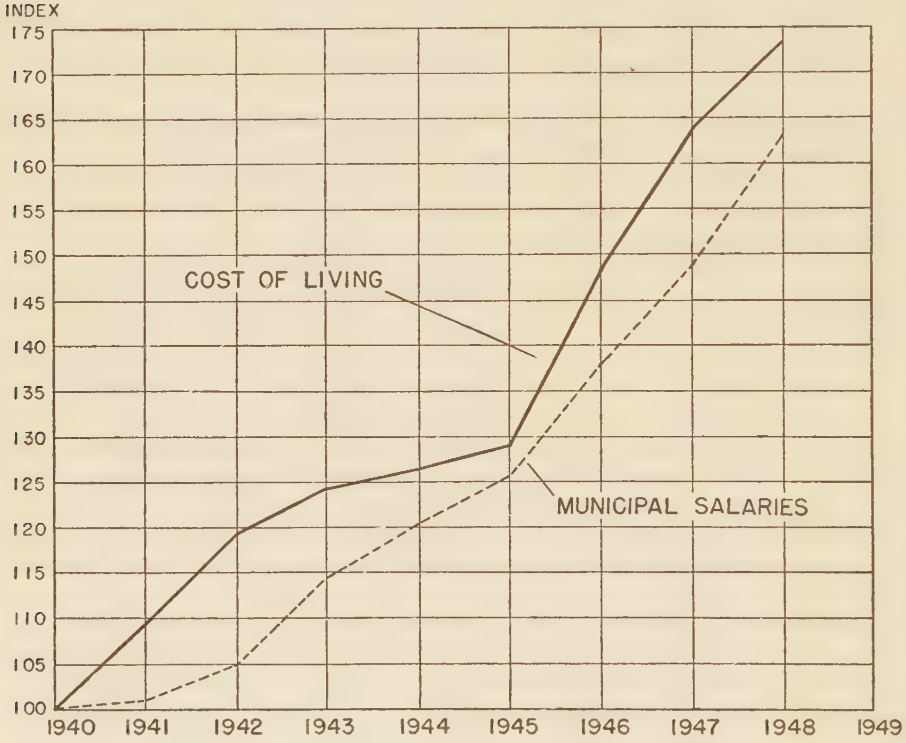
MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1940–1948

Population Group	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)									
Cities over 100,000....	479	488	471	471	465	469	508	531	550
25,000 to 100,000......	122	126	120	116	119	121	135	143	150
All cities over 25,000...	601	614	591	587	584	590	643	674	700
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)									
Cities over 100,000....	448	453	440	432	435	441	479	501	522
25,000 to 100,000......	109	110	108	104	105	106	120	127	135
All cities over 25,000...	557	563	548	536	540	547	599	628	658
TOTAL PAY ROLL (IN MILLIONS)									
Cities over 100,000....	$73.4	$75.6	$75.1	$81.9	$85.3	$89.2	$107.0	$120.4	$137.6
25,000 to 100,000......	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.8	18.1	19.6	23.2	26.9	30.1
All cities over 25,000...	88.2	90.9	91.1	98.7	103.4	108.8	130.2	147.3	167.7

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel as of January, 1949, in 888 cities was obtained from city officials in January, 1949, by the YEAR BOOK and the data are summarized in Table 3. Employees in 66 per cent of these cities, as compared with 61 per cent in January, 1948, work less than 42 hours per week. From January, 1948, to January, 1949, the percentage of cities reporting a work week of 42 to 46 hours decreased from 34 per cent to 31 per cent of all reporting cities, while the larger cities tended to shift toward a work week of 42 hours or less. The largest cities have considerably shorter work weeks than the small cities. Eighty-eight per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have a work week of less than 42 hours. In the cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000, 41 per cent of the 529 reporting cities have a work week in excess of 42 hours. The work weeks for police and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

In 1948, 83 of the 890 reporting cities reduced the work week for either city hall administrative and clerical employees or for laborers. Of these 83 cities, 22 reduced the work week for both groups, 35 for administrative and clerical employees, and 26 for laborers. In four of these cities a shorter work week was given only to certain groups of employees: the utility administrative and clerical staff in Cleveland, Ohio, and certain skilled laborers in Lorain, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; and Spokane, Washington. Holyoke, Massachusetts, eliminated Saturday work but kept the work week at 35 hours for the city hall employees. Two cities, Phoenix, Arizona, and San Buenaventura, California, increased the work week for their administrative and clerical employees from 38 to 40 hours and from 37 to 40 hours, respectively.

Saturday Working Schedule. The Saturday work schedule for city hall administrative and clerical employees is summarized in Table 4. Excluded from this summary are cities where employees are given compensatory time off for work on Saturday (see footnote 5 at end of Table XI). For the 886 cities reporting their Saturday schedules, 67.8 per cent have a full staff half a day; 1.8 per cent a full staff all day; 15.6 per cent a skeleton staff half a day; 0.9 per cent a skeleton staff all day; and 14 per cent (123 cities) do not work on Saturdays. The larger cities are much more inclined to close their offices on Saturday than are the



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1940 TO 1948

The "cost-of-living" index is the consumers price index which is the average cost of items making up 70 per cent of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935-39=100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the total monthly nonschool pay rolls of cities over 25,000 by their total nonschool employment for October of each year—both figures being obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment—and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of October, 1940=100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), and in the length of working periods, as well as in actual rates of pay.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: Less Than 38 Hrs. No.	%	38 to 41¾ Hrs. No.	%	42 to 45¾ Hrs. No.	%	46 to 49 Hrs. No.	%	50 or More Hrs. No.	%
ver 500,000...........	14	13	2	15.4	11	84.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
50,000 to 500,000......	23	18	5	27.8	9	50.0	4	22.2	0	0	0	0
00,000 to 250,000......	55	52	15	28.8	31	59.6	6	11.5	0	0	0	0
50,000 to 100,000......	106	97	21	21.6	45	47.4	31	30.9	0	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000......	212	179	33	18.4	100	55.9	45	25.1	1	.6	0	0
10,000 to 25,000......	662	529	57	10.8	256	48.4	194	36.7	20	3.8	2	.4
ll cities over 10,000....	1,072	888	133	15.0	454	51.0	280	31.4	21	2.4	2	.2

smaller cities. The skeleton staff system seems to predominate in the larger cities while the full staff for one-half day is more popular in the smaller cities. The skeleton staff for one-half day ranges from 13.7 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 50.0 for cities over 500,000. A full staff is employed all day Saturday by only two cities over 25,000 but is used by 14 cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

Overtime Pay. Five methods are used to compensate the majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees for the time worked in addition to the regular work week. First, employees receive compensatory time off; second, payment of straight time for the extra hours worked; third, payment of time and one-half for the extra hours worked; fourth, payment of double time; and fifth, payment of time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays worked.

TABLE 4

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ver 500,000...........	14	12	0	0	3	25.0	0	0	6	50.0	3	25.0
0,000 to 500,000......	23	16	0	0	8	50.0	0	0	4	25.0	4	25.0
0,000 to 250,000......	55	50	0	0	25	50.0	1	2.0	12	24.0	12	24.0
0,000 to 100,000......	106	96	1	1.0	58	60.4	0	0	17	17.7	20	20.8
5,000 to 50,000......	212	180	1	.6	117	65.0	0	0	26	14.4	36	20.0
0,000 to 25,000......	662	532	14	2.6	390	73.3	7	1.3	73	13.7	48	9.0
l cities over 10,000....	1,072	886	16	1.8	601	67.8	8	.9	138	15.6	123	13.9

Information was obtained from 863 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population for city hall administrative and clerical employees. Of the 863 reporting cities, 337, or 39.1 per cent, grant some type of compensation for overtime work, while 526 cities reported they have no plan for payment of overtime. Of the 337 cities paying for overtime, the most popular form is compensatory time off in 213 cities. Ninety-four other cities pay straight time; 22 pay time and one-half; eight pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays; and none pay doubletime for all overtime.

A total of 705 of the 1,072 cities reported method of compensation for overtime for skilled workers who are on a salary basis. Of the 705 cities, 504, or 71.5 per cent, allow some type of compensation while 201 cities have no method of payment for overtime. Of these 504 cities, 220 use the straight-time method; 133 pay time and one-half; 109 give compensatory time off; 5 pay double time; and 37 pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays.

TABLE 5

METHOD OF OVERTIME PAY IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1949

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One-Half and Double*	No Plan For Pay ing Over time
			No.	%						
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL										
Over 500,000	14	12	11	91.7	6	2	3	0	0	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	18	14	77.8	9	2	2	0	1	4
100,000 to 250,000	55	51	26	51.0	22	4	0	0	0	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	91	45	49.5	28	11	5	0	1	4
25,000 to 50,000	212	177	65	36.7	40	19	4	0	2	11
10,000 to 25,000	662	514	176	34.2	108	56	8	0	4	33
All over 10,000	1,072	863	337	39.1	213	94	22	0	8	52
B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS										
Over 500,000	14	14	13	92.9	3	3	5	0	2	[illegible]
250,000 to 500,000	23	15	14	93.3	3	5	4	1	1	[illegible]
100,000 to 250,000	55	38	30	78.9	6	13	8	0	3	[illegible]
50,000 to 100,000	106	75	55	73.3	13	12	21	0	9	2
25,000 to 50,000	212	144	104	72.2	27	38	32	0	7	4
10,000 to 25,000	662	419	288	68.7	57	149	63	4	15	1
All over 10,000	1,072	705	504	71.5	109	220	133	5	37	20

* Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

It will be noted in Table 5 that the larger the city the greater the percentage of administrative and clerical employees receiving compensation for overtime work. All but one of the reporting cities over 500,000 pay administrative and clerical employees for overtime while only 34 per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 compensate for overtime work. The variation is not so great for the skilled workers on a salary basis, ranging from 93 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 69 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Annual Paid Vacation. Of the 900 reporting cities, 896 or 99 per cent, grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. All of the reporting cities over 25,000 population grant vacations with pay. The median vacation allowance for the 896 cities and for every city-size group is the same—12 work days a year. Vacation data for unskilled laborers were not surveyed for this YEAR BOOK, but the 1947 YEAR BOOK reported that 79 per cent of 818 cities reporting gave paid vacations to unskilled laborers, with a median vacation of 12 days.

The number of working days annual paid vacation allowed to the bulk of city hall clerical and administrative employees is shown for each city in Table XI. Vacation leaves graduated according to length of service are an interesting variation reported by some cities although such information was not requested.[1]

Annual Sick Leave. Sick leave practices were not surveyed for this YEAR BOOK, but the 1947 YEAR BOOK reported that 671 of 824 reporting cities allowed the administrative and clerical employees to take sick leave with pay, and 497 of 803 reporting cities allowed unskilled laborers the same benefits.

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems for nonschool municipal employees were collected by the YEAR BOOK late in 1948. A total of 981 cities, or 91.9 per cent, of 1,068 cities over 10,000 population reporting have retirement systems for some or all employees. The municipal pension systems are of two sorts: in 649 cities, or 66.2 per cent, all classes of employees are included, while in 332 cities only part of the employees are covered, generally fire and police employees only (see Table 6).

Ninety-seven per cent of the cities with no retirement plan of any kind are in the population group between 10,000 and 25,000, and only three cities above 25,000 population have failed to establish a retirement program for at least part of their employees. In 649 cities over 10,000 all employees are covered by a retirement system, 202 cities have plans for firemen and policemen but not other groups, 61 cities have plans for firemen only and 58 cities for police only, while 11 cities have provided retirement benefits for other groups of employees in combination but not for all.

Twenty-eight states now have state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, two other states have state systems covering fire employees only and one state has a state system covering police employees only (see Table X). A total of 418 cities over 10,000 population participate in statewide retirement systems, including those cities in which only police and fire employees are covered in a state plan (see Table 6). This includes 32 cities which came under state plans in 1948 for all or most employees.[2] Also joining state-wide plans in 1948 were 156 cities with populations below 10,000 in the states of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

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[1] Among the cities which allow two weeks vacation with pay for regular employees and grant additional vacation time to employees who have worked a specified number of years are: Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; Burbank, California; Decatur, Georgia; Floral Park, Freeport and Garden City, New York—all of which give three weeks after 15 or more years of service. Another group of cities (all in New Jersey) allow 12 working days vacation for service up to 20 years and 16 days vacation thereafter: Atlantic City, Bayonne, East Orange, Belleville, Linden, and Newark. The cities reporting other variations are as follows: Boston, Massachusetts, 10 days up to 10 years service, 15 days up to 20 years, and 20 days thereafter; Cincinnati, Ohio, 13 working days after 15 years and 15 days after 20 years; Minneapolis, Minnesota, three weeks after ten years; Akron, Ohio, 12 days up to 10 years service, 15 days after 10 years, 18 days after 15 years, 21 days after 20 years and 24 days after 25 years; Medford, Massachusetts, two weeks up to five years service, three weeks from five to 15 years and four weeks thereafter; Pasadena, California, 15 days after 15 years service; Alhambra, California, 15 days after ten years service; Bloomfield, New Jersey, 18 days after 10 years service; Brookline, Massachusetts, two weeks vacation for one to five years service, three weeks vacation for five to ten years service, and four weeks for service over ten years; Everett, Massachusetts, three weeks after ten years; White Plains, New York, three weeks after five years; Decatur, Georgia, 21 days after 15 years service; Endicott, New York, three weeks after five years service; Fullerton, California, ten working days for one year service, 11 for five years, 13 for ten years, and 15 days for fifteen years and over; Highland Park, Illinois, employees receive from 14 to 21 days depending on years of service; Mamaroneck, New York, ten year employees receive one extra day for each year of service; Palo Alto, California, 15 days after 15 years of service; Ridgewood, New Jersey, 18 days after 25 years of service; Rockeville Centre, New York, 18 working days after 10 years of service; South Orange, New Jersey, 12 working days for service up to 15 years and 16 days vacation thereafter; South Pasadena, California, 15 calender days plus one extra day for every five years worked; and Richmond, Virginia, one day per month vacation allowance for service from one to five years, one and one-quarter days per month from six to ten years service, and one and one-half days per month after 11 years.

TABLE 6

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1949

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All*		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations*	None Covered	Participation in State System
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Cities over 500,000..	14	14	100.0	13	92.9	1	0	0	0	0	2
250,000 to 500,000...	23	23	100.0	19	82.6	4	0	0	0	0	7
100,000 to 250,000...	55	55	100.0	46	83.6	9	0	0	0	0	15
50,000 to 100,000...	106	106	100.0	81	76.4	21	3	1	0	0	41
25,000 to 50,000...	211	208	98.6	146	69.2	46	5	6	5	3	96
All over 25,000......	409	406	99.3	305	74.6	81	8	7	5	3	161
10,000 to 25,000...	659	575	87.3	344	52.2	121	53	51	6	84	257
All over 10,000......	1,068	981	91.9	649	60.8	202	61	58	11	87	418

* All includes categories indicated as "All" and as "GFP, GP, FG" in Table XI and usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

The state-administered plans in four states had not been made effective or had no participating municipalities at the end of 1948: Florida, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Officials of nine other states with state-administered plans for cities report that no cities over 10,000 joined during 1948: Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin. All cities in Iowa and Ohio, except certain cities which have their own systems, already participate in their state systems.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table XI and are complete as of January 1, 1949. Data on the unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 7 for all cities over 10,000 population.

One or more employee organizations are found in each of the 14 cities over

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[2] The 32 cities having populations of more than 10,000 which took action to participate in state-administered retirement systems in 1948 are: Redondo Beach, San Buenaventura, San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz, California; Bloomington, Freeport, and Pekin, Illinois; Anaconda, Montana; Beatrice and Fremont, Nebraska; Harrison, Hoboken, Long Branch, Millville, Neptune tp, North Plainfield, and Union tp, New Jersey; Greensboro, Kinston, New Bern, and Salisbury, North Carolina; Klamath Falls, Oregon; Abilene, Denison, Greenville, Highland Park, San Angelo, and Texarkana, Texas; and Aberdeen, Walla Walla, and Yakima, Washington.

500,000 and in the 55 cities of 100,000 to 250,000, while for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 a little more than 50 per cent of the cities have organizations. Locals of one or more national organizations are found in 91 per cent of the cities over 25,000, but in several of the largest cities there are many locals of the same national organization. For example, the AFSCME (AFL) has five locals in Los Angeles—one composed of employees in various departments, one each in water and power, school, police, and inspection employees, and one of public works foremen. The AFSCME at the end of 1948 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 53 cities over 10,000, five of these locals having been established during 1948. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 7 therefore cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the United Public Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the Civil Service Forum of New York; and the New Jersey Civil Service Association. During 1948 the employees of 29 cities over 10,000, as compared with 17 in 1947, organized locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and organizations in 10 cities, as compared with 19 in 1947, were discontinued. In addition, there are 70 cities of less than 10,000 with locals of the AFSCME. New locals of the AFSCME were also established in 22 cities where locals existed prior to 1948. Employees of one city organized a local of the United Public Workers of America. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 24 cities during 1948 (19 in 1947), while chapters in five cities disbanded during 1948. There are also 169 cities of less than 10,000 with locals of the International Association of Fire Fighters. No

TABLE 7

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1949

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]					No. of Cities With Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities With Written Agreements
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	UPWA	IAFF	NJCSA	CSFNY		
ities over 500,000.....	14	14	100.0	13	12	14	0	2	11	2
0,000 to 500,000......	23	20	87.0	14	8	18	1	1	10	0
00,000 to 250,000......	55	55	100.0	33	12	46	3	1	25	5
0,000 to 100,000......	106	101	95.3	50	22	93	5	4	30	10
5,000 to 50,000......	212	183	86.3	84	30	148	10	4	50	19
0,000 to 25,000......	662	333	50.3	92	29	241	16	2	64	30
ll cities over 10,000....	1,072	706	65.9	286	113	560	35	14	190	66

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities ving one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. FSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; UPWA, United Public orkers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; SFNY, Civil Service Forum of New York.

change was reported for cities over 10,000 by the New Jersey Civil Service Association and the Civil Service Forum of New York.[3]

Municipal employee organizations which are not affiliated with any national group were established for the first time in 19 cities during 1948: Stratford, Connecticut; Clinton, Iowa; Melrose and Westfield, Massachusetts; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; East Orange, Linden, Passaic, and Union City, New Jersey; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Elmira, Middletown and Tonawanda, New York; Cincinnati and Piqua, Ohio; Charleroi, Pennsylvania; Austin and Corpus Christi, Texas; and Provo, Utah.

The YEAR BOOK questionnaire on personnel practices, sent to all cities over 10,000 late in 1948, requested local officials to indicate their practices with regard to employee unions, extent and content of formal union agreements, and whether any city employees were out on strike in 1948. Replies received from 881 cities over 10,000 show that 322 have one or more local unions affiliated with the national AFL or CIO public employee unions, 559 cities stated they did not have such a union. Of the 322 municipalities with a public employee union, only 66 have a formal written agreement with one or more such unions, and 256 cities do not have such an agreement. The 66 municipalities with formal written agreements are: Phoenix, Arizona; Grand Junction, and Pueblo, Colorado; Miami, Florida; Bloomington, Calumet City, Chicago, Granite City, Harrisburg, Kewanee, and Springfield, Illinois; Gary, Goshen, and Marion, Indiana; Council Bluffs, Keokuk, and Mason City, Iowa; Pittsburgh, Kansas; Covington, Kentucky; Alexandria and Bogalusa, and New Iberia, Louisiana; Lowell, Massachusetts; Bay City, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Ironwood, Wyandotte, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Brainerd and Virginia, Minnesota; Great Falls, Montana; Manchester (highway employees only) and Nashua, New Hampshire; Amsterdam, Little Falls, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg, Rome, Saratoga Springs,

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[3] The address of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin; United Public Workers of America, and International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington 1, D. C.

The cities over 10,000 where locals were first organized in 1948, together with cities where locals were disbanded during 1948 and no locals now exist are as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1948:* Hot Springs, Arkansas; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Norwich and Stratford, Connecticut; LaSalle, Illinois; Goshen, New Castle, Muncie, and Richmond, Indiana; Burlington, Iowa; Adams, Medford, Fall River, Plymouth, Revere, and Winthrop, Massachusetts; Lansing, Menominee, and Wyandotte, Michigan; Helena, Montana; Camden, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Bend, Oregon; Wichita Falls, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Walla Walla, Washington; Clarksburg, West Virginia; and South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1948:* Inglewood, California; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Anderson and Logansport, Indiana; Keokuk, Iowa; Baltimore, Maryland; Ithaca and Rochester, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Kingsport, Tennessee.

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA (UPWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organization). *Organized during 1948:* Springfield Ohio.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS (IAFF, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1948:* Bessemer, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; New Britain and Stratford, Connecticut; St. Augustine, Florida; Whiting, Indiana; Henderson, Kentucky; Saugus and Woburn, Massachusetts; Norfork, Nebraska; Wilmington, North Carolina; Hackensack and Paterson, New Jersey; Lockport, New York; Bristol and Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Austin, Brownsville, Cleburne, Denison, Greenville, and Lubbock, Texas; Richmond, Virginia; and West Allis, Wisconsin. *Disbanded during 1948:* Bakersfield and Vallejo, California; Urbana, Illinois; Teaneck, New Jersey; and Birmingham, Michigan.

Troy, and Yonkers, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; Coshocton, East Liverpool, Hamilton, Massillon, Norwood, and Piqua, Ohio; Aliquippa, Arnold, Jeanette, New Kensington, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Olympia (garbage employees only) and Tacoma, Washington; Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Ashland, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Marinette, Racine, Stevens Point, and Superior (public works employees only), Wisconsin.[4]

Of the 559 cities without a public employee union affiliated with either the CIO or the AF of L, the employees of 478 cities are not forbidden to affiliate with such a union, while employees of only 19 cities are forbidden to join such unions. Sixty-two cities did not report whether or not employees were forbidden to join unions.

Strikes of public employees were reported by city officials to have occurred in 21 municipalities over 10,000 during 1948. The 21 cities where some or all employees went on strike at some time during 1948 are: Los Angeles, California; Denver, Colorado; Forest Park and Pekin, Illinois; Gary, Indiana; Coffeyville and Pittsburg, Kansas; Ashland, Kentucky; North Adams and Westfield, Massachusetts; Austin, Minnesota; Richmond Heights, Missouri; Buffalo, New York, and Oswego, New York; Charleroi and Hanover, Pennsylvania; Cleveland and Johnson City, Tennessee; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Madison, Wisconsin. In Coffeyville the strike involved the light department employees, and in Richmond Heights city-hired garbage collectors struck for higher wages.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1949

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered						
				All[1]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire Police and Others	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent					
ities over 500,000.....	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
0,000 to 500,000......	19	18	94.7	16	84.2	2	0	0	0	1
00,000 to 250,000......	48	44	91.7	36	75.0	4	0	1	3	4
0,000 to 100,000......	90	76	84.4	46	51.1	22	0	1	7	14
5,000 to 50,000......	168	140	83.3	72	42.9	51	0	4	13	28
0,000 to 25,000......	469	328	69.9	119	25.4	126	9	37	37	141
ll cities over 10,000....	808	620	76.7	303	37.5	205	9	43	60	188

[1] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

Personnel Management. The organization for personnel management, the official serving as chief personnel officer, and the employee groups under a formal civil service are shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Table XI as reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1949. The information on employee groups under civil service and the type of personnel organization are summarized in Tables 8 and 9 respectively. As employed here, the term "civil service" refers to any formal civil service or merit system regardless of the name.

Table 8 reports the classes of employees under civil service in cities over 10,000, but it should be pointed out that not all employees within each class are under civil service. As shown in Table 8, almost 77 per cent of the 808 reporting cities have some or all of their employee groups under civil service. But only 303 cities, or 38 per cent of the total reporting, have all of their employees under civil service. Conversely, there are 188 cities with no employees under civil service to which may be added those employees in 317 cities where only the firemen, policemen, and a few other employee groups are under civil service, making a total of 505 cities, or 63 per cent of the total reporting, in which none or only part of their employees are under civil service. Most of the 505 cities are below 100,000 population, particularly in the lowest city-size group where only 25 per cent of 469 cities have all of their employees under civil service. In contrast, 81 per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have all of their employee groups under civil service.

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[4] For analysis of 16 union agreements, see Rollin B. Posey, "Union Agreements in Municipal Employment," *Public Management,* February, 1948, pp. 35–40.

Table 9 reports the types of organizations for personnel management reported by 754 cities over 10,000 population. Of these 754 cities, 521 have civil service boards or commissions; 112 cities are served by state civil service commissions in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and by both state and county agencies in New York; in 78 cities the city manager supervises the personnel system, in 16 cities the department heads manage personnel problems for their employees, in 14 cities the mayor, in 11 cities a committee of the ciy council and in two cities a personnel department. The 521 cities with civil service boards or commissions, plus the 112 cities served by a state or county agency, are substantially the same cities as the 620 reporting all or some of their employees under civil service in Table 8.

TABLE 9

ORGANIZATION FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Type of Organization							
		Civil Service Board	City Council	Department Head	Mayor	City Manager	Personnel Department	State	County
Cities over 500,000	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	46	34	0	2	0	1	0	8	1
50,000 to 100,000	90	67	1	2	4	3	2	9	2
25,000 to 50,000	160	121	3	5	3	7	0	20	1
10,000 to 25,000	427	271	7	7	7	67	0	47	21
All cities over 10,000	754	521	11	16	14	78	2	86	26

Although the civil service board is foremost among the forms of personnel organization reported in Table 9, there remain 505 cities, as reported in Table 8, in which none or only part of the employees are under civil service. Employees not under civil service in these cities are served by mayors, city managers, department heads, committees of the governing body, full-time personnel officers, and finance officials who perform the duties of personnel officer. Although the civil service board is the most popular form of personnel organization, in most cities the employees do not turn to the civil service commission but to administrative officials for regulation and guidance on personnel administration. Even in the cities with civil service boards or commissions, many of the board members are part-time officials serving only on call to hold examinations or to hear appeals, leaving the bulk of day-to-day operations affecting personnel management to the administrative officers of the city.

Information on the number of board members and who appoints them were reported for the cities with civil service boards. The civil service boards in the 503 cities reporting usually consist of three members appointed by the mayor or the city council. Of these 503 cities, 431 have three-member boards, eight have four-member boards, 62 five-member boards, one a six-member board, and one a seven-member board. The three-member board is the most popular arrangement in every population group. Of the 495 cities reporting the method of appointing the board members, the city council makes the appointment in 240 cities, the mayor in 194, several officials together in 44 cities, the city manager in 12 cities, the governor in one city, court judges in one city, and the people by popular vote in three cities. In cities over 100,000 population, the mayor makes the appointment in 57 per cent of the cities and the city council in 25 per cent. In the cities under 100,000 population, the city council makes the appointment in 52 per cent and the mayor in 37 per cent of the cities.

The official serving as the chief personnel officer was reported by 546 cities over 10,000. Aside from the 97 full-time personnel officers and the one civil service secretary, sixteen different types of city officials perform the duties of chief personnel officer in 448 municipalities. In these 448 cities, department heads perform these duties in their own departments in 132 cities, city managers in 169 cities for employees under their jurisdiction, city clerks in 38 cities, a committee of the city council in 34 cities, mayor in 30 cities, safety director in 15 cities, controller in seven cities, auditor in three cities, finance director, treasurer, budget officer, public works director or engineer, and city accountant in two cities each, an administrative assistant in one city, the mayor and other administrative officials jointly in five cities, and the council and department heads jointly in four cities. In terms of population groups, 26 of the 30 reporting cities over 250,000 employ full-time personnel directors or civil service secretaries and in the remaining four municipalities, the job of personnel director is the responsibility of the budget officer, finance director, controller and department heads. In the 99 reporting cities from 50,000 to 250,000, 49 cities have full-time personnel officers or civil service secretaries, 31 rely on the department heads, nine on the city manager, three on the city clerk and two cities each on the mayor and controller, and two cities on the city council and department heads jointly, and one city the mayor and budget officer jointly. Twenty-three of the 417 reporting cities from 10,000 to 50,000 have full-time personnel officers and civil service secretaries, while 160 cities designate the city manager as the chief personnel officer, 100 the department heads, 35 the city clerk, 34 a committee of the city council, 28 the mayor, 15 the safety director, four the controller, three the auditor, two each a city treasurer, public works director or engineer, and city accountant, one each the finance director, budget officer, and administrative assistant, and various officials jointly assume the responsibilities in six cities.

TABLE XI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000. Employment and payroll data are (except as otherwise indicated) for October, 1948, and are from the Census Bureau report, *City Employment in 1948*. The other data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1948 and early 1949. After name of city a paragraph mark (¶) indicates employment and payroll figures are for September, 1948; a double dagger (‡) for July, 1948; a section mark (§) for April, 1948; two double daggers (‡‡) for January, 1948. A letter "s" after employment and payroll figures indicates there was no breakdown between general government and city government enterprises and figure shown is total of all employees. Under **Personnel Management,** the first column shows the organization responsible for the personnel or civil service system (see code below); the second column the employee groups under a formal civil service; and in the third column the letter to the left of the dash (—) indicates who serves as chief personnel officer, and the letter (in lower case) to the right of the dash the employee groups served by the chief personnel officer (see code for Retirement Systems, etc.); a single dagger (†) after P indicates that the chief personnel officer is appointed by the civil service board. **Work Hours Per Week** shows regular work week for a majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees with a plus sign after the figure indicating additional fraction of an hour, i.e. ¼ thru ¾ of an hour; under **Saturdays,** shown by letters after work hours, is Saturday work schedule for administrative and clerical city hall employees (see code below). **Overtime Pay** is for time worked in addition to regular work week; first letter indicates method of overtime compensation for city hall workers, second letter for skilled workers (see code below). **Days Annual Paid Vacation** is number of vacation days with pay per year for administrative and clerical employees. **Retirement Systems** (excluding teachers) shows classes of employees covered and type of separate systems (see code below); letters following a dash (—) indicate groups covered by state-administered retirement system; other groups are covered by city pension systems. **Employee Organizations** refer to governmental employee groups reported to YEAR BOOK early in 1949 by the several national organizations and the unaffiliated groups directly by municipal officials. Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not reported. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

OVERTIME PAY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time-and-one-half for extra hours worked
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Pay straight time for extra hours worked
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time-and-one-half on week days, double time Sundays and holidays

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work
S—Skeleton staff full day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND CIVIL SERVICE—EMPLOYEES COVERED, AND EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (shown in lower case)

A—All
F—Fire
G—All except those covered by separate systems
N—None
O—Others, but limited
P—Police
U—Utilities

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
N—None
S—United Public Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City Manager
C—Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
J—Judges
M—Mayor
X—Several persons or officials

OFFICIAL OR AGENCY MANAGING PERSONNEL SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service board
C—City council or council committee
County—County provides personnel services
D—Dept. heads within their own depts.
M—Mayor
Mgr—City manager
P—Separate personnel department
State—State agency provides personnel services

OFFICIAL SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

B—Budget officer
C—Council committee
D—Department heads
E—Asst. to Mgr.
F—Finance director
G—Treasurer
H—Safety-service dir.
K—City clerk
L—Controller
M—Mayor
Mgr—Manager
P—Full-time personnel officer
R—City acct.
S—Sec. of civil service board
T—Auditor
W—Public works director

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	29,120s	22,349s	$8,520.6s	..	...	...	B3M	A[1]	P†-a[2]	38Sh	T-T	12	GFP*	AFSU
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	18,882	...	4,933.9	10,392	...	$3,175.1	B4M[6]	GP[1]	P†-..[2]	40Sh	T-T[3]	10	All	AFSU
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	16,696	16,696	4,870.5	10,558	10,464	3,567.5	B5M	A[1]	P†-a	40Sh	H-H	10	GFP	AFSU
New York, N. Y.	7,455	107,051	107,051	28,281.8	47,356	47,356	13,852.3	B3M	A	P-a	37Sh	T-N	25	All	AFSUY
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	21,613	21,568	5,247.4	1,139	1,139	274.0	B3C	A	P-..	40Fh	N-H	12	GFP	AFSU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	11,320	10,923	2,444.7	961	961	246.6	B3M	A	P†-a	..N	S-S	12	GP	FSU
Boston, Mass.	771	13,369	...	3,382.0	575	...	151.5	State	A	B-a	35N	..-H	10	All	AFS
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	5,301*	5,229*	1,265.2*	393	393	93.3	B3M	A	P-a	38+Sh[4]	..-S	12	FP-G[7]	AFSUY
Cleveland, Ohio	878	9,487	...	2,136.2	6,872	...	1,897.7	B3M	A	P-..*	41Sh[5]	S-S	12	FP-G	AFSU
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	6,704	5,938	1,751.7	517	479	132.9	B5M[6]	GFP	P†-g	40N[5]	T-H	12	All	AFSU
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	5,554	5,510	1,354.9	455	455	111.9	B3M	A	P-..	40Fh	T-X	14	GFP	AFS
St. Louis, Mo.	816	10,812	...	2,164.8	858	...	991.4	B3M	A[1]	P-..[2]	38Fh	T-T	21	FP	AFU
San Francisco, Calif.	635	9,897	9,410	2,795.8	5,797	5,736	1,422.4	B3M	A	P†-a	40Sh	H-H[8]	12	All	AFUS
Washington, D. C.	663	12,942	...	2,916.3	570	...	114.9	...	A	...*	40N	H-X	26	GFP	F
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,627	2,538	525.1	349	280	62.0	B3M	A[1]	P†-a[2]	42+Fh	N-S	11	GFP	AF
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,566	1,524	325.6	14	14	3.6	County*	A[1]	P-a*	40Fh	N-N	12	All	FSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,901	4,551	1,095.3	687	682	151.9	B3X	A	P-a	40..	X-X	10	GFP	AFSU
Columbus, Ohio	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	A	P-a	44Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	FSU
Dallas, Tex.¶	295	3,924	3,768	825.7	487	482	168.9	B3C	A[1]	P-a	43+Fh	T-S	12	All	N
Denver, Colo.	322	4,749	3,923	943.8	551	548	133.5	B3J	FP	P-g	41Fh	T-H	12	GFP	AFU
Houston, Tex.	385	3,778	3,605	774.1	476	472	108.2	B3M[6]	GFP	P-a	44N	S-..	12	GFP	FU
Indianapolis, Ind.‡	387	3,012	...	574.5	25	...	4.3	B3M	FP	...	40Fh	..-..	12	FP-G	AFS
Jersey City, N. J.	301	4,749s	...	1,045.8s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	GFP[7]	U
Kansas City, Mo.	399	4,532	4,163	738.7	432	432	85.3	B3M	A[1]	P-a	41Sh	T-S	10	FP	AFS
Louisville, Ky.	319	3,269	3,155	596.6	356	356	89.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	AFS
Memphis, Tenn.	293	3,122	2,888	482.9	2,023	2,021	400.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,754	3,966	1,201.2	455	352	121.1	B3M	A	P-a	40N[5]	T-..	11	GFP	AFS
Newark, N. J.	430	6,486	5,583	1,489.8	477*	428*	102.0*	State	A	...	35N[5]	H-D	12	G-FP[7]	AFJU
New Orleans, La.‡	495	6,113	...	1,065.5	1,045	1,043	226.3	...	...	...	...	..-..	...	...	AF
Oakland, Calif.	302	2,918	...	811.6	306	...	82.1	B3C	A	P†-a	37+N	T-T[3]	15	All	FSU
Portland, Ore.	305	2,848	2,574	720.1	452	378	119.5	B3M	A	P†-a	40N	H-H	10	FP-G	AFU
Providence, R. I.	254	2,863	...	557.0	259	...	48.2	...	N	F-a	35N	T-T	10	All	AF
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,748	3,522	868.6	184	180	36.5	B3A	A	P-a	35+Fh	T-T	11*	-All	Y
St. Paul, Minn.	288	2,089	1,424	447.6	284	204	64.0	B3X*	A	L-..	35Sh	S-S	15	FP-G	AFU
San Antonio, Tex.	254	2,086	...	378.8	1,292	...	285.5	B..	GFP	D-..	..Fh	N-..	12	FP	N
Seattle, Wash.	368	3,530	3,291	886.2	3,590	3,590	984.4	B3M	A	P†-a	40Sh	T-H	12	GFP	AFU
Toledo, Ohio	282	2,102	...	588.7	323	...	85.7	B3M	A	P-a	40Sh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	1,519	1,479	$347.5	221	221	$51.5	B3M	A	P†-a	39Fh	T-T	12	FP-G	FS
Albany, N. Y	131	1,419	1,213	243.0	330	330	52.9	B3M	A	...	37+Fh	N-..	15	FP-G	FS
Bridgeport, Conn	147	1,758	1,669	377.7	8	8	1.7	B5M	A	P†-a	35+Fh	S-S	12	FP-G	AFU
Cambridge, Mass	111	1,852	1,526	360.0	127	108	24.4	State	A	P-a*	37+N	..-..	10	All	AFU
Camden, N. J	118	992	877	186.2	73	62	13.8	State	A	...	33Sh	N-S	12	FP[7]	AFJU
Canton, Ohio	108	642	587	138.2	116	116	25.1	...	..	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G	FS
Charlotte, N. C	101	808	776	167.4	128	96	22.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	39+Fh	T-..	12	F-GP	AF
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	882	867	177.0	537	508	143.1	D	N	D	38+Fh	N-X	12	GFP	AF
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,854s	1,754s	420.5s	...	...	...	B3C	A	P†-a	40N	T-H[3]	10	FP-G	AF
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,250	1,113	265.8	197	182	45.9	B3C	A	...	44Sh	T-..	12	FP-G	FU
Duluth, Minn	101	778	675	168.8	245	222	56.4	B3C	A[1]	P†-a	37+Sh	T-S[3]	12	FP-G	AFS
Elizabeth, N. J	110	922	833	221.6	58	57	16.0	State	A	...	38N	N-N	10	FP[7]	AFJSU
Erie, Pa	117	649	644	138.3	153	153	32.5	B3M[6]	FPO	...	37+Fh	T-H	12	All	F
Fall River, Mass	115	977	...	218.9	97	...	19.9	...	...	...	35+Fh	T-..	12	All	AU
Flint, Mich	152	1,655	1,465	336.6	103	103	13.1	B3X	A	P†-a	41Fh	S-H[3]	11	All	FSU
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	725	653	158.9	500	466	118.9	...	...	...	44Sh	N-..	12	FP-G	AF
Fort Worth, Tex	178	1,975	1,966	415.1	246	246	48.3	B3C	FP	P-a	44Fh	T-T	12	GFP	F
Gary, Ind	112	630	621	140.1	...	...	...	B3..	P	...	40Fh	N-..	14	FP	F
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	1,178	1,069	288.1	137	137	34.0	B5C	A	P†-a	40N	N-S	10	GFP	FU
Hartford, Conn	166	2,165	1,921	499.6	11	11	2.4	B3X	A[4]	P-a[4]	38N	T-..	12	All	AF
Jacksonville, Fla	173	1,974	1,974	416.4	836	836	209.7	B3C	A	P†-a	44Fh	T-..	15	GFP	A
Kansas City, Kan	121	537	519	122.6	...	...	...	B3C	A	...	44Sh	N-..	12	All	F
Knoxville, Tenn	112	1,166	1,159	238.2	791	791	184.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	GFP	U
Long Beach, Calif	164	2,275	2,178	610.2	743	743	213.3	B5C*	A[1]	P-a[2]	40N	T-H	12	FP	AFU
Lowell, Mass.‡	101	1,066	932	208.8	117	94	24.5	State	A	D	30+Sh	N-N	10	All	AFU
Miami, Fla	172	3,255	3,250	739.9	317	317	82.0	B5X	A	P†-a	41N	T-T	12	All	AF
Nashville, Tenn.‡	167	1,902	...	360.4	937	...	255.1	B5X	A[1]	P†-a	39Fh	T-H	12	All	FU
New Bedford, Mass	110	1,197	1,076	209.4	122	122	22.4	State	A	D	30S	T-S	12	All	AFU
New Haven, Conn	161	1,460	1,433	274.2	5	5	1.1	B3M	A	P-a	36+Sh	N-..	..	All	AFU
Norfolk, Va	144	1,772	1,277	346.4	159	99	31.7	B3C*	A	P-a	40Sh	T-T	12	All	AU
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	1,463s	1,392s	308.3s	...	...	...	Mgr*	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	15	FP	AFU
Omaha, Neb	224	1,369	1,369	281.7	13	13	2.0	B3M[6]	GP	D	37+Fh	N-..	14	GFP	AFS
Paterson, N. J	140	1,056	898	220.9	37	37	7.7	State	A	D	38Sh[5]	N-N	15	FP[7]	AFJ
Peoria, Ill	105	659s	620s	142.1s	...	...	...	B3M	FP	D	37Sh	N-S	12	FP-G	F
Reading, Pa	111	677	647	172.1s	212	210	...	B3M[6]	PO	CD	40Fh	T-T	14	GP	AF
Richmond, Va	193	2,698	2,507	556.0	414	399	91.2	B5X	A	P-a	40N	T-S	12	All	FS
Sacramento, Calif	106	1,148	1,133	331.6	107	107	24.4	B3C	A	P-a	40Sh	T-H	15	All	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	1,315	1,194	263.2	184	166	36.7	...	FP	D	40Fh	N-..	12	GP-F	SU
San Diego, Calif	203	2,441	2,216	638.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	P†-a	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Somerville, Mass......	102	970	824	230.9	41	39	10.2	State	A	D	40N	S-S	15	All	AU
South Bend, Ind......	101	573	565	131.7	151	151	33.7	...	N	...	40Fh	N-N	15	FP	AF
Spokane, Wash........	122	1,105	993	264.4	164	154	39.3	B3C	A	P†-a	39+Fh	N-H	12	GFP	AFU
Springfield, Mass......	150	2,442	2,020	516.4	150	120	33.4	B7M*	A[1]	P-a	37+N	T-S	10	All	F
Syracuse, N. Y........	206	2,808	2,707	763.1s	241	241	...	County	A	...	35+Fh	N-N	12	-All	AFU
Tacoma, Wash........	109	1,091	869	273.8	872	597	244.4	B3E	A	P-a	40Sh	T-X	10	GFP	AFU
Tampa, Fla...........	108	1,528	1,528	263.2	139	138	27.5	B3M	A[1]	...	41Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Trenton, N. J.........	125	1,313	1,199	263.6	211	197	42.3	State	...	D	40Fh	T-T	12	FP[7]	AJS
Tulsa, Okla..........	142	891	844	190.0	212	212	38.1	D	N	D	40Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Utica, N. Y..........	101	869	610	165.2	74	69	30.4	B3M	A	...	40..[4]	N-H	12	-All	AF
Wichita, Kan.........	115	972	761	280.3s	79	53	...	B5X	A	P-a	44Fh	N-X	12	GFP	FU
Wilmington, Del......	113	917	904	212.4	232	232	51.0	...	N	...	38Sh	N-..	12	GFP	A
Worcester, Mass......	194	2,897	2,707	549.7	187	186	40.1	...	...	...	37+N	T-S	10	All	A
Yonkers, N. Y........	143	1,849	1,806	515.2	92	92	29.9	B3C	A	...	38Sh	N-S[3]	18	FP-G[7]	FSY
Youngstown, Ohio.....	168	855	830	185.8	149	149	31.7	B3M	A	...	40Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AFS
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.........	97	515	515	108.4	78	78	16.8	B3M	FP	K-a	39F	N-N	12	All	AF
Altoona, Pa...........	80	360	...	63.0	64	...	13.8	B3M	FPO	P-..	33+Fh	S-..	12	All	AF
Amarillo, Tex.........	52	422	422	107.7s	73	73	...	B3M	A	P†-a	42Fh	H-H	15	F	F
Arlington County, Va..	57	785	736	164.4	52	52	11.7	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	...	...
Asheville, N. C.......	51	559	...	90.4	58	...	10.6	B3X	FP	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-..	12	FP	AF
Atlantic City, N. J....	64	1,035	1,000	211.8	92	92	15.1	State	A	D	33Fh[4]	T-T	12	FP-G[7]	AFJU
Augusta, Ga..........	66	503	...	96.4	83	...	15.6	B5C	FP	...	37+..	N-T	12	All	AF
Austin, Tex...........	88	1,369	1,211	222.1	410	402	79.8	B3A	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-H	12	FG	FU
Bayonne, N. J........	79	969	646	209.4	63	57	12.7	State	A	...	33Fh	N-N	12	FP[7]	FU
Beaumont, Tex.......	59	618	598	123.8	207	196	35.7	...	...	...	40Sh	S-S	10	F	F
Berkeley, Calif.......	86	807	678	211.7	...	...	...	B5C	A[1]	P-a	40N	H-H	12	FP-G	SU
Bethlehem, Pa........	58	303	295	56.3	89	89	17.3	B3C	FPO	...	35N	N-N	10	GFP	F
Binghamton, N. Y.....	78	1,334	1,255	232.1	67	67	14.5	B3M	A	D	38Sh	T-S	12	-All	AFY
Brockton, Mass.......	62	807	699	145.8	76	73	15.2	State	A[1]	D	35+N	T-X	10	All	AFU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa...	62	397	359	86.0	68	67	15.6	B3C	FPO	...	44Fh	S-X	14	FPU-G	AFSU
Charleston, S. C.......	71	664	664	127.5s	99	90	...	M	N	D	39Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	F
Charleston, W. Va.....	68	432	421	80.5	...	...	...	B3X[6]	FP	...	40Fh	T-S	12	FP	F
Chester, Pa...........	59	264	209	49.1	...	...	...	B3M	P	K-a	44Sh	N-N	12	GP	N
Cicero, Ill............	65	371	324	78.9	32	32	6.4	B...	FP	...	44Fh	N-..	12	FP	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio..	55	367	363	89.4	33	33	7.2	B3C	FPO	...	38+Fh	..-..	12	FP-G	F
Columbia, S. C........	62	692s	682s	121.7s	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G[7]	AF
Columbus, Ga........	53	630	630	101.9	58	58	11.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	All	F
Corpus Christi, Tex....	57	664	656	128.1	262	262	52.6	B3C	A	P-a	44Fh	T-H	14	FP	FU
Covington, Ky........	62	365	360	71.2	53	53	9.7	B3A	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-T	15	GFP	AF
Davenport, Iowa......	66	330	287	80.6	9	3	1.5	B3C	A	...	44Fh	S-S	12	FP-G	AFU
Dearborn, Mich.......	64	874	751	251.1	35	35	12.6	B3X	A	P†-a	40N	S-..	12	GFP	FSU
Decatur, Ill...........	59	227	224	46.0	62	62	12.0	B3M	FP	D	44Fh	N-T	11	FP-G	F
Durham, N. C........	60	530	364	101.3	143	91	24.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	H-..	12	-All	AFS
East Chicago, Ind.....	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	38Fh	T-T	15	FP	F
East Orange, N. J.....	69	486	418	11.7	93	80	19.3	State	A	...	35N	S-X[3]	12	FP-G[7]	FJU
East St. Louis, Ill.....	76	571	300	69.8	...	...	...	B3..	FP	...	40N	T-..	14	FP-G	F
El Paso, Tex..........	97	680	639	120.1	168	145	27.3	B5C	A	P-a	44Fh	S-S	15	GFP	AF

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Evanston, Ill.	65	524	492	$117.7	39	39	$10.3	B3M	A	P-..	41Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	FS
Evansville, Ind.	97	613	604	125.8	165	165	33.0	B...	FP	L	39Fh	S-H[3]	12	FP	AF
Fresno, Calif.	61	796	697	203.8	99	93	23.5	B3C	A	P†-..	40N	T-T	12	All	AFU
Galveston, Tex.	61	680	522	128.5	91	81	16.7	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	..-..	15	F	AF
Glendale, Calif.	83	736	638	183.3	323	323	91.1	B5C	A	P†-a	40Sh	T-H	10	-All	FU
Greensboro, N. C.	59	532	525	113.8	88	88	17.1	Mgr	A	...	38Fh	T-S	12	-GP	F
Hamilton, Ohio	51	324	309	87.2	167	167	61.1	B3X	A	P†-..	38+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Hammond, Ind.	70	471	371	99.6	75	65	16.8	M	N	...	38Fh	N-H	12	FP	F
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	613	400	109.2	65	65	12.8	B3C	FPO	...	35Sh	N-N	12	All	F
Highland Park, Mich.‡	51	946	831	218.7	33	31	10.4	B5C[6]	FG	...	40N	X-X	10	GFP	AF
Hoboken, N. J.	50	653	653	155.8	24	24	4.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[7]	J
Holyoke, Mass.	54	635	635	113.1	252	252	47.2	State	...	...	35N	..-..	10	All	FU
Huntington, W. Va.	79	465	434	94.6	...	...	...	B3M[6]	FP	M-a	40Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Irvington, N. J.	55	583	...	123.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[7]	AFJ
Jackson, Miss.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	A	P-..	44Fh	N-H	11	FP	F
Johnstown, Pa.	67	438	372	80.4	...	...	...	B3M[6]	FPO	D	44Fh	N-N	12	GFP	FS
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	490	408	104.1	98	97	21.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41+Fh	N-N	12	All	FSU
Lakewood, Ohio	69	602	499	141.4	21	21	5.3	B3M	A	M-..	41+Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	FS
Lancaster, Pa.	61	307	281	56.1	66	65	11.6	B3M	FP	D	40Fh	..-..	6	FP	F
Lansing, Mich.	79	704	...	181.8	560	...	174.0	D	N	...	40N	T-T	10	GFPU	AF
Lawrence, Mass.	84	741	...	127.9	84	...	14.6	State	A	D	30+N	N-S	10	All	F
Lincoln, Neb.	82	797	711	133.0	122	122	25.5	B3C	A	P-a	41+Fh	N-N	12	FP	AFU
Little Rock, Ark.	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	A[1]	P†-a[2]	44Fh	T-..	15	FP	AFU
Lynn, Mass.	98	873	859	167.6	80	80	15.4	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	F
McKeesport, Pa.	55	285	258	63.9	52	52	12.6	B3M	FP	D	40Fh	N-S[3]	12	GFP	FS
Macon, Ga.	58	498	475	90.6	80	59	15.8	...	N	...	40Fh	N-N	15	GFP	F
Madison, Wis.	67	771	695	173.2	82	82	17.4	B3A[6]	GFP	P-g	44Fh	T-H	14	FPU-G[7]	A
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	...	32+N	N-H	10	All	FU
Manchester, N. H.	78	888	777	278.9s	80	78	...	...	N	...	35N	N-H	12	G-FP	AF
Medford, Mass.§	63	771	627	147.2	45	45	9.5	State	A	D	40N	N-H	10	All	A
Mobile, Ala.	79	994s	924s	163.0s	...	...	...	County	A	...	44Fh	N-..	12	GFP	S
Montgomery, Ala.	78	921s	...	151.0s	...	...	...	...	N	...	40Fh	N-..	..	GFP	N
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	600	...	145.6	22	...	5.9	B3M	A	...	43+Sh	N-N	18	FP-G[7]	FSY
New Britain, Conn.	69	738	636	129.5	63	61	13.6	B5M	A	P-..	41Fh	N-..	12	FP	AF
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	852	705	211.4	...	...	...	B3M	A	...	35N	T-..	15	FP-G[7]	FSUY
Newton, Mass.	70	993	891	216.7	83	80	18.6	...	...	...	37+N	N-..	..	All	AF
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	1,115	1,111	275.9	109	109	27.2	B3C	A	P-a	36Sh	T-T	12	-All	AFY
Oak Park, Ill.	66	346	277	84.8	23	23	6.0	B3M	FP	D	41..[5]	T-..	11	FP-G	N
Pasadena, Calif.	82	1,048	...	245.4	470	...	130.1	P	N	P-a	40N	H-H	10	FP-G	AFU

	61	511	511	112.5	...	...	...	...	N	D	33Fh	S-..	12	FP-G[7]	FJU
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	736	707	94.0	76	76	8.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	868	811	238.5	370	353	111.0	B3C	A	P-a*	40Fh	T-X[3]	15	GFP	AFS
Pontiac, Mich.	67	810	766	178.3	64	64	15.7	B3X[6]	FP	P†-a	40Sh	T-T	12	All	AFSU
Portland, Me.	74	787	658	148.1	1	1	.2	B3C	FP	P-g	40Fh	T-X	12	FP-G	AF
Portsmouth, Va.	51	510s	510s	105.2s	...	...	...	B3..	FP	...	38Sh	..-..	10	FP	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	52	377	271	75.4	11	11	2.5	B3E	A	...	44Fh	N-X	14	FP-G	AF
Quincy, Mass.	76	1,439	1,420	237.3	52	52	9.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	AFU
Racine, Wis.	67	563	508	69.9s	56	56	...	B5C[6]	GFP	...	44Sh	N-N	..	FP-G[7]	AFS
Roanoke, Va.	69	880	741	148.3	115	79	19.7	P*	...	P-a	41Fh	N-S	14	All	S
Rockford, Ill.	85	581	478	126.6	82	82	19.5	B3C[6]	GFP	P-g	40Fh	S-..[3]	10	FP-G	AFU
Saginaw, Mich.	83	651	528	146.4	32	32	8.7	B3X*	GFP	P-g	40Sh	T-T	10	FP-G	FSU
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	447	430	74.5	15	15	2.5	M	N	L-..	44Fh	T-N	12	FP	F
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	1,551s	...	251.0s	...	...	...	B3C	A[1]	P-a	41Fh	T-S	12	GFP	F
San Jose, Calif.	68	668	601	173.1	...	...	...	B5C	A	P-a	40N	T-T[3]	10	GFP	FSU
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	707	604	173.2	175	172	50.0	B5C	A	P-a	37+N	T-T[3]	10	-All	U
Savannah, Ga.	96	1,187	1,175	196.6	136	136	24.1	C	N	CD	44Fh	N-H	12	All	AFS
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	970	887	215.0	37	37	9.0	County*	...	...	35+Sh	N-X	12	FP-G[7]	AFSU
Shreveport, La.	98	840	763	146.4	220	220	40.9	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	GFP	AF
Sioux City, Iowa	82	472	470	97.0	108	108	20.7	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N-H[3]	16	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Ill.	76	509	433	100.6	288	288	70.7	B3M	FP	D	38+Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Mo.	61	522	401	70.3	325	307	67.0	B4M	A	D	44Fh	N-N	10	FP	F
Springfield, Ohio	71	711	676	134.6	43	43	11.1	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-X	12	FP-G	AFS
Stockton, Calif.	55	674	584	164.0	5	5	1.5	B3C[6]	GFP	P-a	37+Sh	T-H	12	FP-G	AF
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	334	291	64.5	8	6	.9	D	N	D	44Fh	..-N	12	FP	FU
Topeka, Kan.	68	367	351	67.3	122	121	21.7	B3C	FP	D	44Fh	T-T	12	GFP	AF
Troy, N. Y.	70	736	636	125.4	53	52	8.9	B3M	A	D	35+Sh	N-H	12	FP-G[7]	AF
Union City, N. J.	56	512	503	83.2	...	...	...	State	A	...	34Fh	N-T	14	FP[7]	AU
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	238	227	51.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Waco, Tex.	56	416	416	80.8	78	78	13.9	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	H-H	15	FP	AF
Waterbury, Conn.	99	1,065	1,015	244.3	55	55	17.0	M	N	MB	32+N	N-S	10	All	AF
Waterloo, Iowa	52	294	270	64.3	40	40	8.8	B3M	A	K-..	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	478	387	85.6	78	56	16.9	B3C[6]	...	...	38Sh	N-..	15	GFP	FU
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	487s	...	86.7s	...	...	...	B3C	FP	D	38Sh	N-..	14	GFP	F
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	1,155s	...	221.2s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	D	44Fh	N-N	12	G-P	FS
York, Pa.	57	240	237	42.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	277s	277s	56.5s	...	...	...	B3A	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	F-G	N
Alameda, Calif.	36	372	348	101.2	67	67	21.4	B5C	A	P†-a	38N	T-H	10	GFP	FU
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	458	444	91.8	101	101	26.4	B5C	...	P-a	44Fh	S-S	12	All	U
Alexandria, La.	27	395	395	71.2	261	261	48.8	B5X	A	P†-a	40N	N-N	12	All	AF
Alexandria, Va.	34	508	504	104.3	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Alhambra, Calif.	39	351	286	71.5	23	23	5.9	B5M	A[1]	...	40N	T-T[3]	10	-All	AU
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	145	139	28.5	2	2	.4	B3C	FP	K-a	44Sh	N-H	10	P	FS
Alton, Ill.	31	181	144	28.9	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	M-..	44Fh	S-..	12	FP	N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	238	225	45.6	23	23	4.8	B3M	A	M-..	33Sh	N-H	12	FP-G[7]	N
Anderson, Ind.	42	302	276	59.5	237	237	59.3	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FPU	SU
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	365	214	61.3	47	38	11.8	D	N	D	40Sh	T-T	14	All	AF
Anniston, Ala.	26	322	310	46.2	...	...	...	B..	FP	...	44Fh	N-..	12	FP	F

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Appleton, Wis	28	405	225	$49.3	24	24	$5.9	B5M	FP	M-..	42+Fh[4]	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	AFU
Arlington t, Mass	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	D	35N	X-X	10	All	U
Ashland, Ky	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	...	40Fh	N-..	10	GFP	F
Auburn, N. Y	36	373	365	66.9	45	45	8.8	B5M	FPO	Mgr-a	38+Fh	T-N	12	-All	Y
Aurora, Ill	47	243	212	46.3	39	37	8.2	B3M[6]	GFP	...	44Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	FU
Bakersfield, Calif	29	332	316	92.0	...	...	...	B3C[6]	GFP	Mgr-a	38Fh	S-S[3]	12	F-G	U
Bangor, Me	30	336	285	66.7	44	43	10.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-T	12	FP-G[7]	A
Baton Rouge, La.‡	35	257	233	43.7	20	20	3.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Battle Creek, Mich	43	405	287	87.1	48	47	11.1	...	...	K-..	41Fh	S-S	12	FP	AF
Bay City, Mich	48	676s	601s	118.5s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	...	38+Fh	S-X[3]	11	FP-G	FS
Belleville, Ill	28	147	115	22.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N	11	FP	F
Belleville, N. J	28	168	144	36.9	13	13	3.4	State	A	...	35N	S-S	12	FP-G[7]	AF
Bellingham, Wash	29	230	184	47.4	51	51	10.6	B3M	A	L-a	40Sh	T-T[3]	12	FP-G	AFU
Belmont t, Mass	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	FPO	...	38+Fh	N-H	10	All	N
Beloit, Wis	25	397	340	83.9	...	...	...	B5A	FP	Mgr	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	FS
Berwyn, Ill	48	199	151	35.6	24	14	3.7	B3M	FP	L-..*	44Fh	T-H	12	FP	F
Beverly, Mass	26	317	287	73.3	34	32	6.3	State	A	K-..	38+Sh	N-S	12	All	A
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	341	272	92.6	37	33	9.3	B3C	A	K-a	40N	S-H	10	-All	AU
Bloomfield, N. J	42	280	253	66.9	21	19	4.1	State	A	...	35N	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	AJU
Bloomington, Ill	33	263	173	39.2	113	75	14.7	B3M	FP	...	40Fh	H-..	10	FP-G	AF
Boise City, Idaho	26	236	153	47.3	11	6	2.0	B3M	FP	C-a	38Fh	N-S	15	GP-F	F
Bristol, Conn	30	303	253	65.3	32	31	7.9	B3M[6]	FP	D	38+Sh	T-T	15	GFP	F
Brookline t, Mass	50	744	642	168.4	78	71	18.2	B3C*	A[1]	...	37+N	T-..	10	All	A
Burbank, Calif	34	624	572	169.7	225	220	73.0	B5C	A	P-a	40N	T-H	12	-All	FU
Burlington, Iowa	26	239	230	41.2	56	53	17.9	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AFU
Burlington, Vt	28	258	214	52.5	109	92	25.4	C	N	D	37Sh	T-S	12	All	F
Butte, Mont	37	141	125	29.1	3	3	.6	M	N	...	44Fh	N-..	14	FP-G	F
Central Falls, R. I	25	199	123	25.6	...	...	...	...*	N	...	35N	..-..	10	FP	N
Chelsea, Mass	41	435	414	80.9	22	22	3.6	State	A	...	40N	N-N	15	All	FU
Chicopee, Mass	42	356	278	67.0	84	83	18.3	State	A[1]	D	33Sh	S-..	12	All	N
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	159	...	30.4	52	...	12.6	B3X[6]	FP	...	40+Fh	N-N	12	FP	AFS
Clifton, N. J	49	263	225	57.7	7*	7*	1.4*	State	A	Mgr-..	33Fh	N-..	12	FP-G[7]	J
Clinton, Iowa	26	116	105	23.5	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	...	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AF
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	588	505	106.0	249	238	53.0	B3C	FP	P-a	45Fh	T-T	12	FP-G	FA
Concord, N. H	27	410	225	57.1	35	31	7.2	...	N	K-..	35N	N-H	15	-GFP	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	242	197	51.3	66	66	12.4	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N-H	15	FP-G	AF
Cranston, R. I.‡	47	382	357	60.1	...	...	...	...	N	...	35N	N-S	10	FP	U
Cumberland, Md	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	A	...	35N	N-S	10	FP	F
Danville, Ill	37	158	158	31.1	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	40Fh	N-X	8	FP	F

			454	72.6	105	105	28.2	...	...	D	38Fh	N–N	12	All	N
Dubuque, Iowa	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T–T	14	FP-G	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	266s	201s	57.7s	...	...	...	B3Mgr	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N–N	14	FP-G	F
Easton, Pa	34	228	205	45.9	37	37	9.3	B3C^{6}	FP	K-..	35Sh	T–S	12	GFP	F
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	275	172	42.1	26	23	4.4	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Eau Claire, Wis	31	295	289	67.4	28	28	6.7	B5M	FP	...	41+Fh	N–N	12	FP-G^{7}	AF
Elgin, Ill	38	152	141	35.1	30	29	7.1	B3C^{6}	GFP	...	41Fh	T–S	14	FP-G	F
Elkhart, Ind	33	225	197	44.0	28	27	5.8	D	N	D	40Fh	N–H	12	FPU	F
Elmira, N. Y	45	397	380	84.3	...	...	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	37+FH	N–N	14	FP-G^{7}	AFUY
Elyria, Ohio	25	172	153	35.4	42	42	10.1	B4M	FPO	H-..*	41Fh	N–N	11	FP-G	F
Enid, Okla	28	120	115	22.4	62	45	10.4	B5X^{6}	FP	...	..Sh	S–S	12	F	N
Everett, Mass	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	D	35N	N–N	12	All	AF
Everett, Wash	30	253	234	61.3	80	80	19.6	B3C	A	...	40Fh	T–T	12	GFP	AFU
Fargo, N. D	33	189	180	41.2	45	44	9.2	B3C	FP	B-a	41Fh	N–S	12	FP-G	F
Fitchburg, Mass	42	747	652	129.7	46	46	9.7	State	A	D	38+Fh^{4}	N–N	10	All	U
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	232	...	59.9	24	...	4.8	B6M	FP	D	39Fh	N–S	12	FP-G^{7}	F
Fort Smith, Ark	37	255s	255s	46.5s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Gadsden, Ala	37	398	368	73.9	3	1	.3	B3C	FP	...	48Fh	N–N	14	FP	FSU
Galesburg, Ill	29	179	132	28.0	22	19	4.1	...	...	...	41+Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	F
Garfield, N. J	28	111	86	20.5	12	11	2.4	...	...	...	40Fh	N–..	12	P-G^{7}	N
Great Falls, Mont	30	306	244	60.8	68	52	11.5	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N	14	FP-G	F
Green Bay, Wis	46	439	360	84.3	25	25	5.7	B5M	FP	D	40Fh	T–H	12	FP-G^{7}	AF
Greenville, S. C	35	719	673	112.5	62	44	10.3	B3C	FP	...	42Fh	N–..	14	F-GP	N
Hackensack, N. J	26	313	211	60.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G^{7}	FJS
Hagerstown, Md	32	246	232	40.7	102	102	21.0	...	N	D	44Fh	N–X	14	FP-G	AS
Hamtramck, Mich	50	716	447	134.8	18	18	6.1	B5X	A	P†-a	40Sh	T–H	12	FP-G	FS
Haverford tp, Pa	28	139	139	30.3	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	40N	N–N	10	P	N
Haverhill, Mass	47	631	543	109.7	58	56	10.6	State	FPO	...	40N	T–..	10	All	SU
Hazleton, Pa	38	140	125	26.5	...	...	...	B3C	FP	D	33Sh	N–N	14	FP	AF
High Point, N. C	38	371	327	68.1	50	49	9.4	B5C	A	Mgr-a	41+Fh	N–S	12	FP	FS
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	186	156	50.2	17	15	4.3	B3C	A	...	40N	S–..	15	-All	U
Hutchinson, Kan	30	159	141	29.8	7	6	1.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	41Fh	T–T^{3}	12	FP	AF
Inglewood, Calif	30	247	205	57.5	39	35	9.6	County*	...	...	40N	S–S	15	-All	N
Jackson, Mich	50	610	535	123.8	34	33	8.3	B3C	A	P†-a*	40Sh	N–H	12	All	ASU
Jamestown, N. Y	43	549	469	111.5	117	117	37.1	B3M	A	...	38+Fh	T–T	12	-All	SU
Johnson City, Tenn	25	117	110	18.0	22	22	3.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N–N	10	FP	F
Joliet, Ill	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N	14	FP	AF
Joplin, Mo	37	264	251	39.2	7	6	.8	B4M	A	M-a	..Fh	S–..	12	FP	F
Kearny, N. J	39	344	334	86.4	30	30	6.7	State	A	...	33Fh	N–N	12	FP-G^{7}	J
Kenosha, Wis	49	346	328	85.7	27	27	7.5	B3A^{6}	GFP	Mgr-..	35Sh	T–T	14	FP-G^{7}	AFU
Kingston, N. Y	29	297	269	55.7	29	28	6.1	B3M	A	...	38Sh	N–H	11	-All	AFY
Kokomo, Ind	34	227	198	38.2	5	5	1.1	...	N	...	36+Fh	N–S	12	FP	AF
La Crosse, Wis	43	352	293	74.0	35	33	7.7	B5M	FP	D	38+Fh	N–N	12	FP-G^{7}	AF
Lafayette, Ind	29	221	166	35.5	41	30	6.2	...	N	...	40Fh	N–N	12	FP	AF
Laredo, Tex	39	277	242	38.6	99	96	15.4	...	...	K-..	36Fh	S–H	..	F	F
Lebanon, Pa	27	115s	105s	19.9s	...	...	...	B3C	P	D	39Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Lewiston, Me	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N–H	12	All	FU
Lexington, Ky	49	409	362	70.2	...	...	...	B3M^{6}	GFP	Mgr-a	39Fh	T–S	15	GFP	AF
Lima, Ohio	45	243	210	48.3	68	68	13.4	B3X	A	M-a	38+Fh	..–..	12	FP-G	AFS
Lorain, Ohio	44	293	245	62.8	52	52	12.9	B3M	A	D	38+Fh	T–T	12	FP-G	FS

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Lower Merion tp, Pa...	40	299	282	$70.0	...	...	...	B3C	P	Mgr-a	42Sh	N-H	11	GP	N
Lubbock, Tex........	32	382	359	82.9	112	111	$26.8	B3C	FP	P-a	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
Lynchburg, Va........	45	469	446	77.0	25	25	3.5	...	N	...	40Fh	T-..	12	All	N
Mansfield, Ohio.......	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	A	H-..	44Fh	..-..	..	FP-G	F
Marion, Ind..........	27	182	...	30.2	32	...	6.0	M	N	D	44Fh	N-T	6	FPU	AF
Marion, Ohio.........	31	313	279	57.7	1	1	.3	B3M	FPO	H-..	44Fh	N-..	14	FP-G	FS
Mason City, Iowa.....	27	169	152	30.5	38	36	7.8	B3C	FP	D	44Fh	N-X	12	FPU-G	FU
Massillon, Ohio.......	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	A	H-a	40Fh	T-T	12	FP-G	AF
Maywood, Ill.........	27	107	88	22.7	14	14	3.1	B3M	FP	...	40F	N-N	11	FP	F
Melrose, Mass........	25	300	246	65.6	15	10	5.0	State	A	D	40N	N-..	10	All	U
Meriden, Conn........	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	N	D	38+..	N-H	12	FP	N
Meridian, Miss........	35	235	...	35.9	70	41	10.7	B3C	A	Mgr-..	38Fh	N-..	14	GFP	AF
Miami Beach, Fla.....	28	518	297	163.9	82	33	19.8	B5C	A	P-a	41+N	..-S[3]	..	GFP	U
Michigan City, Ind....	26	173	113	33.0	41	37	7.9	D	N	D	40+Fh	N-S	12	FP	AF
Middletown, Conn.....	26	255	147	41.2	16	16	3.6	...	N	...	33Fh	N-S	12	GP	A
Middletown, Ohio.....	31	166	152	36.5	21	21	4.5	B3..	FPO	...	44Fh	N-S	15	FP-G	F
Mishawaka, Ind.......	28	191	171	37.2	70	65	12.9	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FPU	F
Moline, Ill...........	35	275	...	52.0	29	...	7.2	B3M	FP	D	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Monroe, La...........	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	AF
Montclair, N. J.......	40	456	421s	107.3s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[7]	N
Muncie, Ind..........	50	256	247	55.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	SA
Muskegon, Mich......	48	397	330	97.5s	56	56	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-..	12	All	AF
Muskogee, Okla.‡.....	32	216	204	38.3	34	28	5.8	B3X[6]	FG	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-H	11	FP	AF
Nashua, N. H.........	33	263	...	54.3	...	...	...	...	N	...	40..	N-..	12	G-FP	AFU
New Albany, Ind......	25	130	120	21.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	AFU
Newark, Ohio.........	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	A[1]	D	40Fh	N-..	14	FP-G	F
New Brunswick, N. J..	33	361	343	75.3	43	43	9.4	...	...	L-..	35N	N-X	10	FP-G[7]	FJS
Newburgh, N. Y......	32	432	291	74.2	33	33	7.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	35N	..-..	10	FP-G[7]	F
New Castle, Pa.......	48	262	248	53.5	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	N-N	12	GFP	FS
New London, Conn....	30	317	293	70.7	30	30	6.6	Mgr	N	D	40N	N-S[3]	10	GFP	U
Newport, Ky.........	31	227	194	44.9	36	36	6.2	B3A[6]	GFP	Mgr-..	40Fh	N-..	12	GFP	AF
Newport, R. I........	31	596	345	77.9	66	65	13.8	C	N	C	40Sh	..-N	10	FP	N
Newport News, Va....	37	472	438	93.3	112	109	20.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-N	12	N	F
Norristown, Pa........	38	136	136	23.8	7	7	1.6	B3C	P	K-a	38Sh	S-..	14	P	N
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	391	290	67.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP[7]	N
Norwalk, Conn........	40	344	288	72.0	65	61	15.5	B3M	FP	D	38Fh	S-S	11	FP	AFS
Norwood, Ohio........	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FP	H-a	40Sh	N-H	12	FP-G	F
Ogden, Utah..........	44	280	280	61.3	45	45	9.1	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	T-T	12	P-F	AFU

Orange, N. J.	36	267	252	55.7	49	48	9.6	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G[7]	FJ
Orlando, Fla.‡	37	627	588	104.5	234	184	51.2	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	398	342	86.3	23	23	5.4	B5C	FP	M–a	38+Fh	N–N	10	FP-G[7]	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	...	...	21.2	37	37	9.0	B3C	FP	D	40Fh	N–N	15	FP-G	AFS
Owensboro, Ky.	30	224	217	39.7	113	113	20.2	B3M[6]	GFP	D	40Fh	N–H	12	All	F
Paducah, Ky.	34	329	314	48.2	47	31	7.2	B3M	GFP	Mgr-a	41Fh	N–H	12	FPG	AF
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	418	343	45.5	36	36	5.6	B3X[6]	FPO	...	..Fh	N–H	12	FPU	F
Pensacola, Fla.	37	320	302	66.1	55	55	11.9	B3X	A[1]	K–a	40N	T–H	14	All	FU
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	344	342	72.8	64	64	14.4	State	...	D	35N	N–S	10	FP-G[7]	FJ
Petersburg, Va.	31	319	275	48.7	23	21	4.2	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	40N	N–T	10	FP	N
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	...	35N	N–X	10	All	U
Plainfield, N. J.	37	264	234	61.0	...	...	...	State	A	D	37N[5]	S–..	12	FP-G[7]	AJU
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	241	236	52.2	56	56	13.1	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	H–..	12	FP	F
Port Huron, Mich.	33	278	237	58.3	30	30	6.5	B3C	A	Mgr–a	40Fh	N–H	14	GFP	AFS
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	338	305	58.9	34	34	8.4	B3M	A	Mgr–a	41+Fh	N–N	11	FP-G	FS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	455s	415s	81.6	...	...	7.3	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	–All	AF
Quincy, Ill.	40	219	198	36.0	58	55	10.3	B.M	A	M–..	38+Fh	T–..	12	FP-G	F
Raleigh, N. C.	47	493	464	79.0	39	39	6.1	B3X[6]	GFP	Mgr–a	44Fh	N–S	12	...	F
Revere, Mass.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	AF
Richmond, Ind.	35	204	189	37.5	164	150	36.9	...	..	D	44Fh	T–T	12	FP	A
Riverside, Calif.	35	381	343	86.1	158	137	37.1	...	N	...	40N	T–T	10	–All	AU
Rochester, Minn.	26	285	223	57.2	106	100	26.0	B3M[6]	FP	...	40Sh	N–T	14	F-G	AFS
Rock Island, Ill.	43	240s	...	55.2s	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	AF
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	257	244	36.0	94	94	19.7	...	N	D	42+Fh	N–S	6	G-P	N
Rome, Ga.	26	186	175	32.6	40	40	8.0	B3X	FP	Mgr–a	44Fh	S–..	14	All	AF
Rome, N. Y.	34	435s	...	74.3s	...	...	...	B3M	A	...	35+Sh	N–X	12	–All	AF
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	316	221	66.2	22	19	5.6	B3C	A	Mgr–a[2]	44Fh	T–T	12	All	AF
Salem, Mass.	41	620	407	113.8	47	47	10.8	State	FP	...	30N	N–..	10	All	A
Salem, Ore.	31	248	190	56.6	54	45	12.0	B3C	FP	Mgr–a	44Fh	N–S	12	F-G	AF
San Angelo, Tex.	26	278	213	46.1	52	52	9.7	B3C	FP	Mgr–g	44Fh	N–S	12	F-G	F
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	476	441	107.9	83	83	19.0	B3C	A	...	40N	T–T	12	-All	AFU
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	396	343	82.5	50	50	12.2	B5C	A	T–a	41Fh	N–S	12	-All	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	413	365	87.4	83	83	16.9	B5C	FP	K–..	40N	S–S	10	FP-G	A
Sharon, Pa.	26	128	113	29.2	...	...	...	B3C	FPO	...	38Fh	N–N	12	FP	AFU
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	409	368	83.5	42	36	8.6	B3M[6]	GFP[1]	...	42+Fh	N–T	12	FP-G[7]	FSU
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	344	344	63.1	69	69	13.4	B3C	A	P–a	44Fh	N–S	12	All	AFU
South Gate, Calif.	27	268	238	67.3	13	13	3.0	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	N	FU
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	267	251	46.3	57	52	10.4	B3C	FP	Mgr–a	45Fh	N–N	..	F-P	F
Stamford, Conn.	48	479	...	124.2	...	...	...	D*	N	D	41Sh	N–N	12	FP	AF
Steubenville, Ohio	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	H–a	44Fh	N–N	15	FP-G	AF
Superior, Wis.	35	377	330	71.9	...	...	...	..[8]	N	...*	...	..–..	..	FP-G[7]	F
Taunton, Mass.	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	AF
Teaneck, N. J.	25	192	137	38.4	...	...	...	State	A	...	38Fh	H–H	15	FP-G[7]	J
Torrington, Conn.	27	205	179	42.0	...	...	...	C	N	C–..	35+Sh	N–H[3]	12	FP	U
Tucson, Ariz.	37	460	435	111.0	64	64	15.9	B3C	A	P†–a	39Fh	T–H	15	GFP	AF
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	179	159	32.4	46	40	9.0	B3G	A	K–a	44Fh	N–N	15	FP-G	AF
Tyler, Tex.	28	276	152	64.1s	88	30	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N–H	12	F	F
University City, Mo.	33	210	185	39.2	...	...	...	B3C	A	Mgr–a	41Fh	T–T	12	FP	N
Waltham, Mass.	40	502	455	88.7	57	57	8.5	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	F
Warren, Ohio	43	224	213	55.7	70	50	16.9	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	FU

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Warwick, R. I.	29	247	213	$46.9	31	28	$4.7	M	N	...	35N	S–..	10	P	U
Washington, Pa.	26	110	100	20.0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Watertown t, Mass.	35	414	379	90.9	26	25	6.3	State	A	...	37+N	N–N	10	All	U
Watertown, N. Y.	33	286	281	56.3	70	70	11.5	B3C	A	Mgr–a	35+Fh	N–T	11	-All	AFY
Waukegan, Ill.	34	175	146	36.6	26	24	6.3	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	FS
Wausau, Wis.	27	271	...	50.9	27	23	6.2	B5M	FP	D	41+Fh	T–..	11	FP-G[7]	FSU
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	267	221	60.4	11	11	2.7	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G[7]	AFS
West Allis, Wis.	36	420	305	100.0	14	11	3.6	B3M[6]	GFP	...	40Sh[4]	T–T[3]	10	FP-G[7]	AF
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	332	249	73.5	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	35N	T–S	10	All	N
West Haven t, Conn.	30	229	160	38.2	...	...	...	...	..	...	38Fh	N–S	12	FP	N
West New York, N. J.	39	379	337	70.1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP[7]	F
West Orange, N. J.	26	190	164	41.8	...	...	...	State	A	...	40Sh	N–H	12	FP-G[7]	AFJ
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	381	381	85.7	...	...	...	B5X	A	P–a	41N	H–H	7	GFP	AF
White Plains, N. Y.	40	557s	557s	129.9s	...	...	...	B3C	A	D	38Sh	N–T	12	FP-G[7]	FSU
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	295	284	52.2	125	96	12.3	Mgr	FP	P–a	44Fh	N–S	12	...	AF
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	128	107	24.1	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	38Fh	N–..	12	All	F
Williamsport, Pa.	44	193	...	34.0	...	...	...	B3C	FPO	...	44Fh	T–..	12	GFP	F
Wilmington, N. C.	33	432	...	76.9	61	...	10.6	B5X	FP	Mgr–a	39Fh	N–T	11	GFP	AF
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	162	162	32.5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P[7]	F
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	445	383	84.3	45	45	9.8	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	548	486	110.8	76	76	25.0	B3X	FP	...	38+Sh	X–..	12	All	AFS
Yakima, Wash.	27	211	195	47.6	67	37	13.5	B3C	FP	...	..–Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	F
Zanesville, Ohio–§	38	161	153	23.6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
10,000 to 25,000															
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	108	90	19.4	14	14	3.8	B3..	FP	Mgr–..	40Fh	..–..	12	All	AF
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	40Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	AF
Abington tp, Pa.	21	92	76	19.6	...	...	...	B3C	P	C	40Fh	N–S	12	P	N
Ada, Okla.	15	72	71	...	13	13	...	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–T	14	F	N
Adams t, Mass.	13	127s	81s	19.4s	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	A
Adrian, Mich.	14	124	...	21.0	...	...	...	B3C	F	...	40Fh	T–..	12	-All	AF
Albany, Calif.	11	88	64	19.8	...	...	...	B5C	FP	D	38Fh	N–H	12	FP	U
Albany, Ga.	19	227	220	38.9	69	69	14.3	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	87	65	15.5	8	4	1.3	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	T–H	12	FP-G	N
Alliance, Ohio	22	159	126	27.4	28	28	6.1	B3M	FP	H–a	44Fh	N–N	12	-All	F
Alpena, Mich.	13	102	86	19.9	22	16	4.6	B3X	A	Mgr–a	38Fh	N–S	12	All	FS
Ambridge, Pa.	19	103	65	18.1	27	16	5.4	B3C	FP	K–a	44Fh	T–S	12	P	S
Ames, Iowa	13	197	157	30.5	73	71	16.3	B3M	FP	Mgr–a	44S	T–T	14	FPU-G	FU

	11	69	70	13.1	18	9	1.6	...	..	...	38Fh⁴	N–S	12	All	N
Anaconda, Mont......	11	48	...	8.9	2	...	.5	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Anaheim, Calif........	11	173	124	30.7	26	24	5.7	...	N	K–..	40Sh	S–S	10	N	U
Anderson, S. C........	19	164	...	26.3	...	...	...	...	..	MW–..	45Fh	N–S	12	F-P	N
Andover t, Mass......	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	FPO	...	35Sh	N–T	12	All	N
Annapolis, Md........	13	79	60	11.8	20	17	3.7	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Ansonia, Conn........	19	160	66	12.6	...	...	...	M	N	M–..	40F	N–N	14	P	N
Ardmore, Okla........	17	108	78	16.1	21	21	3.3	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–N	15	FP	U
Arkansas City, Kan....	13	75	68	13.3	14	14	2.6	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	S–S	14	F	N
Arnold, Pa............	11	29	22	4.7	...	...	...	B3C	FPO	P–..	48Fh	..–..	12	GP	N
Asbury Park, N. J.....	15	269	225	58.0	9	7	2.0	State	A	Mgr–..	38Fh⁴	T–H	14	FP-G⁷	FJU
Ashland, Ohio.........	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FP	M–a	44Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	N
Ashland, Wis..........	11	113	78	17.6	...	...	...	B.A	FP	Mgr–a	44Fh	N–N	12	FP-G⁷	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio.......	21	145	122	31.5	30	29	8.3	B3C	FP	Mgr–a	44Fh	N–T	12	FP-G	F
Astoria, Ore..........	10	85	66	18.7	20	20	4.7	B3C	F	Mgr–a	42Fh	T–H	15	-All	AF
Atchison, Kan.........	13	59	55	9.3	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–S	15	FP	F
Athens, Ga...........	21	219	178	32.0	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	N–..	15	F	N
Athol t, Mass.........	11	109	69	16.3	16	13	2.9	State	FPO	...	44Sh	N–H	10	All	N
Attleboro, Mass.......	22	273	232	56.6	18	18	5.5	State	FPO	D	35N	T–..	10	All	F
Auburn, Me...........	20	139	135	27.2	...	...	...	B3M	FP	Mgr–a	39Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Augusta, Me..........	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	P	M–g	33Fh	T–S	12	-All	F
Austin, Minn.........	18	154	105	31.6	70	55	18.6	B3M⁶	FP	...	44Fh	..–H	12	FP-G	F
Barberton, Ohio.......	24	730	119	28.1	65	65	14.2	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	AF
Barre, Vt.............	11	94	83	16.0	55	55	5.8	...	..	...	38+Fh	N–H	12	N	F
Bartlesville, Okla......	16	95s	90s	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–S	14	F	F
Batavia, N. Y.........	17	118	99	22.1	...	...	...	B3C	A	...	38Sh	N–N	12	-All	F
Bath, Me.............	10	79	66	12.2	...	...	...	B3C	FPO	Mgr–a	38Fh	N–N	12	N	N
Beacon, N. Y.........	13	99	68	14.6	5	4	.7	B3M	A	D	38Fh	T–H	12	-All	N
Beatrice, Neb.........	11	82	63	10.6	38	37	7.6	B3C	F	C–..	44Fh	N–S	12	F-G	N
Beaver Dam, Wis.....	10	85	62	13.9	6	6	1.2	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G⁷	AF
Beaver Falls, Pa......	17	70	65	15.6	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	38Fh	N–..	12	FP	N
Beckley, W. Va.......	13	77	53	10.2	...	...	...	...	..	...	....	..–..	..	FP	F
Bedford, Ind..........	13	102	...	14.0	33	15	4.5	...	..	M–..	40Fh	S–S	14	FP	F
Bell, Calif............	11	62	48	15.3	...	...	...	County	FP	...	40N	T–..	15	-All	N
Bellaire, Ohio........	14	78	44	9.1	10	10	2.2	B3M	FPO	...	38Fh	N–S	14	FP-G	N
Bellevue, Pa..........	10	35	24	6.3	...	...	...	B3C	P	D	..Fh	N–..	12	P	N
Bend, Ore...........	10	60	49	15.0	23	23	5.6	B3C	F	Mgr–a	44Fh	S–..	10	-All	AF
Benton Harbor, Mich..	17	233	183	44.3	17	14	4.4	B3C	A	Mgr–a	38Fh	N–H	12	GFP	AF
Bergenfield, N. J.§.....	10	65	47	13.7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G⁷	N
Berlin, N. H..........	19	282	191	41.3	12	12	2.9	D	N	D	..Sh	N–N	14	-GFP	N
Berwick, Pa..........	13	64	26	7.4	...	...	...	B3C	P	C–..	44Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Bessemer, Ala.........	23	163	162	28.8	57	57	10.7	County	A	Mgr–a	44Fh	T–..	12	GFP	F
Biddeford, Me........	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	F	N
Big Spring, Tex.......	13	119	111	22.8	32	32	5.7	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	45Fh	T–S	12	F	N
Billings, Mont........	23	196	187	41.3	55	55	12.5	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Biloxi, Miss..........	17	148	145	21.6	16	16	2.5	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	GFP	N
Birmingham, Mich....	11	171	134	38.6	3	3	.7	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	42N⁵	T–..³	6	All	A
Bismarck, N. D.......	15	102	93	17.9	23	18	3.8	B3C	A	T–a	48Sh	S–S	12	All	N
Bloomington, Ind.....	21	136	116	20.8	44	42	6.9	M	N	D	40Fh	N–N	12	FP	F
Blue Island, Ill........	17	89	...	11.0	5	...	.7	B3M	FP	...	48Fh	N–..	12	FP	N

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	149	138	$27.5	...	...	...	B3X^6	FP	Mgr–..	44Fh	T–N	12	FP	F
Blytheville, Ark.	11	53	44	8.4	10	10	$1.7	...	N	M–..	33Fh	T–..	12	F	N
Bogalusa, La.	15	111	111	17.8	13	13	2.0	B5X	FP	...	45Fh	N–H	10	FP	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	38	35	8.2	16	16	3.7	B3M	FP	W–..	46Fh^5	T–S	12	FP-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	10	61	51	11.3	18	16	3.7	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	S–H	12	N	N
Boulder, Colo.	13	82	63	14.5	15	15	2.7	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–T	15	FP-G	FU
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	191	176	25.3	32	32	3.8	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	N	F
Braddock, Pa.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Sh	N–..	14	FP	FS
Bradford, Pa.	18	126	103	24.7	21	15	4.9	B3C	FP	...	38Fh	N–..	12	GFP	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	12	120	43	11.8	47	41	10.8	B3C^6	FP	...	44Fh	N–H	12	-All	A
Braintree t, Mass.	16	180	116	36.0	65	56	16.2	...	P	...	..Sh	..–..	12	All	AFU
Brawley, Calif.	12	105	85	23.9	10	10	2.5	...	N	...	41Fh	N–S	14	N	N
Bremerton, Wash.	15	235	227	57.6	55	50	13.9	B3C	A^1	P†–a	39Fh	X–X	13	GFP	AF
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	109	71	14.4	13	13	2.2	...	..	...	38Fh	S–S	12	FP-G^7	N
Bristol, Pa.	12	48	43	8.3	12	12	2.4	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	N	F
Bristol t, R. I.	11	72	34	8.4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P	N
Bristol, Tenn.	14	65	...	12.7	17	...	2.5	...	N	...	44Fh	..–S	15	N	N
Brookfield, Ill.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Brownsville, Tex.	22	231	216	28.0	109	106	15.1	B3C	FP	P–a	44Fh	N–..	12	N	F
Brownwood, Tex.	13	131	112	19.0	23	15	3.2	Mgr	N	K–..	44Fh	S–S	12	F	F
Brunswick, Ga.	15	151	142	28.1	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	...	..–..	..	All	S
Bryan, Tex.	12	129	125	21.4	46	46	8.2	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	45Fh	N–N	12	F	N
Burlingame, Calif.	16	148	100	28.9	16	16	3.4	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	-All	U
Burlington, N. J.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	D	38Fh	..–..	12	P-G^7	J
Burlington, N. C.	12	121	121	22.3	30	30	4.9	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	41Fh	N–S	12	N	N
Butler, Pa.	24	103	97	18.7	...	...	...	B3C	FP	K–..	44Fh	N–N	12	All	F
Cairo, Ill.	14	62	54	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N–N	..	F	N
Calumet City, Ill.	13	72	...	10.3	8	...	1.3	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	T–X	12	FP	N
Cambridge, Md.	10	52	39	7.1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	-All	N
Cambridge, Ohio	15	79	69	11.4	26	26	4.7	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	AF
Campbell, Ohio§	14	79	44	13.8	8	8	1.6	B3M	FPO	...	33Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	55	49	8.7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P	N
Canton, Ill.	12	59	45	10.1	6	6	1.3	...	..	...	40Fh	N–N	12	F	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	85	85	12.6	...	...	...	...	N	...	44Fh	N–N	12	N	N
Carbondale, Pa.	19	65	52	8.6	...	...	...	B4C	FP	...	40Sh	S–..	14	FP	N
Carlisle, Pa.	14	52	36	5.0	26	4	3.1	B3C	P	Mgr–.	40Fh	N–N	10	P	N
Carnegie, Pa.	13	42	42	8.2	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	48F	N–..	12	FP	F
Carteret, N. J.	12	107	89	18.3	...	...	...	...	..	...	38Fh	N–N	12	FP^7	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	106	82	12.8	46	44	8.0	...	N	...	44Fh	N–N	12	N	N

Casper, Wyo	18	122	121	28.1	25	25	6.3	B3M[6]	FP	M–..	38Fh	N–T	12	P-F	F
Centralia, Ill	16	65	60	15.4	17	17	4.3	...	..	...	44Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Chambersburg, Pa	15	104	98	19.2	60	59	13.5	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P	N
Champaign, Ill	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Chanute, Kan	10	...	...	4.4	...	...	3.0	...	..	...	44Fh	N–..	14	N	N
Charleroi, Pa	11	48	46	8.4	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	..N	N–N	12	P	U
Charlottesville, Va	19	218	193	34.7	62	62	13.2	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	40Fh	N–N	12	N	N
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	106	95	20.1	...	...	...	B.C	P	Mgr-a	33Sh	N–..	12	P	N
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	188	...	36.1	57	...	11.7	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P-F	F
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	109	109	24.1	21	21	5.2	B3C	FP	D	..Fh	T–..	12	FP	F
Chickasha, Okla	14	70	64	11.2	10	10	1.5	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–T	15	F	N
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	107	98	19.7	29	27	3.7	B3M	A	H–..	44Fh	..–..	12	FP-G	F
Chippewa Falls, Wis	10	122	81	21.3	13	6	2.4	B..	FP	...	38+Fh	N–S	10	FP-G[7]	N
Clairton, Pa	16	146	125	29.0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	S
Claremont, N. H	12	116	56	16.2	11	5	2.6	B3X	A[1]	Mgr–a[2]	35Fh	T–T	12	-GFP	N
Clarksdale, Miss	12	130	...	21.8	40	...	8.7	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Clarksville, Tenn	12	82	42	6.9	31	31	5.1	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	N
Clayton, Mo	13	116	73	18.8	...	...	...	C	N	...	44Fh	N–S	11	FP	N
Clearwater, Fla	10	192	181	30.4	65	60	13.2	B5X	A	P†–a	41Fh	S–S	12	GF	N
Cleburne, Tex	11	44	40	7.6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	F	F
Cleveland, Tenn	11	63	37	7.9	...	...	...	...	..	D	..Fh[5]	N–N	6	N	N
Cliffside Park, N. J	17	87	87	17.0	...	...	...	...	..	...	40Fh	N–..	12	FP-G[7]	J
Clinton t, Mass	12	150	78	16.4	13	10	2.0	State	FPO	...	35N	N–..	..	All	N
Clovis, N. M	10	66	53	10.7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	N	N
Coatesville, Pa	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	P	M–..	40+Fh	S–S	12	GP	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	75	54	12.3	...	...	...	C	N	C–..	44Fh	S–S	15	–F	F
Coffeyville, Kan	17	126	94	21.6	88	69	18.0	...	N	...	44Fh	N–..[3]	12	FP	AF
Cohoes, N. Y	22	215	213	38.3	33	33	4.8	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	-All	N
Collingswood, N. J	13	83	67	12.1	18	18	3.2	...	..	M–..	33+N	N–S	10	P-G[7]	N
Columbia, Mo	18	151	132	22.7	82	68	15.3	...	N	CD	44Fh	N–H	12	N	N
Columbia, Pa	12	16	12	2.0	...	...	...	B3C	P	C–a	..Sh	..–..	N	P	N
Columbia, Tenn	11	93	...	9.9	...	...	...	B3C	..	Mgr–a	60F	..–..	10	N	N
Columbus, Ind	12	112	...	15.6	29	...	4.9	M	N	...	40Fh	N–N	12	FP	N
Columbus, Miss	14	113	95	16.6	39	39	8.1	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Compton, Calif	16	146	115	37.1	39	32	8.3	B5C	A	Mgr–a	40N	T–S	10	-All	N
Concord, N. C	16	90	82	15.2	37	28	9.0	...	...	D	40Fh	N–S	10	-GP	N
Connellsville, Pa	14	92	56	14.4	3	1	.3	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Connersville, Ind	13	92	70	13.0	11	9	2.4	...	..	...	40Fh	N–S	12	N	N
Conshohocken, Pa	11	28	26	4.6	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	40N	N–S	7	P	N
Coraopolis, Pa	11	71	37	8.2	9	9	2.1	B3C	P	C–..	37+N	N–S	12	N	N
Corning, N. Y	16	145s	130s	20.1s	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	39Fh	T–..	8	-FPU	AF
Corsicana, Tex	15	128	123	17.6	24	24	2.9	...	N	C–..	44Fh	N–S	15	F	N
Cortland, N. Y	16	90	74	15.4	13	10	3.1	County	A	...	38Fh	N–..	12	-All	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	65	...	10.1	12	...	3.5	B3M	FP	H–a	40Fh	N–S	15	FP-G	AF
Cranford tp, N. J	13	75	60	16.5	...	...	...	...	..	...	37+N	N–H	10	FP-G[7]	N
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	92	75	15.2	47	47	11.1	...	N	...	40Fh	H–..	12	FP	N
Cudahy, Wis	11	63	50	14.0	3	2	.7	B3M[6]	GFP	D	40Fh	T–T	12	FP-G[7]	N
Cumberland t, R. I	11	53	40	6.1	5	1	.5	...	..	...	38Sh	N–S	12	P	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	131	122	30.3	70	70	16.8	B3M	A	...	44Fh	T–T	12	FP-G	F
Dalton, Ga	10	86	79	16.4	50	27	6.6	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	N	S

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Danbury, Conn.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Danvers t, Mass.	14	98	91	$17.0	57	35	$10.7	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	All	N
Darby, Pa.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P	N
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	378	378	65.0	172	172	25.6	B5C	A	Mgr–a	44Fh	N–S	14	FP	N
Decatur, Ala.	17	119	113	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..Fh	..–..	12	N	N
Decatur, Ga.‡	17	109	95	19.4	...	...	...	Mgr*	N	Mgr–..	40Sh	T–S	14	All	N
Dedham t, Mass.	16	270	130	29.1	...	...	...	State	FPO	...	40N	N–S	15	All	U
Del Rio, Tex.	13	55	46	6.0	18	18	2.0	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	N–N	12	N	N
Denison, Tex.	16	111	110	18.0	20	20	3.3	B3C	FP	K–a	44+Fh	T–T	15	F-G	F
Denton, Tex.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	F	N
Derby, Conn.	10	71	33	8.3	...	...	...	...	N	...	40F	N–N	12	N	N
Dickson City, Pa.	12	22	5	2.1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	N	N
Dixon, Ill.	11	52	42	10.1	...	...	...	...	..	...	41+Fh	N–..	12	FP	N
Donora, Pa.	13	53	41	10.1	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	44Fh	N–S	6	P	N
Dormont, Pa.	13	37	33	8.6	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr–a[2]	40Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Dothan, Ala.	17	203	203	29.4	78	78	11.8	B4.	A	P–a	44F	N–S	12	-All	N
Dover, N. H.	15	254	176	28.5	13	13	2.1	...	..	...	40Fh	N–..	12	-GFP	N
Dover, N. J.	10	63	...	6.0	28	...	3.4	...	..	...	40N	N–..	12	FP-G[7]	J
Du Bois, Pa.	12	...	...	8.8	...	...	2.1	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P	N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	130	127	24.6	57	52	13.5	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	-All	FS
Dunmore, Pa.	23	70	63	9.4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	N	F
Duquesne, Pa.	21	81	87	18.2	14	11	3.2	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	GFP	N
Durant, Okla.	10	39	26	6.0	18	13	2.7	Mgr	N	Mgr–a	45Fh[5]	N–N	15	F	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	78	72	11.0	44	44	7.8	...	N	...	40Fh	N–S	14	N	N
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	232	159	42.3	...	...	...	...	...	D	37+N	T–H	10	All	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	117	97	22.7	28	21	5.9	B3M	FPO	...	41+Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	AF
East Moline, Ill.	12	59	39	9.0	7	7	1.6	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	N–T	12	FP	F
East Point, Ga.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40Fh	N–T	15	All	F
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	112	70	15.9	13	6	2.5	State	FPO	...	35Fh	N–N	12	All	N
Ecorse, Mich.	13	181	172	45.9	8	8	2.3	B3C	...	...	35+Fh	N–N	12	GFP	F
El Centro, Calif.	10	116	103	23.1	20	20	5.0	D	N	D	44Fh	N–T	12	N	N
El Dorado, Ark.	16	99	90	14.9	2	2	.1	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
El Dorado, Kan.	10	67	64	11.9	21	20	4.5	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	S–S	12	F	N
El Reno, Okla.	10	67	52	9.5	21	12	3.9	Mgr	N	Mgr–..	44Fh	N–N	12	FP	N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	89	78	13.8	46	46	8.4	Mgr	N	Mgr– .	39Fh	N–N	11	N	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	68	51	12.0	11	9	2.6	B3C	P	...	40Fh	N–N	14	All	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	111	68	15.4	14	14	3.1	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	P-G	N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	98	94	15.2	10	7	2.7	...	..	C–..	44Sh	N–..	12	FP	N

Elwood, Ind	11	78	57	11.5	13	10	1.8	M	N	D	44Fh	N-..	12	FP	S
Emporia, Kan	13	89	69	13.6	24	19	3.7	...	..	...	44Fh	..-S	15	F	F
Endicott, N. Y	18	297	293	51.1	23	23	5.3	County	A	...	40Sh	N-N	12	-All	N
Englewood, N. J	19	211	188	46.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	S-..	14	FP-G[7]	J
Escanaba, Mich	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N[5]	X-X	10	-All	AF
Euclid, Ohio	18	270s	...	59.7s	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	D	40Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	F
Eugene, Ore	21	176	135	33.4	262	227	72.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-H	12	-All	AF
Eureka, Calif	17	156	118	30.0	37	37	8.1	...	N	D	38Sh	S-H	12	FP	F
Fairfield, Ala	12	60	39	7.6	...	...	...	County	A	...	44Fh	T-T	14	N	N
Fairhaven t, Mass	11	141	63	11.4	2	...	.1	State	...	...	35+Fh	N-..	12	All	N
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	137	...	29.1	53	...	12.2	...	..	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Faribault, Minn	15	92	70	17.7	11	11	2.4	B3C[6]	FP	...	38Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Farrell, Pa	14	81	54	13.2	...	...	...	B3C	FPO	...	44Fh	N-N	13	FP	N
Fayetteville, N. C	17	234	202	39.7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Fergus Falls, Minn	11	82	55	12.4	25	22	5.6	B3.	P	...	44Fh	N-S	10	F-G	N
Ferndale, Mich	23	156	136	42.4	12	10	3.0	B3M	A	D	41Fh	T-T	11	GFP	AF
Findlay, Ohio	20	100	90	16.9	24	24	5.0	B3M	FPO	...	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Floral Park, N. Y	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	County	A	...	35N	S-S	10	-All	N
Florence, Ala	15	187	184	24.1	154	100	27.3	B3C	FP	D	44Fh	N-..	15	GU	F
Florence, S. C	16	151	146	17.9	15	15	2.2	...	N	...	45Fh	N-..	10	-GP	N
Forest Park, Ill	15	71	52	12.6	14	13	2.7	B..	FP	C-..	44Fh	..-..	12	FP	N
Fort Collins, Colo	12	150s	...	35.0s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-N	11	FP	N
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	D	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	18	420	419	77.4s	38	38	...	B3X	A	...	41N	T-T	10	N	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	67	50	8.7	...	...	...	B3M	FP	M-..	40Fh	N-S	9	FP-G	F
Fort Myers, Fla	11	174	...	20.4	20	...	4.6	...	..	...	...	..-..	..	F	N
Fort Scott, Kan	11	65s	62s	9.1s	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	57	39	9.0	...	...	...	B3M	FP	W-a	40Sh	T-H	11	FP	N
Fostoria, Ohio	13	118	110	18.5	16	16	3.0	B3M	A	H-a	37+Fh	N-S	14	FP-G	F
Framingham t, Mass	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	FP	D	46Sh	..-S	14	All	U
Frankfort, Ind	14	96	86	17.0	75	69	15.1	...	N	M-..	40Fh	N-X	12	FPU	FU
Frankfort, Ky	11	78	58	9.2	39	39	8.2	B5M	FP	...	..Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Frederick, Md	16	139	133	19.7	29	29	4.9	...	..	...	40Fh	S-S	6	FP	N
Fredericksburg, Va	10	118	92	17.0	26	16	4.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	38Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Freeport, Ill	22	125	103	21.1	23	23	5.1	...	...	M-..	40Fh	N-S	10	FP-G	FU
Freeport, N. Y	20	148	...	59.1s	74	...	...	County	...	C-..	32+N	N-S	10	-All	N
Fremont, Neb	12	59	50	8.9	58	50	12.9	B3M	F	...	44Fh	N-..	N	F-G	N
Fremont, Ohio	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	...	48Fh	..-..	12	FP-G	FS
Fullerton, Calif	10	120	99	27.9	18	18	4.0	...	N	G-..	40..	T-S	10	-All	U
Fulton, N. Y	13	227	161	31.9	17	17	3.1	B3M	FPO	...	45Fh	..-S	12	F-G	U
Gainesville, Fla	14	250s	210s	47.4s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	...	41+Fh	N-T	12	All	N
Gainesville, Ga.‡	10	101	97	18.6	18	17	3.4	B3E*	A	Mgr-a	48Fh	S-N	15	All	N
Garden City, N. Y	11	170	169	44.5	16	16	2.8	County	...	...	35N	T-T	10	-All	N
Gardner, Mass	20	176	136	28.0	39	39	5.4	State	A	...	40N	N-H	10	All	N
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	49	41	10.9	...	...	...	B3M	FP	M-a	40Sh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Gastonia, N. C	21	175	158	30.4	55	54	10.5	...	N	...	44Fh	N-S	10	-GP	N
Geneva, N. Y	16	101	81	17.5	16	16	3.5	B3M	A	...	38Fh	N-S	12	-All	N
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	105	97	24.1	...	...	...	B3C	A[1]	...	40Fh	N-S	12	-All	N
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	271	172	50.4	32	27	5.2	B3M	A	...	42Fh	N-..	12	-All	N
Gloucester, Mass	24	263	204	41.8	46	35	8.3	State	A	...	40N	N-D	14	All	AF

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVRE 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Gloucester City, N. J. .	14	72	63	$11.5	13	13	$ 2.2	State	A	...	36Sh	N–T	12	FP[7]	JS
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	142	118	28.5	29	19	4.9	B3M	A	...	38Fh	N–. .	17	-All	F
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	119	107	19.5	22	22	3.9	Mgr	N	Mgr–. .	44Fh	N–S	12	...	N
Goshen, Ind.	11	130	92	17.9	41	41	8.9	...	...	...	40Fh	T–T	12	FP	A
Grand Forks, N. D	20	161	123	30.9	25	20	5.3	B3C	A	T–a	38Fh	N–S[3]	12	All	AFU
Grand Island, Neb	19	141	115	21.3	90	88	17.8	...	N	...	44Fh	N–N	12	F-G	F
Grand Junction, Colo. .	12	57	46	...	21	21	...	Mgr	N	Mgr–. .	44Fh	N–H	12	FP	F
Granite City, Ill.	23	74	55	13.2	...	...	...	B3M	FP	M–a	40Sh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Greeley, Colo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	S–S	12	FP	F
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	235	176	41.4	1	1	.1	State	FPO	D	38+Sh	N–S	12	All	N
Greensburg, Pa.§	17	87	87	19.3	...	...	...	B3M	P	...	39Fh	N–S	15	P	N
Greenville, Miss.	21	172	136	31.4	27	27	5.5	...	...	...	...	. .–. .	. .	FP	N
Greenville, N. C.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	D	41+Fh	N–S	14	-All	N
Greenville, Tex.	14	92	84	14.4	61	61	10.9	...	...	...	...	. .–. .	. .	F–G	F
Greenwood, Miss.	15	125	105	20.4	72	68	21.8	B.C	FP	MD	41Fh	N–S	12	FP	N
Greenwood, S. C.	13	104	97	16.2	47	44	8.6	C	N	...	45Fh	N–. .	14	-GP	N
Gretna, La.	11	32	21	4.8	10	8	1.4	...	...	...	40Sh	N–S	15	N	N
Griffin, Ga.	13	123	109	18.5	42	42	5.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40Sh	T-H	15	All	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. . .	13	102	94	26.9	8	8	2.2	B3C	F	Mgr-a	41Sh	N–N	11	-All	AF
Gulfport, Miss.	15	100	92	17.2	18	18	3.5	...	N	...	44Fh	. .–. .	10	FP	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	. .–S	14	F	N
Hannibal, Mo.	21	111	100	17.4	68	62	14.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	. .–H	14	FPU	F
Hanover, Pa.	13	37	25	6.0	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	40Sh	N–. .	10	N	N
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	69	61	12.8	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	N–. .	10	P	N
Harlingen, Tex.	13	129	128	19.1	74	29	10.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N–N	12	F	N
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	31	20	3.7	9	9	1.9	...	. .	D	48Fh	. .–. .	6	N	N
Harrison, N. J.	14	192	172	53.8	10	8	2.4	State	A	...	40Sh	N–H	15	FP-G[7]	FJ
Harrison tp, Pa.	13	30	18	3.9	...	...	...	B. .	P	M-. .	44Fh	T–S	6	F	N
Harvey, Ill.	18	67	59	13.6	20	19	4.8	B3C	A	D	35Sh	T–. .[8]	12	FP-G	FS
Hastings, Neb.	15	133	124	22.5	81	81	18.2	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N–S	12	F-G	AF
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	168	162	24.2	33	32	5.3	B3C	A	...	44Fh	. .–. .	14	GFP	AFU
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	53	28	6.2	13	10	2.0	...	...	...	35+Fh	N–N	11	P[7]	J
Helena, Mont.	15	95	77	19.5	26	23	5.3	B3C	FP	M-. .	44Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	AF
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	207	196	52.7	22	21	5.9	County	...	...	39N	T–H	10	-All	U
Henderson, Ky.	13	136	122	...	65	53	...	B3M	A	...	45Sh	S–S	12	All	F
Hibbing, Minn.	16	255	170	37.3	...	...	...	B3C[6]	FP	...	38Fh	H–H	12	FP-G	AFS
Hickory, N. C.	13	151	100	21.5	21	21	4.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	36. .	N-. .	10	-GP	N
Highland Park, Ill.	14	57	52	13.2	13	12	3.2	B3C	A	D	44Fh	N–N	14	FP-G	F

Highland Park, Tex.	10	78	72	16.2	13	13	2.6	...	N	...	44Fh	N-N	12	F-G	N
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	99	79	19.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33Fh	N-..	12	FP-G[7]	N
Hobbs, N. M.	11	59	48	11.5	17	16	3.2	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Holland, Mich.	15	259	147	36.4	61	54	15.5	...	N	K-..	40Fh	N-N	12	-All	AF
Homestead, Pa.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	P	C-..	44Fh	T-T	11	P	N
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	82	56	15.8	13	12	3.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Hornell, N. Y.	16	140	67	18.4	15	14	3.4	B3M	A	K-..	40Fh	N-H	12	-All	F
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	189	173	28.0	68	58	11.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	FA
Hudson, N. Y.	12	101	60	13.3	9	2	.8	B3M	A	...	40Fh	N-N	14	-All	N
Huntington, Ind.	14	86	73	15.0	19	13	3.9	M	N	D	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Huntsville, Ala.	13	132	118	21.4	9	9	1.5	...	...	...	48Fh	N-N	14	-All	N
Huron, S. D.	11	47	40	9.2	12	12	2.8	B3X	A	S-a	48Fh	N-N	12	All	A
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	148	138	30.8	45	44	10.6	B3M	FP	...	38Fh	N-..	11	P-F	N
Independence, Kan.	12	117s	79s	18.1s	...	...	...	...	N	Mgr-..	41+Fh	N-H	12	N	N
Independence, Mo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M-..	44Fh	N-..	12	N	F
Indiana, Pa.	10	30	29	5.1	...	...	...	B3C	P	C-..	40Fh	S-S	12	P	N
Iowa City, Iowa	17	104	89	16.4	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	...	44Fh	N-S	15	FP-G	AF
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	105	84	15.2	24	23	4.0	B3M[6]	GFP	D	40Fh	N-H	12	GFP	FS
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	County	...	...	40Sh	N-N	12	-All	N
Ironton, Ohio	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B..	FPO	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	12	FP-G	F
Ironwood, Mich.	13	136	107	25.7	26	25	4.5	B3C[6]	GFP	Mgr-a	39Fh	T-T	12	All	AFS
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	176	154	37.4	44	38	9.2	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N-N	12	-All	F
Jackson, Tenn.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	A
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	79	57	13.7	40	38	8.1	B..	FP	...	44Fh	N-D	12	FP	F
Janesville, Wis.	23	157	146	37.2	8	8	2.0	B..	FP	Mgr-..	40Sh	T-H	12	FP-G[7]	FS
Jeannette, Pa.	16	64	63	11.2	...	...	...	B3..	FP	K-..	40Sh	T-..	10	FP	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	97	87	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	F
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	68	49	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45Fh	S-S	14	FP	F
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	107	100	18.7	10	10	2.3	County	A	...	45Fh	N-S	12	-All	F
Johnston t, R. I.	11	28	27	4.4	...	...	...	...	N	...	33Fh	S-..	12	N	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	131	71	14.2	12	12	2.8	B3M	A	D	38Fh	N-..	15	-All	FU
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	58	44	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	F	N
Kankakee, Ill.	22	144	106	22.5	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	38Fh	N-X	12	FP	F
Keene, N. H.	14	158	102	22.2	19	19	3.0	Mgr	N	R-..	39Fh	T-T	12	-GFP	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	106	95	23.2	...	...	...	County	...	...	38Sh	N-X	11	-All	U
Keokuk, Iowa	15	74	66	14.5	...	...	...	B3C	FP	K-..	44Fh	T-X	12	FP-G	F
Kewanee, Ill.	17	72	67	13.3	16	16	3.3	...	...	K-..	40S	T-..	12	F	AF
Key West, Fla.	13	145	123	24.6	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	39Fh	N-..	12	All	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	143	90	20.2	51	43	7.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Kingston, Pa.	21	54	41	7.8	...	...	...	B3C	FP	C-..	40Fh	N-S	10	P	N
Kinston, N. C.	15	129	115	27.7	50	45	6.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	N-S	12	-GP	N
Kirksville, Mo.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	48F	N-S	12	N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	100	77	16.2	37	37	8.7	D	N	D	44Fh	T-..	11	FP	U
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	124	90	22.8	3	3	.8	B3C	FP	D	38Fh	T-T	14	-All	F
La Grange, Ga.	22	138	130	20.5	36	36	6.3	...	N	...	40S	H-..	12	N	N
La Grange, Ill.	10	71	49	13.1	10	9	2.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P-G	N
La Porte, Ind.	16	131	114	24.2	14	12	3.7	...	N	...	40Fh	N-N	11	FP	F
La Salle, Ill.	13	69	44	6.5	15	8	3.7	...	...	...	48F	N-..	12	P	A
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	439	379	75.8	...	...	...	B3M	A	...	38Sh	T-T	14	-All	FS

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—Continued															
Laconia, N. H.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	D	38N	N-S	10	-GFP	N
Lafayette, La.	19	159	...	$21.8	106	...	$13.8	B5X	FP	...	40Fh	T-..	15	FP	F
Lake Charles, La.	21	130	130	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Lakeland, Fla.	22	459	454	79.9	183	183	47.3	B3X	A	P†-a	40Fh	N-X	12	All	N
Lancaster, Ohio	22	204	195	28.8	66	66	11.9	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N-N	12	-All	AFU
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	38	29	6.6	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	44Fh	..-..	14	P	N
Laramie, Wyo.	11	77	55	13.8	5	5	.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	11	P-F	F
Latrobe, Pa.	11	44	42	8.8	...	...	...	B3C	P	C-a	38Fh	N-N	6	P	N
Laurel, Miss.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N-..	12	FP	F
Lawrence, Kan.	14	91	75	13.6	42	41	7.8	...	...	C-..	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Lawton, Okla.	18	132	101	21.6	13	9	2.3	...	N	...	48F	S-S	14	FP	N
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	90	...	15.5	38	18	4.0	...	...	...	..Fh	..-..	..	FP	F
Leominster, Mass.	22	233	167	32.6	30	27	4.3	State	A	...	33+Fh	N-N	11	All	N
Lewiston, Idaho	11	77	54	19.9	40	37	5.3	B3C	FPO	...	44Sh	N-S	12	-F	AF
Lewistown, Pa.	13	59	44	8.2	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	40Fh	S-..	12	P	N
Lexington t, Mass.	13	153	92	...	...	...	...	State	A	...	48Fh	T-H	14	All	N
Lexington, N. C.	11	108	77	15.7	31	31	6.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	T-..	10	-P	N
Lincoln, Ill.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FP	MD	38Fh	N-N	6	N	N
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	55	40	4.7	...	...	...	...	N	...	33Fh	N-..	12	N	N
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	106	85	25.8	12	10	2.0	B3C^6	GFP	L-g	37N	T-N	10	GFP	SU
Linden, N. J.	24	359	316	66.3	2	2	.4	State	A	...	40N	T-S	12	FP-G^7	U
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	104	43	14.2	22	15	3.0	B3C	A	...	30N	N-S	10	-All	A
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	59	38	8.0	4	2	.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Lockport, N. Y.	24	433	...	68.6	36	...	7.4	B3M	A	...	35N	N-N	10	-All	FU
Lodi, Calif.	11	121	81	25.6	23	23	6.0	B5C	...	Mgr-a	40Sh	S-H	12	N	U
Lodi, N. J.	12	61	61	11.0	10	10	2.3	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P-G^7	N
Logan, Utah	12	94	56	17.2	47	35	9.3	B3C	FP	C-..	40Fh	N-N	12	GP-F	U
Logansport, Ind.	20	158	...	30.6	96	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	FU
Long Branch, N. J.	17	155	128	34.8	...	...	...	State	A	D	44Sh	N-..	12	FP-G^7	F
Longview, Tex.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	K-a	44Fh	T-S	12	F	N
Longview, Wash.	12	103	86	22.6	14	14	3.5	B3M	FP	M-a	39Fh	T-H	12	F	F
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	99	87	25.8	...	...	...	County	...	C-..	35N	N-N	15	-All	U
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	145	59	16.4	7	7	1.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N-..	..	P^7	N
Lynwood, Calif.	11	102	78	23.9	10	10	2.6	B3C	A	K-..	40N	N-..	12	-All	N
McAlester, Okla.	12	92	76	13.5	13	13	1.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
McAllen, Tex.	12	93	88	11.5	32	32	5.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh^5	N-S	14	F	N
McKees Rocks, Pa.	13	64	60	11.2	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	42Fh	..-..	12	N	F
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	32	21	4.0	...	...	...	B.C	P	...	40N	S-S	12	P	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	106	88	24.1	...	...	...	County	A	...	43Fh^4	T-T	12	P-G^7	S

Manhattan, Kan......	12	90	70	12.8	11	11	2.2	D	N	K-..	47F	T-S	12	FP	N
Manitowoc, Wis.......	24	355	222	56.6	94	94	22.4	B5M[6]	GFP	D	45Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	AF
Mankato, Minn.‡.....	16	148	98	24.4	13	13	2.5	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N-N	12	F-G	AF
Maplewood, Mo.......	13	75	51	12.4	...	...	...	...	N	...	41Fh	T-S	12	FP	N
Maplewood tp, N. J...	23	138	136	29.3	...	...	...	...	...	D	35+Sh	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	J
Marblehead t, Mass...	11	165	140	31.4	45	42	9.5	State	FP	...	38+Sh	N-S	12	All	U
Marietta, Ohio§.......	15	80	66	12.5	18	17	2.9	B4M	A	H-a[2]	44Fh	S-N	12	FP-G	F
Marinette, Wis........	14	113	95	16.7	12	12	2.7	B5M	FP	...	35+Fh	S-..	12	FP-G[7]	AF
Marlborough, Mass....	15	301	104	21.0	27	23	4.5	State	A	...	32N[5]	N-H	10	All	U
Marquette, Mich......	16	181	118	27.8	64	54	14.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	40Fh	S-H	12	-All	AF
Marshall, Tex.........	18	174s	...	15.7	..	...	9.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
Marshalltown, Iowa...	19	114	77	17.1	28	25	4.8	B3.	A[1]	...	44Fh	..-..	12	FP-G	FU
Marshfield, Wis.......	10	113	94	19.6	48	48	8.9	B5M	FP	...	44Fh	S-H	12	FP-G[7]	N
Martins Ferry, Ohio...	15	65	34	8.4	69	53	14.8	B3M	PO	H-..	40Fh	N-X	10	F-G	N
Martinsburg, W. Va...	15	62	...	9.1	11	...	1.8	B..[6]	FP	...	40Fh	N-S	N	FP	F
Martinsville, Va.......	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	N	D	40Fh	N-H	12	-All	N
Massena, N. Y........	11	74	60	11.9	8	8	1.5	County	A	K-a	48Fh	N-S	12	-FP	N
Mattoon, Ill..........	16	89	77	15.5	21	12	4.0	B..	FP	...	48Fh	S-S	12	F	F
Maywood, Calif.......	11	56	43	13.5	...	...	...	County*	A	K-a	40N	N-..	10	N	N
Meadville, Pa.........	19	86	...	14.5	18	...	3.6	B3C[6]	FPO	...	43Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Medford, Ore.........	11	75	70	17.1	44	27	8.0	B3M	F	...	40Fh	T-N	11	-All	F
Melrose Park, Ill......	11	77	58	11.4	14	7	2.0	B3.	FP	D	40Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Menasha, Wis.........	10	126	92	20.8	39	39	10.2	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[7]	FU
Menominee, Mich.....	10	106	64	16.1	11	10	2.1	D	N	D	40Fh	N-S	12	N	AF
Merced, Calif.¶.......	10	97	92	20.1	3	3	.7	...	N	...	38Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Methuen t, Mass......	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A[1]	...	33Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Middlesborough, Ky...	12	43	...	6.8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Middletown, N. Y.....	22	235s	138s	42.8s	...	...	...	B3M	A	K-a	38Fh[4,5]	N-N	14	-All	AU
Midland, Mich........	10	146	102	31.6	22	22	6.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-..	12	-All	U
Milford t, Mass.......	15	145	70	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	D	37Fh	T-T	11	All	N
Millburn tp, N. J......	12	116	101	22.9	...	...	...	State	A	...	40Sh	N-H	15	FP-G[7]	N
Millville, N. J.........	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Sh	T-..	12	P-G[7]	N
Milton t, Mass........	19	216	198	48.7	21	21	4.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	A
Mineola, N. Y........	10	64	17	12.2	6	2	1.1	County	A	...	38Sh[4]	T-T	12	-All	N
Minot, N. D..........	17	127	80	20.1	16	14	3.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44S	T-S	12	All	A
Missoula, Mont.......	18	83	...	19.2	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Mitchell, S. D........	11	82	60	10.7	12	8	2.1	M	N	M-..	41Fh	S-S	10	N	A
Moberly, Mo.........	13	61	57	9.3	20	20	3.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-T	12	N	N
Modesto, Calif........	16	234	...	57.1	...	...	...	B3C	A	K-a	38Fh	T-T	12	-FP	S
Monessen, Pa.........	20	80	66	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	S
Monroe, Mich.........	18	147	130	33.0	36	36	8.6	B3C[6]	...	...	38Fh	T-T	12	All	FS
Monrovia, Calif.......	13	116	70	30.1s	19	10	...	...	N	D	40N	T-S	10	N	AU
Monterey, Calif.......	10	129	125	31.2	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	38Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Morgantown, W. Va...	17	128	108	21.5	5	4	.9	B3X[6]	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	GFP	F
Morristown, N. J......	15	103	69	19.0	55	24	6.0	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[7]	J
Moultrie, Ga..........	10	138	...	28.3	23	23	4.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	48Fh	N-..	14	N	N
Moundsville, W. Va...	14	39	...	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	F
Mount Carmel, Pa....	18	32	18	3.2	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	48Fh	N-N	10	P	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	96	72	19.9	34	27	6.4	...	N	...	40Sh	N-H	12	-All	AF
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	90	70	19.5	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-..	12	P	N

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	79	68	$12.9	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	..Fh	H-..	12	FP	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	F-G	F
Munhall, Pa.	14	...	...	16.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Muscatine, Iowa	18	103	103	17.0	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	F
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	126	113	22.3	26	25	$5.1	...	N	...	41Fh	N-T	12	-All	FU
Nampa, Idaho	12	106	71	19.0	12	8	2.5	...	N	...	38Fh	N-N	14	-F	F
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	84	84	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Natchez, Miss.	15	149	130	23.0	37	34	5.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Natick t, Mass.	14	204	111	32.4	17	8	3.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	N
National City, Calif.	10	75	69	17.2	...	...	...	B5C	A	...	44Fh	T-T	15	All	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	38Sh	T-..	12	FP	N
Needham t, Mass.	12	198	153	34.8	18	18	4.1	State	PO	...	37+N	N-N	10	All	N
Neenah, Wis.	11	115	94	22.1	15	14	3.2	...	...	C-..	39Fh	N-X	12	FP-G[7]	F
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	54	47	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Sh	N-N	12	F-G[7]	N
New Bern, N. C.	12	92	81	15.3	29	29	5.5	B3C	P	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-D	12	-GP	N
New Castle, Ind.	17	99	...	17.6	17	...	3.2	...	N	...	...	..-..	..	FP	A
New Iberia, La.	14	89	79	12.7	...	...	...	B5C	FP	...	..Fh	..-..	15	FP	AF
New Kensington, Pa.	24	85	75	15.5	...	...	...	B3C[6]	FP	...	38Fh	S-..	12	FP	S
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	70	35	8.7	17	11	2.7	B3M	FPO	H-fpo	44Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	N
Newburyport, Mass.	14	171	99	18.9	18	17	3.0	State	FPO	M-a	35Fh	N-..	10	All	F
Newton, Iowa	10	119	82	18.8	32	32	6.4	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	S-S	14	FP-G	N
Newton, Kan.	11	84	66	13.6	13	12	3.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Sh	H-H	12	FP	F
Niles, Mich.	11	103	70	20.9	53	52	13.4	...	N	...	40N	T-..	6	All	AF
Niles, Ohio	16	73	65	14.5	47	47	10.2	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	10	70	56	10.5	7	7	1.3	B3M	F	M-a[2]	42-F	N-..	14	N	F
Norman, Okla.	11	129	91	20.3	28	18	5.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T-S	15	F	N
North Adams, Mass.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	D	38Fh[4]	T-..	12	All	N
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	10	130	59	13.8	25	20	5.2	State	FPO	D	35+Fh	S-H	12	All	N
North Braddock, Pa.	16	112	88	18.3	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	S-N	12	P	N
North Little Rock, Ark.	21	196	185	36.6	38	38	8.4	B3C[6]	GFP	...	39+Fh	H-H	15	GFP	AF
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	56	38	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	38+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[7]	N
North Platte, Neb.	12	64	54	9.9	14	14	3.4	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	F
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	55	31	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N-N	12	N	N
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	330	261	58.9	23	22	5.7	B3M	A	...	38Fh	N-T	12	-All	S
Northampton, Mass.	25	191	172	33.8	21	21	3.8	State	FPO	...	38Fh[4]	N-N	12	All	FU
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	78	22	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	N
Norwich, Conn.	24	262	200	44.7	181	160	41.3	...	...	...	35+Sh	N-N	12	All	FA
Norwood t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	D	41F[4]	T-T	11	All	A
Nutley, N. J.	22	144	129	28.0	13	11	2.6	State	A	D	40N[5]	N-..	12	FP-G[7]	J

Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	178	68	19.7	24	24	3.3	B3C	A	...	38Fh	T–T	15	-All	FU
Oil City, Pa.	20	125	117	22.0	35	33	6.1	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	All	F
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	40Fh	N–..	14	F	F
Old Forge, Pa.	12	48	15	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	F	N
Olean, N. Y.	22	158	129	29.4	28	28	6.6	B3M	A	D	38Fh	N–N	12	-All	U
Olympia, Wash.	13	134	114	28.6	18	15	3.6	B3M	FP	D	40Fh	T–T	12	F	F
Oneida, N. Y.	10	234	171	31.3	9	9	2.1	B3M	A	...	33Fh[4]	N–N	11	-All	F
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	106	78	16.9	15	15	2.7	B3M	FP	MD	38Fh	N–X	12	-All	A
Ontario, Calif.	14	190s	151s	41.4s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T–S[3]	12	-All	A
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	138	116	19.9	20	20	4.6	...	N	...	45Fh	T–H	12	-GP	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	43	39	7.2	...	...	...	B3M	FP	K-..	44Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	F
Ossining, N. Y.	16	86	61	15.5	14	14	3.3	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	P-G[7]	N
Oswego, N. Y.	22	185	164	37.1	24	24	5.5	B3M	FPO	D	35N[5]	N–S	10	-All	AF
Ottawa, Ill.	16	114	94	12.7	19	17	3.3	B3M	FP	...	..Sh	S–N	12	FP	F
Ottawa, Kan.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–H	12	N	N
Owosso, Mich.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..	14	All	F
Painesville, Ohio	12	114	90	23.7	50	50	14.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N–S	12	FP-G	F
Palestine, Tex.	12	101	85	15.9	18	13	2.4	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N–S	6	F	F
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	345s	...	63.7s	...	...	...	B5X*	A	P†-a	40Sh	T–H	10	-All	SU
Pampa, Tex.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	S–S	12	F	N
Panama City, Fla.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T–H	12	FP	N
Paris, Tex.	19	138	129	21.3	24	24	3.5	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N–N	15	F	F
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	106	41	13.8	17	15	3.1	B3M	A	...	40Fh	S–..	12	FP	U
Parma, Ohio	16	106	106	18.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Parsons, Kan.	14	65	60	10.2	25	18	3.3	B3C[6]	FP	...	44Fh	N–N	12	FP	F
Peabody, Mass.	22	325	295	49.7	72	72	15.1	State	A	...	33Fh	N–N	14	All	AF
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	161	100	28.6	...	...	...	B3C	FPO	C-..	44Fh	N–S	12	-All	AY
Pekin, Ill.	19	70	57	12.5	30	29	6.9	B3.	FP	MC-..	50S	N–H	14	FP-G	F
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	P[7]	N
Peru, Ind.	12	89	...	15.4	55	36	14.7	D	N	D	40S	N–N	12	FP-U	AFU
Phenix City, Ala.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	63	54	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	P-G[7]	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	37	33	7.5	7	7	1.5	B3C	P	Mgr-..	44Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	194	139	22.5	...	...	...	B3.	FP	...	44Fh	T–T	12	FP	F
Piqua, Ohio	16	106	68	22.0	98	88	20.6	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	T–..	11	FP-G	FU
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N	12	FP	F
Pittston, Pa.	18	119	68	13.8	...	...	...	B3C[6]	FP	D	44Fh	N–N	12	N	F
Plains tp, Pa.	16	33	21	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	...	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	125	57	17.1	69	54	13.6	B3M	A	...	40Fh	N–T	15	-All	AU
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	81	...	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP[7]	N
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	218	133	28.0	24	13	4.3	State	FPO	D	36+Fh	N–N	12	All	A
Plymouth, Pa.	16	34	28	6.0	...	...	...	B..	P	C-..	..N	N–S	15	P	N
Pocatello, Idaho	18	185	112	33.6	45	33	7.6	B3M	FP	...	38Fh	S–S	12	P-F	AF
Pomona, Calif.	24	348	215	55.4	41	39	9.8	...	N	...	41Fh	N–S	14	All	N
Ponca City, Okla.	17	96	96	20.6	45	45	10.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N–S	14	FP	N
Poplar Bluff, Mo.‡	11	41	31	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	N	F
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	165	138	38.1	...	...	...	County	A	C-..	38Sh	N–N	12	P-G[7]	N
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	224	126	27.8	29	29	5.0	B3X	...	Mgr-a[2]	33Fh	N–N	10	-GFP	N
Pottstown, Pa.	20	87	70	13.4	19	18	4.0	B3C	P	...	44Fh	T–N	12	P	N
Pottsville, Pa.	25	101	79	15.3	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	44Sh	..–N	15	GP	N

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Provo, Utah	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	T-S	12	G-F	FU
Rahway, N. J.	17	210	192	$45.4	27	27	$6.4	State	A	...	42Sh	..–..	12	FP-G[7]	FJ
Rapid City, S. D.	14	162	107	25.4	21	15	3.4	Mgr	N	D	44F	S–..	12	All	N
Reading t, Mass.	11	169	97	38.9	55	55	17.9	...	...	...	..N	N–S	..	All	N
Red Bank, N. J.	11	62	58	11.6	15	15	3.1	...	...	...	40Sh	N–..	14	P[7]	N
Redlands, Calif.	14	179	164	37.2	29	29	5.6	...	N	R-..	40N	N–N	10	-All	N
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	133	112	26.3	...	...	...	County*	A	...	40N	T–T	..	-All	U
Redwood City, Calif.	12	134	99	28.4	42	35	13.7	B5C	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T–H	12	-All	U
Reidsville, N. C.	10	78	71	12.6	11	11	2.0	...	N	...	42Fh	N–N	10	-P	N
Reno, Nev.	21	342	342	86.4	...	...	...	B3C	...	Mgr-..	38Fh	S–S	12	All	AF
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	117	92	18.8	...	...	...	B3M	A	D	40Sh	N–S	12	-All	N
Richmond, Calif.	24	548	458	167.9	...	...	...	Mgr	N	K-a	40Sh	T–H	12	All	FS
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	92	52	12.8	...	...	...	C	N	...	41Fh	N–N	14	FP	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	70	46	10.6	...	...	...	...	N	D	40..[4]	N–N	12	P-G[7]	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	127	111	27.4	29	29	7.1	State	A	D	38+Sh	H–H	12	FP-G[7]	J
River Rouge, Mich.	17	173	147	34.0	...	...	...	B3X	A	P†-a	38+Fh	X–X	11	GFP	F
Rochester, N. H.	12	86	66	13.4	23	22	4.0	...	N	...	44Fh	N–S	12	-GFP	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	181	169	31.0	30	30	6.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N–S	14	-GP	N
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	161	...	38.2	62	...	18.4	County	A	C*	37+F	T–T	12	-All	U
Roselle, N. J.	14	80	74	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	D-..	35N	N–N	10	FP-G[7]	N
Roswell, N. M.	13	134	132	22.4	18	17	3.6	Mgr	...	Mgr-..	44Fh	N–S	14	-All	N
Rutherford, N. J.	15	100	72	16.9	...	...	...	State	A	...	38Fh	T–T	14	P-G[7]	J
Rutland, Vt.	17	140	91	21.7	14	9	2.8	...	N	...	40Fh[4]	N–H	13	All	F
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	113	107	20.4	12	11	2.2	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	..Fh	N–..	12	N	F
St. Charles, Mo.	11	82	45	8.9	22	12	3.7	M	N	M-..	44F[5]	..–S	10	N	F
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	130	108	28.1	7	7	1.6	B3X	FP	K-a	44Sh	N–H	14	N	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	173	151	31.5	22	21	4.6	B3C	FP	...	40Sh	S–S	14	FP-G	AFU
Salem, Ohio	12	62	36	10.3	14	14	3.4	B4M	A	...	41Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Salina, Kan.	21	110	102	19.2	17	12	3.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Sh	S–S	12	FP	F
Salinas, Calif.	12	115	91	30.2	4	4	1.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh[5]	N–H	15	N	N
Salisbury, Md.	13	77	65	12.3	22	19	2.7	...	N	D	40Sh	T–T	12	-All	N
Salisbury, N. C.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	-G	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	120	98	...	64	56	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	40N	N–H[3]	10	-All	U
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	87	73	19.2	...	...	...	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T–T	12	All	N
San Leandro, Calif.	15	138	111	32.7	...	...	...	B3C	A	E-a	40N	T–T	12	-All	N
San Mateo, Calif.	19	225	171	55.0	...	...	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T–T	11	-All	U
Sandusky, Ohio	25	167	137	37.9	25	25	6.8	B5.	FP	Mgr-..	38+Sh	N–S	12	FP-G	F
Sanford, Fla.	10	89	78	13.1	17	16	2.8	B3C	A	...	40S	N–S	14	FP	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	195	151	39.0	48	45	9.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T–..	12	-All	N

Santa Fe, N. M.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	S–. .[3]	12	N	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	209s	166s	45.1s	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	37+N	S–H	10	N	N
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	75	61	9.7	10	9	1.5	. . .	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	. .–. .	14	FP	N
Sarasota, Fla.‡	11	183	. . .	30.6	25	. . .	4.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N–T	12	FP	N
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	200	138	32.2	26	19	4.1	B3M	A	P-a	33Fh	N–S	12	-All	AFY
Saugus t, Mass.	15	109	84	16.8	9	9	1.6	State	A	D	37+N	N–H	10	All	F
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	190	150	31.0	6	5	1.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	35+Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	158	146	41.5	16	16	4.7	County	A	Mgr-. .	38Fh[4]	N–N	11	-All	S
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	87	74	13.5	8	6	1.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	F	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	134	126	19.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	. . Fh	N–N	7	F	AF
Selma, Ala.	20	158	138	22.9	17	11	2.3	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N–N	12	N	N
Seminole, Okla.	12	70	54	7.7	12	12	1.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	F	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	231	183	52.4	135	130	41.0	B3M	A	. . .	38Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	51s	36s	8.3s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	44Fh	. .–N	11	N	N
Shamokin, Pa.	19	41	41	6.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	. . .	N
Shawnee, Okla.	22	198	157	29.6	32	27	5.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	. .–T	15	FP	N
Shelby, N. C.	14	82	70	11.9	29	29	5.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	N	N
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	138	107	17.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	FP	N
Shelton, Conn.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	N	N
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	39	38	5.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	44Fh	N–. .	6	P	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	64	36	10.9	21	7	2.7	B3C	FP	. . .	40Fh	N–S	12	P-F	AF
Sherman, Tex.	17	165	141	22.6	22	22	4.0	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	45Fh	N–T	13	F	N
Shorewood, Wis.	15	139	120	32.2	5	5	1.2	B3M[6]	GFP	Mgr-g	40N	T–T	10	FP-G[7]	F
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	90	60	11.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	FP	F
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	107	69	19.6	10	10	2.6	B5M	FP	C-. .	44Fh	N–T	14	FP-G[7]	A
South Orange, N. J.	14	132	106	32.5	12	11	3.3	State	A	G-a	40N	N–H	12	FP-G[7]	FJ
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	135	108	28.3	22	21	5.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40N	T–. .	15	-All	U
South Portland, Me.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5A	FP	Mgr-. .	38+Fh	X–X	14	-All	N
South River, N. J.	11	43	36	6.9	19	19	3.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	. .–. .	12	-GP	N
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C[6]	FP	. . .	40Fh	N–. .	12	FP-G	FU
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	112	102	18.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	P	. . .	40N	N–H[3]	10	All	U
Statesville, N. C.	11	98	87	15.0	39	39	6.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	-P	N
Staunton, Va.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	. . .	38Fh	N–S	12	N	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	67	51	9.7	16	15	3.2	B3C	P	. . .	45Fh[4]	. .–. .	10	P	N
Sterling, Ill.	11	. . .	. . .	19.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Fh	S–T	12	FP	N
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	121	91	19.8	22	22	4.8	B5M	FP	. . .	44Fh[4]	N–X	12	FP-G[7]	AFU
Stillwater, Okla.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	F	N
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	All	N
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	34	25	4.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	N	N
Stratford t, Conn.‡‡	23	220	215	35.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	. . .	. . .	38Fh	N–N	12	GFP	AFU
Streator, Ill.	15	60	54	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	K-. .	44Fh	N–. .	10	FP	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	60	30	8.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	D	40Fh	N–D	6	FP-G	N
Suffolk, Va.	11	162	133	27.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N–S	12	N	N
Summit, N. J.	16	150	142	32.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	. .–. .	12	FP-G[7]	N
Sumter, S. C.	16	149	126	21.3	14	14	1.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N–N	12	-GP	N
Sunbury, Pa.	15	48	22	5.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .–. .	. .	P	N
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	148	120	31.5	13	13	3.8	State	FPO	. . .	38Fh	N–. .	11	All	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	144	105	21.6	29	19	5.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N–N	12	F	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	61	52	11.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C	40Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	352	340	56.2	90	87	20.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	45Fh	S–. .	12	All	N

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1948 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Total	City Govt. Enterprises Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll for October, 1948 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	27	26	$3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	N	N
Temple, Tex.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S–..	12	FP	F
Terrell, Tex.	10	57	27	6.8	21	21	$3.5	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	N	N
Texarkana, Ark.	12	77	58	11.3	7	7	.9	B3C	FP	...	40Fh	S–..	12	FP	F
Texarkana, Tex.	17	101	95	16.9	...	...	...	B3C	FP	C-..	44Fh	N–N	N	F-G	F
Thomasville, Ga.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N–N	15	N	N
Thomasville, N. C.	11	110	68	12.3	13	13	2.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	T–S	10	-P	N
Tiffin, Ohio	16	75	62	11.3	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	H-..	40Fh	N–S	14	FP-G	F
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	144	98	23.1	17	17	4.5	B3M	A	...	38Fh	N–S	12	-All	U
Traverse City, Mich.	14	115	93	21.1	72	61	15.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	41+Fh	N–H	11	-All	F
Trinidad, Colo.	13	70	54	10.2	25	18	3.2	B3X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T–T	15	FP	AF
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	111	88	21.0	30	21	5.3	C	N	C-..	38Fh	N–N	12	-F	N
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	269	101	28.0	29	29	5.9	B3A[6]	GFP	Mgr-..	40Sh	T–T	10	FP-G[7]	AF
Union tp, N. J.	25	186	87	26.4	...	...	...	State	A	...	35Sh	S–S	12	FP-G[7]	J
Uniontown, Pa.	22	168	114	29.3	...	...	...	B3C[6]	FPO	C-a	42Fh	N–S	12	FP	F
University Park, Tex.	14	117	113	24.8	34	33	8.0	...	N	K-a	44Fh	N–S	14	F	N
Urbana, Ill.	14	58	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Valdosta, Ga.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C-..	..Fh	..–S	..	All	N
Vallejo, Calif.	20	264	247	67.8	119	118	32.5	B5M	A	Mgr-a	38F	N–N	15	All	N
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	100	100	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Sh	N–S	14	-All	U
Vancouver, Wash.	19	196	188	44.7	31	31	7.5	B3M	FP	D	40Fh	T–N	12	F	A
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	32	12	...	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	...	S–..	12	N	N
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	228	190	32.9	51	48	6.8	...	...	...	41+Fh	N–S	14	GFP	N
Victoria, Tex.	12	83	58	12.5	7	7	1.3	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	F	N
Vincennes, Ind.	18	113	97	16.3	46	46	8.1	...	...	...	40Fh	N–..	6	FP-U	F
Virginia, Minn.	12	317	209	42.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	40N	N–N	12	FP-G	FS
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	142	105	25.3	85	74	14.7	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	All	U
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	203	195	40.3	26	20	6.1	B3C[6]	FP	D	44Fh	N–S	12	F-G	AF
Wallingford, Conn.	11	83	48	15.8	49	49	13.2	...	N	...	40Fh	N–S	11	-All	U
Warren, Pa.	15	65	65	12.0	...	...	...	B3C	FP	C-a	35+Fh	T–..	14	FP	F
Watertown, S. D.	11	89	67	13.5	51	48	10.9	B3M	A	...	40Fh[5]	N–..	12	F	AF
Watertown, Wis.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	40Fh	N–N	12	FP-G[7]	F
Waterville, Me.	17	64	54	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	108	98	17.2	24	20	4.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	36+Fh	N–N	21	-All	F
Waukesha, Wis.	19	347	288	53.8	21	17	4.8	B5M	FP	D	41Fh	T–..	12	FP-G[7]	A
Waycross, Ga.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	S–S	12	All	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	49s	43s	7.1s	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Webster t, Mass.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..	..	All	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	K-..	44Fh	H–H	12	FP	N

Weehawken tp, N. J. . .	14	223	206	45.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	C-. .	. . Sh[4]	S–S	15	FP-G[7]	F
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	FP	D	35N	N–X	10	All	A
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	129	11	30.0	22	22	5.8	B3M[6]	FP	K-a	39Fh	T–T	12	F	F
West Chester, Pa.	13	61	61	12.1	4	4	1.1	B3C	P	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	15	P	U
West Frankfort, Ill. . . .	12	38	23	4.6	15	10	2.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N–. .	6	N	A
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	234	. . .	47.8	30	. . .	5.4	State	FP	D	37+N	N–H	10	All	U
West Warwick t, R. I. .	18	98	69	11.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . –. .	. .	N	N
Westbrook, Me.‡	11	67	47	10.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	P	. . .	33Fh	N–. .	12	FP	N
Westerly t, R. I.	11	124	83	15.3	24	24	5.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	33Sh	N–H	15	P	N
Westfield, Mass.	19	204	149	37.7	89	86	13.9	State	A	. . .	40Fh[4]	S–. .	14	All	AU
Westfield, N. J.	18	76	75	19.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C-. .	44F	N–N	12	FP-G[7]	N
Wewoka, Okla.	10	51s	42s	9.2s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . –. .	. .	F	N
Weymouth t, Mass. . . .	24	174	174	51.8	35	35	9.6	State	FPO	D	. . N[5]	N–S	12	All	A
Whiting, Ind.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . –. .	. .	FP	F
Whittier, Calif.	16	319	251	58.3	47	46	12.7	CD	N	CD	40N	T–S	10	-All	N
Willimantic, Conn.	12	75	55	13.1	15	15	3.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	N–N	12	FP	N
Wilmette, Ill.	17	125	99	27.3	12	12	3.2	B3C	FP	Mgr–a	42Sh	T–S	11	FP-G	F
Wilson, N. C.	19	194	184	30.5	125	125	23.1	Mgr	N	D	40Fh	N–S	15	FG	N
Winchester t, Mass. . . .	15	227	156	41.6	14	14	3.1	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . –. .	. .	All	N
Winchester, Va.	12	85	73	12.2	10	10	1.6	Mgr	N	Mgr–. .	40Fh	N–N	12	-All	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12	99	80	23.4	39	37	12.0	. . .	N	F–. .	40Sh	T–H	12	FP-G	N
Winona, Minn.	22	162	142	31.2	14	13	2.8	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N–H	14	FP-G	AF
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	183	107	24.1	17	14	2.7	State	FPO	D	44Sh	. . –. .	12	All	A
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	142	119	28.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5M	FP	. . .	39Fh	T–. .	12	FP-G[7]	F
Woburn, Mass.	20	200	122	31.0	8	8	1.6	State	A	. . .	32+N	N–S	14	All	AF
Wooster, Ohio.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	H–fpo	. . Fh	. . –. .[3]	14	FP–G	F
Xenia, Ohio.	11	64	81	8.0	8	8	1.6	B3C	FP	Mgr–a	40Fh	T–H	12	FP-G	F
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	291	275	. . .	40	40	. . .	B3X	F	Mgr–a	44Fh	T–H	12	FP-G	FS

NOTES ON PERSONNEL DATA, TABLE XI

[1] Some groups of employees in these cities are not under the civil service system covering the bulk of the employee groups. In the following cities the employees usually excluded include laborers, clerks and secretaries of elective officials, and election clerks: Chicago, Dallas, Duluth, Glen Cove, Marshalltown, Newark, and Tampa. In Claremont, New Hampshire, St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, and Pensacola, Florida, the policemen are not under civil service. In Atlanta the police, firemen, and library employees are not under civil service. In Alhambra, Berkeley, Bremerton, Birmingham, Brookline, Pensacola, and Detroit library employees are not under civil service, in Pensacola the recreation employees and in Birmingham the day laborers as well. In Nashville employees under the traffic and park commissions, hospital, law department, and electric utility are not under civil service. In Little Rock, Arkansas, water and sewer employees are excluded and so are the employees in the water and harbor departments in Long Beach, California. In Los Angeles, California, and St. Petersburg, Florida, law department employees are excluded. In Sheboygan, Wisconsin, library and water utility employees are excluded. In Massachusetts cities civil service generally excludes employees in the offices of the treasurer, collector, town clerk, and in some cities a few other offices as well.

[2] In the following cities the personnel officer does not serve the employee groups that are excluded from the civil service system: Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; Atlanta, Georgia; Long Beach, California; Little Rock, Arkansas; Claremont, New Hampshire. In the following cities the chief personnel officer does not render services to the groups named: Royal Oak, Michigan, library employees; Dormont, Pennsylvania, police; Marietta, Ohio, health employees; Norfolk, Nebraska, water employees; and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, police.

[3] In Bellingham, Washington, all employees and in West Allis, Wisconsin, skilled workers receive compensatory time off at the rate of one and one-half hours for each hour worked. In Detroit and Birmingham, Michigan, employees are given compensatory time off up to 50 hours after which in Detroit the employee is paid overtime at the

rate of time and one-half and in Birmingham at the rate of straight time. In Santa Monica, California, accumulated overtime in excess of 20 days is payable at the rate of time and one-half; otherwise compensatory time off is employed. In Oakland, California, salaried employees are customarily allowed time off for overtime work with any cash payment for work up to 41 hours a week limited to 90 per cent of the monthly salary and for work more than 41 hours per week limited to 80 per cent of the salary. Compensatory time off is customary in Alhambra, California, and San Jose, California, but in Alhambra straight time is paid in cases of emergency and in San Jose time and one-half is paid only when approved by the city manager. In Wooster, Ohio, salaried employees are paid 1/200 of their salary per hour for all overtime. In Bakersfield, California, payment for overtime is limited to employees receiving under $300 a month. In Hutchinson, Kansas, compensatory time off cannot exceed six days per year unless authorized by city manager. In Phoenix, Arizona administrative and clerical employees receive compensatory time off at the rate of one and a half hour for every hour worked. Flint, Michigan, pays its administrative and clerical employees straight time for overtime after 41 hours and up to 44 hours, after which time and one-half is paid.

In San Francisco administrative personnel are given compensatory time off in lieu of cash payment for overtime work. In Rockford, Illinois, administrative employees are not paid for overtime, nor are clerical employees in New London, Connecticut, unless they work overtime for another city department, at a rate of $1 per hour. In Miami Beach administrative and clerical employees receive straight time for holiday work only. In Santa Fe administrative and clerical employees are paid straight time for extra hours worked and time and one-half for work on Sundays and holidays. In Bay City, Michigan, administrative and clerical employees are paid straight time up to 40 hours and time and one-half thereafter except that double time is paid for Sundays and holidays.

In Evansville, Indiana, and Southbridge, Massachusetts, skilled workers receive time and one-half when the work week exceeds 48 hours and 45 hours respectively. In Dayton skilled workers are paid double time and one-half for holiday work. In East Orange all skilled workers receive straight time for overtime up to 7 P.M. and time and one-half thereafter; receiving double time on Sundays and holidays. In Coffeyville, Kansas, skilled workers receive straight time for extra hours worked except after 5 P.M. on weekdays, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday when time and one-half is paid. In San Buenaventura, California, skilled workers are paid time and one-half for extra hours worked and double time on holidays only. In Ontario, California, skilled workers receive either compensatory time off or straight time for overtime with double time for Sundays and holidays. In Yonkers, New York, skilled workers are paid straight time plus 50 cents per hour. In Torrington, Connecticut, skilled workers are paid time and one-half for all work over 40 hours. In McKeesport, Pennsylvania, most skilled workers are paid straight time for overtime work but some are paid time and one-half. In Harvey, Illinois, only the public works and water employees are paid for overtime work. In Duluth, Minnesota, skilled workers are paid straight time up to 48 hours and time and one-half thereafter. In Grand Forks, North Dakota, most skilled workers are paid straight time for the first four hours after their 44-hour work week and time and one-half for all overtime over 48 hours. Sioux City, Iowa, skilled workers are paid time and one-half only in cases of emergencies.

[4] City administrative and clerical employees do not work on Saturday during the summer months. But in Norwood, Massachusetts, a skeleton staff works half day on Saturday during the summer while in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, the employees work full staff half day on Saturday from September 15 to June 15 and only a skeleton staff half day during the summer months.

[5] City has administrative and clerical employees work two hours one evening a week instead of working on Saturday in the following cities: Birmingham, Michigan; Marlborough, Massachusetts; Nutley, New Jersey; Oswego, New York; Plainfield, New Jersey; and Weymouth, Massachusetts. But in McAllen, Texas; Middletown, New York; and Watertown, South Dakota, a full staff works on Saturday with only a skeleton staff staying over in the afternoon. Durant, Oklahoma, works a full staff five hours each Saturday. In both Boone, Iowa, and Cleveland, Tennessee, a skeleton staff remains over to work on Saturday afternoon but Cleveland allows one-half day off on Thursday. Employees in St. Charles, Missouri, are allowed one day off every two weeks to compensate for working all day Saturday. In Cleveland, Ohio, each employee works every fourth Saturday, but in Oak Park, Illinois, the employees work one-half day every other Saturday. Paterson, New Jersey, works some departments a full staff half day Saturday and others a skeleton staff half day. In Manhattan, Kansas, the employees are allowed Saturday afternoon off every other Saturday. In some cities a few departments work skeleton crews on Saturday although most of the other employees do not work: in Escanaba, Michigan, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, only the city treasurer remains open on Saturday mornings; in Newark, New Jersey, a skeleton force in the tax receiver's office works on Saturday; in Minneapolis, Minnesota, only the city clerk's office remains open on a skeleton staff basis; and in Salinas, California, only the utility offices are open Saturday.

[6] In the following cities the civil service system reported covers most or all employees except policemen and firemen who have their own civil service system: Cudahy, Kenosha, Madison, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Shorewood, Two Rivers, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, Wisconsin; Lexington, Newport and Owensboro, Kentucky; Aurora, Elgin, and Rockford, Illinois; Bakersfield, California; Raleigh, North Carolina; Iron Mountain, Ironwood, and Lincoln Park, Michigan; North Little Rock, Arkansas; and Houston, Texas. The following cities have separate civil service systems for firemen and policemen, the one reported in the table covering only firemen: Bluefield, Charleston, Clarksburg, Huntington, Martinsburg, Morgantown, and Parkersburg, West Virginia; Bristol, Connecticut; Austin, Brainerd, Faribault, Hibbing, Rochester and South Saint Paul, Minnesota; Pontiac, Michigan; Walla Walla and Wenatchee, Washington; Enid, Oklahoma; Parsons, Kansas; and Casper, Wyoming. In Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Highland Park, Michigan, the civil service reported covers all employees except the firemen who have their own separate system. In Detroit, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; and Wheeling, West Virginia the system reported covers all employees except the police who have their own separate system. In Monroe, Michigan, there are three separate civil service systems, one for policemen, one for firemen, and one for all other employees, the last being reported in the table. In Stockton, California, the system reported covers fire and police employees only with all other employees operating under an informal merit system. In San Diego the firemen have their own merit system, but all new men enter under the general civil service system to serve six months, after which they are released to the fire merit system.

Third class cities in Pennsylvania may have as many as three separate civil service systems, with three separate civil service commissions with the same personnel on all three commissions, covering firemen, policemen, engineers, and health officials.

[7] In these cities, the policemen, and in some cases firemen as well, are covered by

different retirement systems, some belong only to the local retirement system while others belong only to the state retirement plan. Except that in New Jersey the policemen and firemen may also be covered by a state system just for policemen or firemen.

Individual City Footnotes

Berwyn, Illinois: The city comptroller serves as the personnel officer for all groups of employees except the fire and police departments, library, playground and recreation departments which are under separate boards.

Birmingham, Alabama: Personnel functions are performed by the Jefferson County personnel board.

Buffalo, New York: Figures exclude data for the health, hospital, and library functions which were taken over by Erie County during 1948.

Brookline, Massachusetts: City has own civil service board although served by the state department of civil service and registration.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Personnel director is also the budget director.

Central Falls, Rhode Island: Personnel system managed by a joint committee of finance made up of three members of the board of aldermen and four councilmen.

Chicago, Illinois: There are three other pension systems, one each for laborers, municipal court employees and law department employees.

Cleveland, Ohio: The directors of finance, law, and utilities serve as a committee on personnel matters.

Clifton, New Jersey: Data for enterprise employees and payrolls is for June, 1948.

Decatur, Georgia: The city council serves as the appeal board.

Elyria, Ohio: The safety service director serves as personnel officer for all employees not covered by the civil service.

Gainesville, Georgia: The city council serves as the civil service board.

Inglewood, California: The civil service is administered by the Los Angeles County civil service commission under a contractual agreement.

Jackson, Michigan: The personnel director is appointed by the city manager and the civil service board.

Long Beach, California: The civil service board classifies, examines, and establishes rules for hiring and discharging while other functions are carried on by the city manager's office.

Maywood, California: Civil service is administered by the Los Angeles County civil service commission under a contractual agreement; city clerk serves as the personnel officer.

Newark, New Jersey: Figures exclude data for airport and docks taken over the Port of New York Authority during 1948.

Norfolk, Virginia: City has personnel bureau and civil service commission. Personn officer serves in the dual capacity of personnel director and secretary to the civ service commission.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: City manager manages personnel system, appointin an examining board to hold examinations.

Palo Alto, California: Members of the civil service commission, an advisory pe sonnel board, are appointed by the administrative boards and the city council.

Phoenix, Arizona: The personnel director is appointed by the city manager afte certification by the civil service board.

Redondo Beach, California: Civil service functions performed by the Los Angele County civil service commission under a contractual agreement.

Roanoke, Virginia: City has advisory personnel board of five members appointe by the mayor.

Saginaw, Michigan: City has two civil service systems, one covering police and fir departments and the other covering all other departments. Both systems hav three-member boards but that for the general employees serving only as a personne advisory board.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Civil service system under the city comptroller who is ex offici civil service commissioner, appointing temporary appeal boards that render binding decisions in cases of dispute.

Schenectady, New York: Civil service under the control and direction of the county civil service board. The executive secretary of the board has his offices in the city hall and while not on city payroll he serves as personnel officer for the city.

Springfield, Massachusetts: City has its own civil service board although served by the state department of civil service and registration.

Superior, Wisconsin: Purchasing agent serves as personnel officer.

Rochester, New York: City employees may add up to eleven days to regular vacation allowance as unused sick leave during the previous year.

Rockville Centre, New York: The chairman for each council committee for each department serves as the personnel supervisor for that department.

Stamford, Connecticut: On April 15, 1949 the city and town of Stamford will consolidate with a new charter providing for a merit system with a personnel board and director.

Washington, D. C.: The civilian employees of the District of Columbia are governed by the United States civil service rules and regulations.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration
Assessments and Purchasing in 1948
Municipal Nonproperty Revenues
Trends in Municipal Finances
Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1948 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Miner B. Phillipps

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

Problems similar to those in 1947 plagued the governmental jurisdictions in the United States during 1948. Increased costs and the need for more revenue to finance necessary and desired community services continued. New York and Pennsylvania broadened the local tax base by authorizing a greater variety of revenue sources. Ohio abandoned the admissions tax field in favor of local jurisdictions. The year witnessed the greatest sale of municipal bond issues in the history of local government, $2,900,000,000. These funds, added to current funds, permitted local governments to continue a delayed program of public improvements. Many public officials were becoming more conscious of the need for improved financial procedures and economies in operation. This seems to be a good indication of improved financial administration and augurs well for better future public budgeting and more effective public management.

Budgeting. While budgets were continuing to increase during 1948, municipal officials were introducing more budgetary controls and long-range planning. New York City now has a Citizens Advisory Committee which recommended the assignment of a budget officer to each department to make the budget a more effective tool of management. This recommendation was carried out by the mayor. Philadelphia and Baltimore are among the growing number of cities having citizens' committees. Berkeley, California, insists on a separation of essential from desirable budget projects, requiring department heads to submit detailed work programs in support of estimates, using costs and work units wherever possible. Kansas City, Missouri, under the capital section of the budget, requires a "project request form" for determining the necessity of construction projects. San Diego, California, requires work programs in support of budget requests prior to the establishment of dollar estimates in the budget and uses cost estimates for the work programs whenever possible. In this same city a unique experiment has been undertaken in establishing cost measurements for use in the city treasurer's office thus applying cost analysis to the operation of a staff department.

Miami, Florida, has prepared a five-year fiscal plan, covering current operating budgets and including amounts for capital outlays. Cleveland, Ohio, has issued its "Fifth Annual Six-Year Capital Program" which explains the need for various improvements, their assigned priorities, and the anticipated financing method and the program is carefully integrated annually with the current year's budget. New Haven, Connecticut, in its current budgeting, refers the reader to the coordinated six-year capital program for the details of capital improvements included each year. San Francisco, California, has adopted a charter amendment prohibiting the board of supervisors from appropriating any funds for capital improvements without first being referred to and reported on by the planning department. Buffalo, New York, at year end was considering a proposed ten-year capital program which would provide for $50,000,000 in capital improvements and reduce its bonded indebtedness by 50 per cent, while at the same time effecting a reduction of about 15 per cent in the tax rate.

Revenues. As a result of broad authorization granted by a 1947 legislative enactment, local governments in Pennsylvania adopted a variety of new municipal taxes in 1948. Eighty local jurisdictions have now adopted an income tax of which 30 are municipalities, including Philadelphia which pioneered the city income tax. In Scranton some limitation has been placed on this levy, for, under a recent court decision, nonresidents of Scranton employed in that city will be free from the tax if their own communities have levied a payroll tax equal to that of Scranton. The admissions tax has been adopted by 119 local units of government of which 88 are municipalities.

In Ohio, Columbus, Youngstown, and Springfield have adopted the payroll income tax in addition to Toledo which was the first Ohio city to use this form of revenue. An interesting feature of the Springfield law provides for a $20 weekly exemption. Portsmouth passed an ordinance providing a payroll tax but repealed it before any revenue was collected because of pre-election campaign promises.

As a result of abandonment by the state, 115 municipalities in Ohio have adopted admissions taxes. By the end of 1948, 340 cities over 5,000 population throughout the country had adopted the admissions tax as a source of supplemental revenue. Six cities in Illinois (Chicago, Alton, Bloomington, Moline, Rock Island, and Wood River) adopted this municipal revenue in 1948.

Under state legislative authorization, St. Louis again enacted an earnings tax amounting to one-half of 1 per cent. Income exempt from the Missouri state income tax is also exempt from this St. Louis earnings tax. A unique feature provides that employers collecting this tax are permitted to retain 3 per cent of the total amount withheld by them. Louisville, Kentucky, has enacted a similar levy but for legal reasons must impose it as an occupational tax. Washington, D. C., has had a graduated income tax for several years. Including Washington and Louisville, 37 cities are now levying some form of a payroll income tax.

Contrary to authorizations by such states as Pennsylvania and Ohio, the state of Wisconsin has enacted legislation prohibiting the levying of the municipal income tax by banning any local tax based or measured on income.

Other forms of taxes and revenues have been adopted, increased, and legally tested. The Minnesota Supreme Court sustained a St. Paul occupation tax on intoxicating liquor dealers, thus implying municipal power to include tax enabling authority in charters without specific legislative authority. In *Ramaley* v. *St. Paul* (1948, 33 N. W.(2d) 19), the tax was sustained under St. Paul's broad enabling authority adopted in 1947. Cities and villages in Wisconsin have increased license fees covering taverns, theaters, pool rooms and bowling alleys, dance halls, local buses, etc. Municipalities in New Mexico are adopting charges for garbage collection and installing parking meters, and cities in South Dakota continue to establish municipal liquor stores, usually administering these stores through a committee of the council which employs a manager.

The municipal sales tax continued to be adopted during 1948, especially in California where six more cities adopted this tax, making a total of 90 at the end of the year in that state. Taxes on utility bills were adopted by four cities in 1948. An unusual levy in New York State, adopted earlier but apparently working out well, was the joint adoption by Rochester and Monroe County, in which Rochester is located, of a tax on utility bills and also a bus privilege tax.

While the property tax has declined in proportion to total municipal revenue, it still remains the backbone of local finance. According to the latest statistics of the Bureau of the Census, 60.3 per cent of the total municipal revenue came from property taxes in 1946, but only 58.3 per cent was produced from this source in 1947, despite a property tax increase of 5.6 per cent from 1946 to 1947. While assessed valuations have increased, city finances have been complicated by the mounting number of property tax exemptions. In San Diego, California, these exemptions increased 100.4 per cent during the last 10 years while assessed valuations increased only 10.9 per cent.

Homestead and veterans' exemptions continue to be a fiscal problem in Florida. However, there is a tendency among some owners of exempt property to recognize the inequity of receiving municipal services without paying for at least a part of the cost. Many private and several state universities make some payment to offset part of the cost of municipal services furnished them. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and 17 other universities and colleges pay property taxes, with Yale paying the largest amount. Nine universities and colleges make "payments in lieu of taxes", including state universities, with the largest payment being made by the University of Michigan.

Because of the high percentage of property tax collections, inducements for paying taxes are being reduced or modified. Kentucky passed an act in 1948 which provides that allowance of discount for advance payment of city taxes shall be optional with the legislative body of the city instead of mandatory. Kansas City, Missouri, recently adopted an ordinance reducing the property tax discount allowed for prepayment of taxes from 6 per cent to 2 per cent, thus increasing the property tax revenue by an estimated $300,000. The 2 per cent discount formerly allowed in Atlanta, Georgia, was removed by a local ordinance. Arizona, for the first time in its 36 years of statehood, has found a state tax on property unnecessary. Since 1943 Boston has had a board of real estate commissioners responsible for all property acquired through tax foreclosure, and since 1943 it has sold 2,055 parcels, 91 having been redeemed by original owners, and 88 are being used by several municipal departments, while annual rentals of undisposed properties yield about $92,000.

Coins dropping into parking meters are clinking merrily throughout the United States in cities both large and small. Previously, parking meters have been used by the smaller cities, but the larger cities are now using this traffic control device. Detroit, Michigan, installed 892 in October, 1948, and 612 additional are being installed, with an ultimate goal of 10,000 meters; and Boston placed 5,000 in use in May, 1948. In a report submitted to the city council of Chicago, proposed sites for 29,838 parking meters were recommended.

Municipal Debt. For the second year in succession, 1948 marked an all-time high in the sale of new securities and an all-time high in the sale of total bonds, including refunding bonds. The total sales for the year amounted to $2,983,427,653 of which $186,994,350 represented refunding issues, leaving an all-time record of new municipal issues amounting to $2,796,433,303. This was only about $6,000,000 more than the new issues in 1947 but the total amount of refunding issues in 1948 was approximately three times greater than in 1947. Going back to 1945 the new issues totaled approximately $497,000,000 and refunding issues nearly $322,000,000.

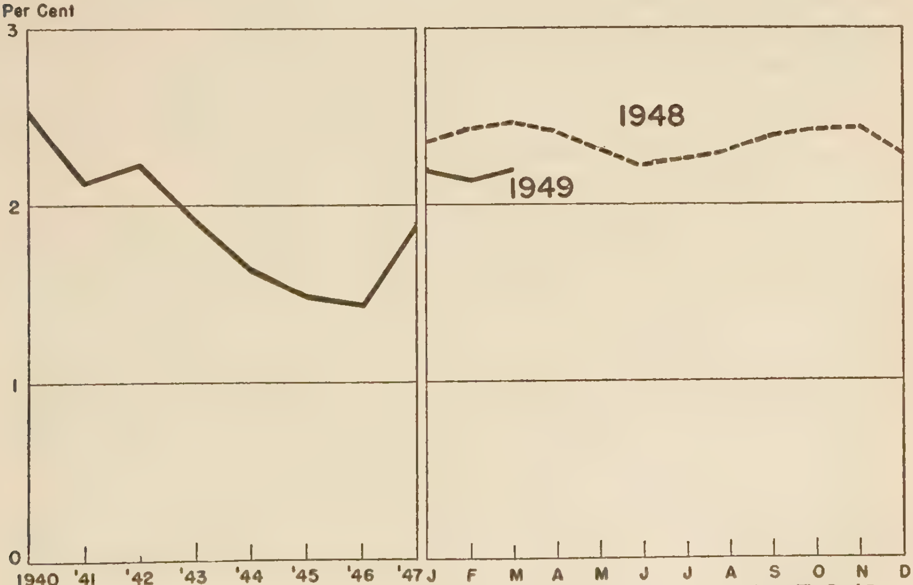
According to *The Bond Buyer's* index, the yield of 20 bonds at December 30, 1948, stood at 2.20 per cent, a decline from the March 4 high of 2.47 per cent, and a decline from the November 4 rate of 2.45 per cent. Thus, despite a record sale of municipal bonds the rate remained within a comparatively narrow range of fluctuation. A state constitutional amendment in Michigan considerably eased the over-all 15-mill limitation imposed on cities, and the restriction of a five-year maturity date for bonds outside this 15-mill limit. Michigan cities may now issue 20-year bonds by a voted tax over the mill limitation; this now requires only a majority vote instead of the former two-thirds vote, with a maximum of 50 mills provided.

Accounting. Improvements in accounting and office procedures continue to receive much thought and care from public officials, who are beginning to believe that considered thought must be given to economies in expenditures, as well as new and greater sources of supplementary revenues. The use of mechanical equipment and ways and means of reducing costs are important considerations. Norfolk, Virginia, now prepares its retirement payrolls with addressograph equipment instead of typing each check separately, and uses window envelopes to eliminate addressing them. Two Rivers, Wisconsin, prepares individual earnings records, payroll checks, and payroll vouchers in a single operation on a new manifest typewriter. A centralized accounting system has been installed by the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and purchasing procedures have been improved. A new license manual and administrative procedures have been adopted by Portland, Oregon, to give general ledger control including the outstanding balance of licenses receivable.

Economies. The continued inflationary trend, with high costs for personnel, supplies, materials, and equipment, continues to emphasize the need for review and evaluation of services and operations. Particularly, must efficient and economic means be sought to give the greatest value in service for a reasonable cost. Examples of improvement in administration are increasing, and effective ways of reducing the cost of permanent outlays are being constantly devised by public officials. Superior, Wisconsin, has installed a central garage to provide effective control over the acquisition, maintenance, and furnishing of rolling and other motorized equipment to the several city departments at a rental charge, to cover the cost of operating the garage, and with savings to the taxpayer; a central storeroom was established to provide effective control over the purchasing, storing, and use of materials and supplies.

A mass production paving procedure in Toledo, Ohio, whereby groups of streets in the same neighborhood are constructed at the same time, is saving paving costs to property owners; contractors move their heavy equipment once for a single, major job, with savings up to $2 per front foot for standard 24-foot paving. In Seattle, Washington, schoolrooms, that may be transported from one location to another to meet changing space requirements, are being erected; attached to sectional corridors, a unit can be moved from one school to another for about $500, thus avoiding additional construction cost. In Stoughton, Wisconsin, a consolidation of city offices, eliminating several part-time positions, has permitted the full-time employment of fewer officials, resulting in a saving in payroll costs, and at the same time has improved responsibility and effective administration.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is a professional organization of finance officers of city, special district, county, state, federal, and allied governmental jurisdictions, but also includes in its membership accountants, libraries, professors, and others interested in municipal finance, with a membership at December 31, 1948, of 2,293. During 1948, *Financing Municipal Off-Street Parking Facilities* was published. Another booklet, *Payments in Lieu of Taxes on Federally Aided Low-Rent Housing Developments Owned by Local Housing Authorities,* furnished information on a technical and complicated problem. Because of the demand, *A Standard Classification of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures,* a publication of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, was reprinted. In preparation is a revision of an *Accounting Manual for Small Cities.* The inquiry service of the Association answered 19 per cent more requests for information than in 1947.



Source: The Bond Buyer

TREND IN MUNICIPAL BOND YIELDS, 1940 TO 1948, AND JANUARY TO MARCH, 1949

The index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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The main problem with which assessors struggled in 1948 was the same one that has beset them ever since hostilities ceased in 1945. On the one hand, prices of all goods and services have steadily risen. And yet as the price level went higher the number of economists and other authorities on finance predicting a recession seemed to grow larger. Between the factual evidence of higher prices and opinion evidence of imminent recession, the assessing officer has struggled to interpret properly the statutory standard of "market value," "fair cash value," "actual value," or some similar phrase found in various state property tax laws.

While all factual evidence in the form of sale prices and construction costs pointed to a definitely higher level of value, serious resistance to the adoption of a policy in accord with this evidence came from many persons and groups who contend, rightly or wrongly, that (1) real estate is already bearing a back-breaking tax burden and cannot stand any increase, no matter how well justified; and (2) a recession is just around the corner and the present "inflated" level will soon drop back to the prewar level. Caught between the horns of this dilemma, numerous assessment jurisdictions adhered to the 1939-41 price level as most representative of "normal conditions" and continued to relate their assessments to this base. On the other hand, there were many others—and the number of these seems to be definitely on the increase—who adopted a policy that might be described as one of cautious acceptance of the new price level, substantially discounted so as to rule out any "premiums for immediate occupancy," "bonuses for shelter," or any other prices or costs that might be labeled abnormal, extraordinary, or nonrepresentative.

Evidence of this is found in the survey which the NAAO made during the year of assessed valuations of real estate in assessment jurisdictions over 100,000 population. Among the 46 jurisdictions reporting there was an over-all average increase of 6.35 per cent. A similar survey a year previous revealed an over-all increase of 8.51 per cent, indicating roughly an increase in a two-year period of nearly 15 per cent. If all this increase was due to a revaluation of the same properties it would be regarded as phenomenal. However, it is probably true that at least 50 per cent of this two-year increase can be attributed to new construction. Even so, the general trend of assessed values is decidedly upward, and 1949 is almost sure to record some acceleration of this trend.

Administration. So far as assessment administration is concerned, the year 1948 was one in which progress was made all along the line without being attended by events of a spectacular nature, such as the abolition of township assessors in Iowa in 1947. Definite gains were registered in the fields of state supervision, assessment organization, in-service training, and in the installation of scientific or standardized systems.

About one-half of the state tax agencies are now carrying on progressive programs of state supervision and assistance; 1948 witnessed a still greater extension. Prominent in this picture was the new program developed and carried out by the state tax commission of Oregon through its division of assessment and taxation. Several forms of assistance are given. First, county assessors are kept informed with respect to assessment law through official bulletins. Likewise, assessors can obtain legal advice or help in preparing a case for trial. The tax commission also operates a circulating library for the benefit of local assessors. Other services include the preparation and free distribution of an assessors' manual, the conduct of training schools, assistance on special appraisal problems and on administrative problems, and the publication of a monthly bulletin containing general news.

Notable progress in state supervision also was made in Minnesota during 1948, and much of it stemmed from a 1947 law which required each county to have either a county assessor or a county supervisor of assessments. Such officers were appointed toward the end of 1947, and the state tax department in 1948 established continuous contact with them. An assessors' manual is revised and published every other year. A school for assessors is held each year on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Instructional meetings were held in 1948 in each county, conducted by staff members of the tax department.

In Iowa the tax commission last year discovered that it was required to function as a personnel agency as well as a tax agency. Under the law enacted in 1947 which abolished township and small city assessors, the state tax commission was given the duty of examining candidates for the position of city assessor or deputy county assessor. During 1948 the tax commission prepared and conducted numerous examinations for this purpose. After the deputy county assessors had been selected and appointed, the tax commission organized a school of instruction in the assessment of personal property which was held early in the year, and another in the assessment of real property held during the summer.

A number of other state agencies also did a fine job of assisting local assessors in 1948, but these efforts were extensions of existing policy rather than new developments.

Organization. Changes in organizational patterns in 1948 were not only significant but along the lines approved by most assessment authorities. As mentioned above, Iowa began its first year of operation under the new so-called county assessor plan under legislation passed in 1947. The positions of about 1,600 township assessors and about 900 small town assessors were vacated and in their place there were substituted 99 deputy county assessors and a small number of assessors in cities over 10,000 population.

This was also the first year of experience in Minnesota under the law adopted in 1947 which required each county to appoint a county assessor or a county supervisor of assessments. Incidentally, 37 counties elected to have a county assessor, while county supervisors of assessments function in the other 50 counties. The county supervisor serves as an instructor and advisor to city, village, and township assessors, while the county assessor determines assessed values and city, village, and township assessors act somewhat as his deputies.

Nebraska is still another state moving away from small assessment districts.

The 1947 legislature passed an act abolishing the office of precinct assessor in all 93 counties. This affected more than 1,900 part-time positions. At the time the law was passed the county clerk was serving as ex officio county assessor in 43 counties. The remaining 50 counties each had a part-time county assessor who attempted to supervise and coordinate the work of the numerous precinct assessors. Under the terms of the new law all the part-time county assessors in counties over 6,500 population were immediately placed on a full-time basis. In the counties where the county clerk served as ex officio county assessor the law provided for the election of a full-time county assessor at the general election in the fall of 1950, provided the county had a population in excess of 6,500. Counties below 6,500 were given the option of continuing with the set-up which existed before the law was passed or of electing a full-time county assessor. The net effect was that 40 counties had full-time county assessors by the end of 1948, 10 counties had part-time county assessors, and in the remaining 43 the county clerk was serving as ex officio county assessor. However, after the election in 1950, at least 65 of the 93 Nebraska counties will have full-time county assessors.

A few other incidents were also significant in indicating the direction of prevailing trend. In Hartford, Connecticut, the inauguration of the council-manager form of government brought with it the abolition of the former five-man board of assessors and in its place substituted a city assessor appointed from among candidates passing a qualifying examination. The city of Cranston, Rhode Island, likewise abolished a three-man board of assessors and appointed one person to head the assessment office. Abolition of the present three-man board of assessors was also being strongly advocated in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Training Programs. In-service training programs for assessing officers continued to spread during 1948. Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, and Nevada joined the growing list of states where special in-service training programs were arranged for assessing officers. This policy is now being followed in about half of the states and in at least one Canadian province. It is also of much significance that at least 13 state universities are making their facilities available for conducting this important work. In other places, the programs are usually organized under the auspices of the state tax agency, with the active cooperation of the state assessors association or the state municipal league. Good attendance and high interest was reported from each school or institute that was held during the year, and it is clear that 1949 will see the movement make many additional gains.

Revaluation. The year 1948 also witnessed a rapidly growing interest in reassessment. A considerable amount of the pressure for reassessment stems from the fact that in relation to the current price level, the assessment ratio in many assessment districts is very low, which results in statutory or constitutional tax rate limitations preventing adequate financing from the property tax. Again, there are districts where a general reassessment has not been made for many years.

In Colorado, a statewide reappraisal begun in 1947 was carried forward in 1948. The actual appraisal work is being done by county assessors with the supervision and assistance of a special reappraisal section of the state tax commission. For the first time in the history of the state, scientific procedures for the assessment of farm lands have been developed and are being applied.

In 1947 the Arizona legislature appropriated $300,000 for a statewide revaluation program, but the state tax commission was unable to obtain a contract at that figure. Late in 1948 it was reported that the 1949 legislature would be asked to appropriate between $900,000 and $1,000,000 to carry out a statewide revaluation program.

The Indiana legislature in 1947 ordered a general reassessment of real estate to be made as of March 1, 1949. The responsibility for seeing that the program was completed was given to the state board of tax commissioners. A special division was set up to conduct the program and during 1948 it was engaged in the development of techniques, preparation of new assessment record forms, the development of an appraisal manual, and instruction of county and township assessors.

Virginia was still at work on the statewide reassessment which began in 1947 and is scheduled for completion in 1950. The legislation which authorized the program required the state department of taxation, upon request of any county, to render advisory assistance to the county in making a general reappraisal. To this end the state department recruited and trained appraisers and then loaned them to the counties requesting their services. The appraisers worked right along with the regular personnel.

In Iowa, where the shift was made from the township to the county pattern, it was reported that during 1948 no less than 47 of the 99 counties had engaged the services of private appraisal firms to assist in making a reappraisal and in installing modern procedures.

In addition to the statewide programs mentioned, many local jurisdictions, large and small, were either carrying out revaluation programs or were planning to undertake them soon. Two of the largest of these were Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Toronto, Ontario.

Court Decisions. In one case involving imports and interstate commerce, the Michigan Supreme Court held that gasoline shipped into Michigan and stored there while awaiting reshipment to Canada was taxable in Michigan because the temporary storage of gasoline in the state interrupted the continuity of transportation that is essential to exemption under the import clause (*Jay Oil Co.* v. *Tax Commission*). In another case involving goods sold for export, the California Supreme Court distinguished property being prepared for shipment from property actually delivered to a carrier, holding that mere preparation for shipment is not enough to confer exemption (*Empresa Sederurgica* v. *County of Merced*).

A third interesting decision came from Iowa. This involved the assessment of the most modern and costly structure in the city of Des Moines, an office building owned by a life insurance company. The owner contested the assessment on the ground that in making it the assessor had based the assessment on replacement cost rather than market value and that no allowance had been made for the so-called "functional depreciation" resulting from the special purpose and monumental character of the building.

In sustaining the assessment the court held that the Iowa assessment standard was "actual value," while market value was only evidentiary of actual value and but one of the elements that must be considered. As to the claim of functional depreciation because of the monumental character of the building, the court ruled that the excess construction over the so-called standard represented a striving for utilitarian rather than aesthetic perfection (*Bankers Life Co.* v. *Zirbel*).

Professional Organization. At the end of 1948 the National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) had nearly 1,300 members. Its organization included three officially chartered local chapters and 11 state and provincial associations which were affiliate members. The 1948 conference on assessment administration held at Milwaukee in September had a registered attendance of 397.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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The year 1948 was difficult for public buyers. The principal problem was the rise in prices which brought with it a steady shrinkage in the purchasing power of the tax dollar. Scarcities in many items continued as in 1947, but in general there was improvement in this area. There were still shortages in steel, building and construction supplies and materials, fuels, and some agricultural commodities. The system of voluntary controls instituted over scarce commodities and facilities presented some special problems to public buyers and it was necessary for them through their professional organization, the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, to place constantly before officials charged with administration of voluntary controls the needs and interests of state and local governments. Governmental buyers continued to exert pressure during the year to eliminate use of escalator clauses and to place emphasis on obtaining firm prices. With the reduction in activities of the War Assets Administration and its imminent dissolution, public buyers of the nation made efforts to provide for a permanent disposal system for federal excess and surplus property with a priority of acquisition to local governments after federal needs have been satisfied. Legislation was sought on this subject in 1948.

Administrative Developments. Centralized purchasing was on the move during the year. New centralized purchasing agencies were created in the cities of Hartford, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Raleigh, North Carolina; Portage, Wisconsin; Burbank, California; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Watertown, Wisconsin; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. A new state department of administration in Michigan centralized accounting, budgeting, purchasing, office services, motor transport, and building engineering and management. Studies of the possibilities of instituting systems of centralized procurement were made in the state of Oklahoma, and the cities of New Britain, Connecticut; Belleville, New Jersey; Miami, Florida; and Trenton, New Jersey.

Public buyers of the nation were interested deeply in the report of the Supply Project of the Hoover Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The Commission reported that simplified and coordinated procedures in the purchase of both military and civilian supplies would result in annual savings to the federal government of about $250,000,000 and a reduction of $2,500,000,000 in inventory. The president of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, W. Z. Betts, director of the state division of purchase and contract of the state of North Carolina, served as a member of this project by designation of former President Hoover. Another significant development at the federal level was the joint military procurement bill which provided for joint procurement by the Army, Navy, and Air Forces. This measure set up systems of negotiated buying and endeavored generally to make it easier to do business with the military establishment.

A national survey of the salaries and responsibilities of public purchasing executives conducted by the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing attracted nationwide attention. A total of 170 purchasing executives from coast to coast participated in the survey which pointed to the need for higher salaries for public buyers. Distinctive annual reports were issued during the year by the purchasing agents of Cincinnati, Ohio; the District of Columbia; the board of education of St. Louis, Missouri; Schenectady, New York; Seattle, Washington; Wichita, Kansas; and Tarrant County (Fort Worth), Texas. An important report was issued on national school fire insurance coverage by the Insurance Committee of the Association of Public School Business Officials.

New Standards and Specifications. The National Bureau of Standards issued commercial standards on fuel oils, copper napthenate wood preservative, hardwood dimension lumber, body measurements for the sizing of infants to children's apparel, stock fir doors, men's underwear, utility-type house dress sizes, enamled cast-iron plumbing fixtures, and rayon jacquard velour. The American Standards Association issued a list of more than 900 standards approved by American industry and the same Association issued new standards on wood poles, dry cells and batteries, and transformers, regulators, and reactors. The Standards Branch of the Bureau of Federal Supply carried on an extensive program in the revision of existing federal specifications and in the issuance of new specifications. The American Society for Testing Materials issued the Annual Index to its standards and published new or revised specifications on fuel oils, electrical insulating materials, petroleum products and lubricants, textile materials, soaps and detergents, coal and coke, cement, facing brick, and steel piping. The American Hospital Association promulgated new specifications for sheets and pillow cases and canned fruits and vegetables. A number of local jurisdictions developed new specifications during the year. The city of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, prepared specifications on fire department pumpers; the city of Los Angeles, California, wrote specifications for desks; and the State Board of Control of Texas developed school bus body and chasis specifications.

Important technical reports were issued during the year. The Plastics Materials Manufacturers Association issued its 1948 edition of *Technical Data on Plastics.* Publications issued at the federal level included reports on residential and street lighting published by the Federal Power Commission. The United States Bureau of Mines approved a list of respiratory devices, and a volume containing specifications of the Army and Navy and general specifications were issued by the Government Printing Office. The Canadian Government Purchasing Standards Committee published a list of its specifications and issued new specifications on bread and brooms. A new quarterly professional and technical journal, *Standards*

World, was established in 1948. Committees of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued the development of a library of specifications of particular interest to state and local governments.

Training. At the suggestion of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, the Bureau of Federal Supply of the United States Treasury Department established the National Academy of Public Purchasing. This institution, analogous in its field to the FBI Police Academy for local police, assembles governmental buyers of the nation for instruction in the fundamentals of scientific professional public purchasing. The first class was held in Washington in April, 1948, with a distinguished faculty of practical public buyers. Joseph W. Nicholson, city purchasing agent of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continued to direct the purchasing class conducted at Marquette University in Milwaukee. The School of Business Administration of the University of California provided a course in public purchasing directed by Alvin J. Holm, city purchasing agent of Los Angeles.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing held its third annual conference and products exhibit in Philadelphia in October. Dedicated to the improvement of public buying through interchange of professional and technical information and ideas, the NIGP during the year assisted the United States Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission on inquiries in connection with alleged price combinations and worked with many other professional and technical groups in the advancement of the public buying profession. The first state chapter of NIGP in Wisconsin became solidly established during the year and in the months ahead additional state chapters will be set up in Ohio, Illinois, New York, and New Jersey.

General Forecast for 1949. The effects of the multiple basing point delivery price decision of the United States Supreme Court and legislative efforts to meet the problems caused by that decision will be watched with close attention by public purchasing executives in 1949. Public buyers expect in the year ahead that the price spiral will be halted and that some price reductions may relieve the strain on the shrinking tax dollar. They expect that some commodities, and particularly steel, will be in short supply and that vigorous efforts must be made to assure the needs of state and local governments in all allocations programs. Public buyers will press for the establishment of a permanent system of disposal for excess and surplus properties in the federal structure with priority in acquisition of such properties to go first to local and state governments after the needs of the federal government have been satisfied. It is expected that the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission will enlarge their programs of inquiry into combinations in restraint of trade and public buyers will assist in these Federal programs. Efforts will be made to increase the salaries of public purchasing executives to make them more nearly commensurate with their heavy responsibilities.

Through their professional organization, the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, public buyers of the nation will devote attention to the elimination of red tape in public buying through the elimination of bid bonds and performance bonds and the raising of purchase limits on informal contracts to enable them to do more effective public buying. They will also offer a consultative service to governmental jurisdictions seeking guidance in the establishment or revision of centralized purchasing systems.

Municipal Nonproperty Taxes

By Frederick C. Peitzsch

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For the first time the Municipal Year Book reports for individual cities over 10,000 the nonproperty tax revenues that are in effect in these municipalities by the end of 1948. Table XII reports the tax rates and the 1948 revenue collections covering utility taxes, admissions taxes, gross receipts business taxes, income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, cigarette and tobacco taxes, and alcoholic beverage taxes. The discussion that follows analyzes not only the taxes listed above but also taxes on hotel rentals, property transfers and motor vehicles.

To obtain this listing of cities using nonproperty tax sources of revenue, the Year Book in January, 1949, mailed a questionnaire to the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population to obtain the rate, base, and 1948 estimated yield of all nonproperty taxes in effect in each city. A questionnaire was also mailed late in 1948 to the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population to obtain the rate, base, and 1948 estimated yield of the new taxes adopted by these municipalities in 1948. Eighty-five per cent of the cities replied and the information supplied is summarized in this article.

Utility Taxes. Table XII lists 194 cities over 10,000 population levying taxes on some or all of the public utilities operating inside their limits. Sixteen of these 194 cities adopted utility taxes for the first time in 1948. Some of these taxes are payments made under franchise agreements but most are believed to be special taxes on the utility company for revenue purposes. Most of these taxes are on the gross receipts or gross earnings of the company except in 13 cities where the tax is known to be levied upon the utility bill. A total of $33,575,500 in revenue was collected by 181 cities reporting their utility tax collections for 1948.

City taxes on the gross receipts of taxicabs are included in the utility tax section of Table XII. Texas cities that tax at 2 per cent the gross receipts of taxicabs sometimes reported these tax payments with the tax payments from other utilities. The prevailing practice in other states is to require taxicab operators to pay a flat license fee, sometimes quite substantial, but their treatment in Texas merits their inclusion with other types of utilities.

Gross Receipts Taxes. At least 103 cities over 10,000 population levied taxes on the gross receipts of business concerns by the end of 1948 and 10 of these cities adopted their taxes for the first time during the year.

In 1948 a total of $60,129,500 in gross receipts tax revenue was collected by 93 cities according to Table XII. The $37,206,900 collected by New York City outstrips by far any other city's revenue from this particular tax. During 1948 a few cities made changes in their gross receipts tax laws. New York City doubled its tax rates on businesses, raising the rate from one-tenth to two-tenths of 1 per cent on general business and from three-tenths to four-tenths of 1 per cent on financial concerns. Logan, Utah, raised the tax rate from 75 cents to $1. Winchester, Virginia, increased its rate from 13 to 20 cents per $100 of gross receipts. Santa Cruz, California, however, changed its one-tenth of 1 per cent tax on gross receipts to a flat fee basis, effective in 1949, with the loss in revenue more than offset by its sales tax collections. Three cities are considering new gross receipts taxes for 1949: Chester, Pennsylvania; San Jose, California; and Olympia, Washington.

California leads the other states in the number of cities over 10,000 population with business gross receipts taxes, although in many cities some of the taxpayers are taxed on bases other than gross receipts such as number of employees, machinery and the like. Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Missouri are the other three top states in the number of cities over 10,000 with a gross receipts tax. Two Pennsylvania cities between 5,000 and 10,000 reported new mercantile license taxes, based on gross receipts: East Pittsburgh, 2 mills on retailers and 1 mill on wholesalers, and Monongahela City, 1 mill on retailers and one-half mill on wholesalers to yield $10,000.

The year's litigation on gross receipts taxes saw the Pittsburgh mercantile license tax upheld in two instances. In the first case the Pennsylvania supreme court overruled the contention that the tax was on the privilege of doing business in the state and that it was also a tax on property or capital. In the second case the Pittsburgh tax was held not to involve double taxation when a restaurant paid a tax on gross receipts and also a retail liquor license fee. The Reading, Pennsylvania, tax adopted in November, 1948, is undergoing a court review to test the validity of the ordinance. In Los Angeles, attorneys at law, and presumably other professional groups licensed by the state, must pay a gross receipts tax for the privilege of doing business in the city after the California court upheld the city's right to license the practice of law even though it cannot license an attorney or regulate his business. The Martinsville, Virginia, tax on the gross receipts of attorneys, physicians, and others is under attack on this same score.

In many cities the tax schedule is spelled out in considerable detail providing a variety of rates for the different types of occupations and activities. Table XII does not attempt to describe the more complex rate schedules. In some cases the tax is a flat fee graduated according to the amount of gross receipts instead of a flat percentage to be applied against the gross receipts. Cities with tax bases shifting from gross receipts to employees to number of machinery and so forth, according to the type of business, have reported total collections from the tax, not just that from the levy on gross receipts.

Admissions Taxes. At least 148 cities over 10,000 population were taxing admissions to theaters and other amusements by the end of 1948. During 1948, 34 cities over 10,000 adopted the tax for the first time, to which should be added 31 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population adopting admissions taxes in 1948.[1] In 1948 a total of $14,254,000 in admissions or amusement tax revenues were collected by 125 cities according to Table XII which reports the cities levying this tax, their rates, and 1948 revenue.

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[1] The 31 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 adopting admissions taxes in 1948 are: Wood River, Illinois; Bedford, Bryan, Circleville, Defiance, Delaware, Kent, Lockland, Norwalk, Ravenna, Toronto, Washington Court House, and Wilmington, Ohio; Bangor, Bellefonte, Bloomsburg, Crafton, Danville, Emaus, Forty Fort, Freeland, Honesdale, Jersey Shore, Minersville, Monongahela City, Pitcairn, Punxsutawney, Ridgeway, West View, and Wilmerding, Pennsylvania; and Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Admissions tax rates are usually 3 or 10 per cent of the gross admission after allowance for federal admission taxes. A total of 113 of the cities reporting their rates use tax rates that are a fraction of the price charged while 12 other cities charge a flat sum per ticket, sometimes just on the adult ticket. Of the 111 cities reporting rates at a fraction of the price, 46 cities levy a 3 per cent tax, 29 a 10 per cent tax, 19 a 5 per cent tax, nine a 4 per cent tax, three at 2 per cent, two at 8 per cent, and one each at 1, 6, and 7½ per cent.

During 1948 Charleston, South Carolina, removed the admissions tax on athletic contests, and civic, educational, and charitable activities. The admissions tax of Decatur, Illinois, is temporarily inoperative. St. Louis, Missouri, repealed its 5 per cent admissions tax that yielded approximately $375,000. In St. Paul, Minnesota, the city council adopted a 5 per cent tax on admissions which was defeated in a referendum. In Baltimore, Maryland, an admissions tax failed to pass the city council.

The year's litigation over admissions taxes found the Knoxville, Tennessee, tax upheld by the state supreme court, which held the tax to be upon the person paying admission and not upon the operator who must collect the tax for the city (*Knoxtenn Theatres, Inc.* v. *Dance,* 208 S. W. [2d] 536). The California Supreme Court upheld the Modesto admissions tax and affirmed the right of the city to levy a tax for revenues as well as a license fee for regulatory purposes. The Eugene, Oregon, admissions tax is under attack in the courts by the local theater owners. In Moline, Illinois, and Milwaukee and Watertown, Wisconsin, admissions taxes were under consideration for 1949. Donora, Pennsylvania, was considering a proposal to raise its present tax to 10 per cent.

Retail Sales Taxes. By the end of 1948 at least 50 cities over 10,000 population taxed retail sales of merchandise within their corporate limits. California still dominates the city retail sales tax picture, having 42 of the 50 cities over 10,000 levying this particular tax. Twelve of these cities adopted their sales taxes in 1948 and two additional cities report their taxes became effective in 1949. A total of $15,545,990 in sales tax revenue was collected in 1948 by 45 cities according to Table XII.

Sales tax rates went downward in several cities in 1948. New Orleans had its tax rate cut from 2 to 1 per cent by the state legislature although the tax base was broadened to include services as well as the retail sale of merchandise. Syracuse and Riverside reduced their rates from 2 to 1 per cent and from 1 to one-half of 1 per cent respectively. Every California city levying a sales tax in 1948 for the first time adopted a one-half of 1 per cent tax rate. The Denver sales tax, originally set to terminate at the end of 1948, was continued for the year 1949.

Income Taxes. Table XII lists the 22 municipalities over 10,000 population that taxed incomes of individuals and earnings of businesses by the end of 1948. It also reports Dayton, Ohio, whose tax does not become effective until April 1, 1949. At least 10 of these cities adopted their income taxes during 1948. Pennsylvania and Ohio cities now account for most of the municipal income taxes. Four more Pennsylvania cities, all between 5,000 and 10,000, also reported new income taxes for 1948. These four cities, their tax rates, and estimated revenues are: Archbald, 1 per cent, $36,000; Blakely, 1 per cent, $30,000; Sharpsville, 10 mills; and State College, 1 per cent, $15,000.

A total of $56,511,300 income tax collection for 1948 was reported by 14 municipalities in Table XII, but one city, Philadelphia, accounts for $31,166,800 of the total. Washington, St. Louis, and Toledo are the next three cities in amount of income tax revenue collected in 1948. Income tax rates range from 3 mills up to 1 per cent with 11 out of 19 cities using a 1 per cent tax rate.

The St. Louis income tax, originally invalidated by a court ruling in 1947, was re-enacted after the state legislature adopted permissive legislation allowing St. Louis to tax incomes for a two-year period. The tax ordinance permits employers collecting the tax to retain 3 per cent of the amount withheld to pay bookkeeping costs. Furthermore, income exempt under the state income tax law is also exempt from the city earnings tax.

Intermunicipal relations involving income taxes arose in two cities. The new Dayton, Ohio, payroll income tax ordinance carries a reciprocal clause allowing individuals a credit of the amount of income tax paid in another city. Nonresidents of Scranton, Pennsylvania, paying income taxes to that city will be free of the Scranton tax if their own community levies a payroll tax equal to that of Scranton, according to a recent court decision.

The Youngstown, Ohio, three-mill income tax provided a basic exemption of $20 per week, which eliminates tax collections from very low income groups. Portsmouth, Ohio, unanimously repealed its payroll-income tax ordinance enacted in September, 1948. No revenues were ever collected under the tax, which was repealed as promised during the election campaign when voters passed a two-mill property tax levy instead.

Gasoline Taxes. Thirty cities over 10,000 population levy taxes on the sale and/or storage of motor fuel within their city limits. Gasoline tax revenues for 1948 amounted to $9,697,400 for the 22 cities over 10,000 reporting their collections, as shown in Table XII. Washington, D.C., accounts for almost two-thirds of the revenue total with a 1948 collection of $6,030,600. Thirteen of the 20 cities reporting their tax rates levy a 1 cent per gallon tax with the other cities reporting rates from one-half of 1 cent up to 4 cents per gallon. All of these cities reported that their gasoline taxes were adopted before 1948. None of the cities reporting to the YEAR BOOK indicated that 1949 might bring a new gasoline or motor fuel tax.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes. Alcoholic beverages were taxed in 26 cities over 10,000 population by the end of 1948. Only two of the 26 cities adopted their taxes for the first time during the year. During 1948 a total of $4,240,800 was collected by 20 cities reporting beverage tax collections. The tax may be levied on the price of the beverage or the quantity sold such as the bottle, quart, case, or gallon. In Atlantic City and most West Virginia cities the tax is on the retail price while in Chattanooga the tax is on the wholesale price. New Orleans, on the other hand, levies a 40-cent tax per gallon on certain wines. Georgia cities often limit the tax to beer and then at a flat sum per bottle. In Rome, Georgia, however, beer is taxed at 50 cents per case and wine at $1 per case. Three Georgia cities between 5,000 and 10,000 adopted beverage taxes for the first time in 1948: Bainbridge and Hapeville at three and two cents per bottle of beer respectively, and Douglas at five cents per bottle of beer if not over 12 ounces and at five cents per bottle of wine or liquor if not over eight ounces; higher taxes apply to greater quantities.

Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes. Thirty-seven cities over 10,000 population levied cigarette or tobacco taxes by the end of 1948. These cities and their tax rates and 1948 estimated revenues are shown in Table XII. Only seven of the 38 cities adopted tobacco taxes for the first time in 1948. Most of the cities taxing cigarettes and tobacco products are in Alabama, Florida, and Missouri. A total of $7,255,600 was collected by 31 cities from cigarette and tobacco taxes in 1948, with Baltimore, St. Louis, and Kansas City (Missouri), together accounting for $4,438,000 of the total. Tax rates on cigarettes are either 1 or 2 cents per package of 20 cigarettes except in St. Louis and Casper where the tax rates are 1 mill and 1½ cents respectively. Five cities between 5,000 and 10,000 reported new cigarette taxes in 1948. The five cities, their tax rates, and estimated revenues are: Alamosa, 2 cents; La Junta, 2 cents, $15,000; Walsenburg, 2 cents, $6,000, Colorado; Washington, Missouri, 2 cents, $10,000; and Rock Springs, Wyoming, 2 cents, $19,000. One other Missouri city, Joplin, was considering a cigarette tax for 1949. Table XII does not include cities licensing the occupation of selling tobacco for which flat fees are usually charged. In cities not levying special tobacco taxes, the sale of cigarette and tobacco products may be taxed under retail sales taxes, gross receipts taxes, and the like.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Very few cities have adopted special taxes on motor vehicles in the last two years. In 1948 only Omaha, Nebraska, and Binghamton, New York, reported new taxes on motor vehicles. Omaha now levies a $4 tax on passenger cars and taxes of up to $20 on trucks that brought $285,000 into the city treasury in 1948. Binghamton adopted a motor vehicle use tax, one of a cluster of new taxes, that became effective January 1, 1949. The tax on motor vehicles of less than 3,500 pounds is $5 and that on cars over 3,500 pounds and all trucks is $10. In 1948 motor vehicle use taxes as well as others became available to New York cities between 25,000 and 100,000 population when the legislature dropped the population limits on the permissive tax legislation.

Hotel Taxes. By the end of 1948 only New York and Atlantic City levied hotel taxes, or taxed the transient occupancy of hotels, rooming houses, and apartment houses. One newcomer was added to the list when Binghamton, New York, adopted a hotel tax effective January 1, 1949, while another city in the state, Schenectady, is considering its adoption. During 1948 Providence, Rhode Island, abolished its 5 per cent hotel tax, adopted only as a temporary revenue measure, from which the city received $56,000 in 1947 and $22,400 in 1948. At one time Miami also had a tax on transient occupancy that was invalidated by the Florida courts before it became effective. Both the New York City and the Binghamton taxes are 5 per cent of hotel rates over $2 a day, while the Atlantic City tax is 3 per cent of the hotel charge. In 1948 New York City received $4,573,000 from its hotel tax.

Tax on Property Transfers. By the end of 1948, Baltimore, Maryland, and 20 Pennyslvania local governments taxed the sale or transfer of real property. One city, three boroughs, three townships and 13 school districts comprise the list of local units in Pennsylvania taxing the transfer of property. The Baltimore recordation tax is on all transfers or liens encumbered on property at the rate of 55 cents per $500 of value sold or encumbered. McKeesport, Pennsylvania, is considering a transfer tax of $20 on every $1,000 of property, to yield approximately $6,000 annually.

TABLE XII

MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES

This table includes 405 cities over 10,000 population according to the 1940 Census that levy nonproperty taxes upon utility gross receipts, general business gross receipts, admissions, retail sales, pay roll-net earnings, gasoline or motor fuel, cigarettes or tobacco, and alcoholic beverages. All these data were reported by city officials to the YEAR BOOK early in 1949. This table is divided into eight sections, one for each of the eight major types of nonproperty taxes listed above. Municipalities having more than one of the eight taxes are listed under each separate tax. Under *Rate of Tax*, the figure shown is the tax rate in effect late in 1948 or early in 1949 and may be given as dollars, cents, mills, or as percentages except in the section on public utility taxes where percentage tax rates are followed by an alphabet symbol indicating the utility subject to the tax. In the public utility tax section, the letter *B* after the rate of tax indicates that the tax is on the monthly bill and where reported the type of utility subject to the tax is shown by an alphabet code (see below); in the section on general business gross receipts taxes, *R* after the tax rate indicates that only the rate for retailers is shown (wholesale rate is usually half that for retailers) and *M* indicates dollars or other measure per thousand; in the section on admissions taxes, *T* indicates that the tax is a flat sum per ticket; in the section on cigarette taxes, *P* indicates a package of 20 cigarettes. *Revenues 1948* reports in thousands of dollars the revenues received by the municipalities from the tax in 1948 or for a fiscal year ending in 1948. A single dagger (†) after the tax rate indicates that the tax was adopted in 1948. Leaders (. . . .) indicate that data were not available. See preceding article for detailed explanation. For populations of these cities refer to Table IV, page 51.

UTILITIES SUBJECT TO TAX—b- bus; e- electric; g- gas; p- power; r- street railroad; t- telephone; w. water.

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Public Utility Tax		
Over 500,000		
Baltimore, Md.	5%	$1,235.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1%	469.8
New York, N. Y.	10%*	9,392.3
St. Louis, Mo.	5%	2,300.0
250,000 to 500,000		
Atlanta, Ga.	1t–3p	642.5
Dallas, Tex.	4%	1,357.9
Denver, Colo.	1r–3t	759.8
Houston, Tex.	2–3b*	685.1
Kansas City, Mo.	...	...
Portland, Ore.	2–3%	557.2
Rochester, N. Y.	2%	300.0
St. Paul, Minn.	5%	625.0
Seattle, Wash.	1¼–6%	1,317.6
100,000 to 250,000		
Albany, N. Y.	...	110.3
Des Moines, Iowa	1e–2g	101.2
Utility Tax—cont.		
Auburn, N. Y.	1%	$26.2
Bellingham, Wash.	3½	48.8
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1%	15.0
Clarksburg, W. Va.	$1	9.8
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1b*-..t	...
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2b†	...
Elmira, N. Y.	...	36.0
Everett, Wash.	2%	20.0
Fargo, N. D.	2p	29.9
Hutchinson, Kan.	...egw	48.7
Inglewood, Calif.	...	10.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	1%	...
Joplin, Mo.	3%	38.7
Kingston, N. Y.	1%	185.0
Lubbock, Tex.	2%	40.0
Lynchburg, Va.	2%B	52.1
Maywood, Ill.	...g	10.0
Newburgh, N. Y.	1%	22.3
Newport, R. I.	.. e	8.2
Ogden, Utah	...	18.5
Utility Tax—cont.		
Huntsville, Ala.	3%	$1.2
Independence, Kan.*	2%e	8.7
Johnstown, N. Y.	1%	6.0
Klamath Falls, Ore.	2%	20.0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1%	24.0
Lafayette, La.	2g†-2.1b	4.5*
Lakeland, Fla.	10%B†	33.1
Laramie, Wyo.	...	6.0
Lockport, N. Y.	1%†	17.0
Longview, Tex.	2%	19.1
Longview, Wash.	3%	18.0
McAlester, Okla.	2gt	5.5
McAllen, Tex.	2%	17.2
Maplewood, Mo.	...	10.6
Marshall, Tex.	2%	19.7
Martinsville, Va.	½%†	.8
Medford, Ore.	...	22.8
Middletown, N. Y.	1%	11.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	...	22.1
Moundsville, W. Va.	...	...

Fort Worth, Tex.	2%	199.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	10ewB-5g-2t	1,106.9
Miami, Fla.	10egtB*	1,200.0
Nashville, Tenn.	...	1,338.4
Norfolk, Va.	8%†	760.0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2bgt-2e	246.3
Omaha, Neb.	2½-4%†	754.2
Richmond, Va.	5%	630.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	...	78.2
San Diego, Calif.	2%	272.9
Spokane, Wash.	1-3%	276.3
Syracuse, N. Y.	1begt	140.0
Tampa, Fla.	10%B	595.1
Tulsa, Okla.	2%	296.1
Utica, N. Y.	1%	72.3
Wichita, Kan.	4b-4.8e-2t	391.3
Yonkers, N. Y.	1%	97.8

50,000 to 100,000

Amarillo, Tex.	2bgt-3e	105.0
Asheville, N. C.	...	31.6
Austin, Tex.	1½%	68.5
Beaumont, Tex.	2%	83.6
Charleston, S. C.	3½eg	80.0
Columbus, Ga.	...	65.4
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2%	43.5
El Paso, Tex.	2%	110.1
Hamilton, Ohio	14%*	295.0
Huntington, W. Va.	2%	186.2
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	...	42.0
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1%	49.6
Pueblo, Colo.	1/10g-2e-¼r*	39.7
Roanoke, Va.	5%B	170.7
Rockford, Ill.	2%*	22.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	...	103.4
San Jose, Calif.	...	...
Santa Monica, Calif.	½-2%	44.6
Schenectady, N. Y.	1%	55.0
Shreveport, La.	2%	7.5
Sioux City, Iowa	2b	22.0
Springfield, Mo.	5%	183.9
Topeka, Kan.	4-5%	130.0
Troy, N. Y.	1%	45.8
Waco, Tex.	2%	65.5

25,000 to 50,000

Abilene, Tex.	2et-1g	37.6
Alameda, Calif.	2%	24.0
Albuquerque, N. M.	...	...
Alexandria, Va.	½egw-...*	32.5
Anniston, Ala.	3%	43.6
Pensacola, Fla.	10%B	199.8
Petersburg, Va.	5%Begwt†	56.0
Rome, Ga.	2%gp	18.0
Salem, Ore.	...	39.2
San Angelo, Tex.	2%	34.5
Tyler, Tex.	2%	35.0
University City, Mo.	5%†	76.0
Watertown, N. Y.	1%	19.4
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	10%B	120.3
White Plains, N. Y.	1%	36.9
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2%	89.8

10,000 to 25,000

Albany, Ga.	1½%b	1.1
Albert Lea, Minn.	5%	3.6
Astoria, Ore.	2be	...
Bartlesville, Okla.	2%	5.0
Batavia, N. Y.	1%	12.4
Beacon, N. Y.	2%	7.3
Bend, Ore.	2%	7.1
Bessemer, Ala.	2%	...
Big Spring, Tex.	2-5g	31.0
Borger, Tex.	2%	10.7
Bremerton, Wash.	2-3%	37.9
Brownwood, Tex.	2egt	8.7
Burlingame, Calif.	2% eg	5.3
Burlington, N. C.	1%	5.0
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	2½%†	40.0
Charlottesville, Va.	5%	60.0
Chickasha, Okla.	2%	13.7
Clayton, Mo.	2%†	14.0
Clearwater, Fla.	10%B	82.1
Clovis, N. M.	2%	29.9
Corsicana, Tex.	2%	9.6
Cortland, N.Y.	1%	13.2
Durant, Okla.	2%	...
El Dorado, Kan.	2e-5g	14.1
El Reno, Okla.	2%	11.0
Eugene, Ore.	2t-3e	56.8
Fairmont, W. Va.	...	8.9
Ft. Collins, Colo.	1-2	6.5
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	...†	...
Fredericksburg, Va.	5%	2.5
Gainesville, Fla.	5%B	55.0
Gainesville, Ga.	3%	9.6
Glens Falls, N. Y.	...	12.6
Gloversville, N. Y.	...	13.4
Grand Junction, Colo.	2%	12.0
Guthrie, Okla.	2%	9.6
Hannibal, Mo.	2½%	...
Harlingen, Tex.	2%	16.6
National City, Calif.	2%	12.0
Newton, Kan.	...egt	20.2
Norman, Okla.	2%egt	13.2
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1%*	15.9
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1%†	7.5
Olean, N. Y.	1%	17.0
Olympia, Wash.	1bs-2%	21.1
Oneida, N. Y.	1%†	6.5
Oneonta, N. Y.	1%	7.5
Oswego, N. Y.	2%†	14.8
Ottawa, Kan.	5g*	9.6
Palestine, Tex.	2%	9.3
Pampa, Tex.	3%	26.0
Panama City, Fla.	10%	44.9
Park Ridge, Ill.	...	2.1
Peekskill, N. Y.	1%	10.0
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1%	3.0
Pomona, Calif.	2%	20.7
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	2%	3.5
Reno, Nev.	2bet	11.0
Rensselaer, N. Y.	1%†	10.0
Richmond, Calif.	2%	45.0
Richmond Hts., Mo.	5%	15.9
Roswell, N. M.	2%	15.7
Rutland, Vt.	...	57.5
St. Augustine, Fla.	10%B eg	73.0
St. Charles, Mo.	5%	24.0
San Leandro, Calif.	½e-2g	6.3
San Mateo, Calif.	2%	11.7
Sapulpa, Okla.	2-3	14.5
Sarasota, Fla.	10%B	...
Sherman, Tex.	2%	13.9
S. St. Paul, Minn.	...	19.7
Suffolk, Va.	10%B	64.0
Sweetwater, Tex.	2%	9.2
Temple, Tex.	2%	19.3
Texarkana, Ark.	2be	17.5
Tonawanda, N. Y.	1%	11.5
University Park, Tex.	4	50.7
Walla Walla, Wash.	1%	11.7
Watervliet, N. Y.	1%	...
Wenatchee, Wash.	2eg-3t	24.2
Winona, Minn.	5%	45.0

Gross Receipts Business Tax

Over 500,000

Baltimore, Md.	2.85%	$3,836.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	...	4,733.3
New York, N.Y.	1/5-2/5%*	37,206.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	$2MR	2,261.5

TABLE—XII.—MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES—Continued

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Gross Receipts—cont.		
250,000 to 500,000		
Birmingham, Ala.	3%	$1,658.4
Kansas City, Mo.	$1+50¢M*	788.7
Oakland, Calif.	...	512.8
Seattle, Wash.	1%	1,908.1
100,000 to 250,000		
Nashville, Tenn.	3%	186.7
Norfolk, Va.	...	1,300.1
Reading, Pa.	...†	...
Richmond, Va.	¾%R†*	2,530.0
Sacramento, Calif.	...	310.8
Salt Lake City, Utah	...	...
Tampa, Fla.	$1MR	170.5
Trenton, N. J.	...	159.0
50,000 to 100,000		
Asheville, N. C.	...	84.3
Berkeley, Calif.	...	110.6
Charleston, W. Va.	$1.50MR	318.0
Columbus, Ga.	.1–1%	136.2
Covington, Ky.	...	100.0
Durham, N. C.	40¢ M	26.0
Greensboro, N. C.	...	37.5
Harrisburg, Pa.	$1MR	156.5
Huntington, W. Va.	⅜%	448.5
Johnstown, Pa.	.1%R	....
Pueblo, Colo.	...	149.4
Roanoke, Va.	...	987.9
Springfield, Mo.	...	109.4
Stockton, Calif.	...	208.4
25,000 to 50,000		
Alameda, Calif.	...	1.3
Albuquerque, N. M.	...	180.6
Alexandria, Va.	...	...
Alhambra, Calif.	...†	50.0
Anniston, Ala.	...	...
Bakersfield, Calif.	.67%	92.0
Beverly Hills, Calif.	.1%	85.0
Danville, Va.	...†	...
High Point, N. C.	$10+.50M	17.4
Huntington Park, Calif.	...	160.8
Inglewood, Calif.	½%	80.0

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Gross Receipts—cont.		
Redlands, Calif.	...	$45.3
Redondo Beach, Calif.	...†	48.1
Reno, Nevada	...	150.3
Richmond Heights, Mo.	$1–$2 M	6.5
Roswell, N. M.	$1M	36.8
St. Charles, Mo.	$1 M†	25.0
San Gabriel, Calif.	...	38.1
San Mateo, Calif.	1–1½%*	81.0
S. Charleston, W. Va.	...	140.5
Vancouver, Wash.	.01%	34.2
Walla Walla, Wash.	...	14.4
Whittier, Calif.	$1.20M	38.0
Winchester, Va.	$2 M	60.0
Admissions Tax		
Over 500,000		
Chicago, Ill.	3%	$2,033.0
Cleveland, Ohio	3%	525.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	10%	4,317.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10%	1,442.0
250,000 to 500,000		
Cincinnati, Ohio	3%	300.0
New Orleans, La.	5%	415.0
St. Paul, Minn.	...	...
Seattle, Wash.	5%	535.4
100,000 to 250,000		
Akron, Ohio	3%	125.6
Canton, Ohio	3%	42.7
Dayton, Ohio	3%	125.3
Knoxville, Tenn.	5%	111.8
Norfolk, Va.	10%	390.0
Richmond, Va.	5%	233.0
San Diego, Calif.	1¢ T	136.9
Spokane, Wash.	...	137.0
Tacoma, Wash.	5%	121.9
Youngstown, Ohio	3%	84.1
50,000 to 100,000		
Allentown, Pa.	8%†	$140.1
Altoona, Pa.	10%†	100.0
Charleston, S. C.	10%	5.4
Charleston, W. Va.	1¢T	79.0

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Admissions Tax—cont.		
10,000 to 25,000		
Aberdeen, Wash.	5%	$19.8
Abington, Pa.	5%	35.6
Albany, Calif.	...	14.0
Alliance, Ohio	3%†	5.7*
Ashtabula, Ohio	3%	10.0
Barberton, Ohio	3%	8.5
Bell, Calif.	2¢T	10.3
Bellevue, Pa.	4%	6.0
Bessemer, Ala.	1¢T	15.4
Bradford, Pa.	10%	21.0
Bremerton, Wash.	5%	33.0
Butler, Pa.	5%	20.0
Campbell, Ohio	...	1.2
Carbondale, Pa.	10%	...
Carlisle, Pa.	10%	17.6
Carnegie, Pa.	10%	4.0
Charlottesville, Va.	5%	25.0
Chicago Hts., Ill.	...	7.5
Chillicothe, Ohio	3%	...
Clairton, Pa.	10%	11.4
Coatesville, Pa.	...†	24.0
Columbia, Pa.	...†	9.2
Conshohocken, Pa.	10%†	7.5
Coshocton, Ohio	3%	7.3
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	3%	7.0
Decatur, Ala.	...	15.3
Donora, Pa.	2%	3.3
Eugene, Ore.	3%†	15.0
Eureka, Calif.	...	42.7
Fairmont, W. Va.	...	20.0
Findlay, Ohio	3%	11.1
Fostoria, Ohio	3%	...
Fremont, Ohio	3%	...
Garfield Hts., Ohio	3%	2.4
Hanover, Pa.	3¢T	15.0
Indiana, Pa.	10%†	24.0
Ironton, Ohio	3%	6.0
Latrobe, Pa.	10%†	14.8
Lewistown, Pa.	10%†	16.0
Lock Haven, Pa.	...	16.9
Longview, Wash.	5%	14.0
Marietta, Ohio	3%	9.8

	...	101.3
Newport News, Va	...	...
Ogden, Utah	20¢M†	18.8
Paducah, Ky	.03–.4%	124.4
Parkersburg, W. Va	...	150.0
San Bernardino, Calif	...	...
Santa Ana, Calif	...	108.2
South Gate, Calif	...	87.0
Tuscaloosa, Ala	...	161.9
University City, Mo	1/10%	16.0
Williamsport, Pa	...†	72.5

10,000 to 25,000

Aberdeen, Wash	1/10%	78.7
Anaheim, Calif	...	3.5
Beaver Falls, Pa	...	50.0
Bell, Calif	...	34.4
Bellevue, Pa	.2%R	...
Bluefield, W. Va	½%	220.0
Brawley, Calif	...	40.0
Cape Girardeau, Mo	$1M	45.0
Carthage, Mo	...	...
Charlottesville, Va	...	145.0
Clairton, Pa	.1%R	18.2
Clayton, Mo	.35¢M	12.0
Clovis, N. M	...	47.5
Daytona Beach, Fla	...	89.8
Decatur, Ala	...	100.1
El Centro, Calif	...	50.0
Eureka, Calif	...	42.0
Fairfield, Ala	...	50.6
Fredericksburg, Va	3–6%	114.5
Fullerton, Calif	...	15.1
Gainesville, Ga	1/10% R	66.0
Greenwood, S. C	...	65.0
Huntsville, Ala	...	14.4
Kirkwood, Mo	.75¢M	4.5
Lafayette, La	1%	77.2
Lakeland, Fla	...	70.0
Logan, Utah	$1 M	20.7
Longview, Wash	1%	50.0
Maplewood, Mo	$1 M	41.7
Martinsville, Va	...†	175.0
Moberly, Mo	$1.20M	10.6
Modesto, Calif	.002% R	120.0
Monterey, Calif	...†	65.0
Morgantown, W. Va	...	57.5
Moultrie, Ga	...	47.9
National City, Calif	...	30.0
Pottstown, Pa	...	4.0

Cleveland Hts., Ohio	3%	14.6
Decatur, Ill	4%	30.0
Hamilton, Ohio	3%	17.0
Harrisburg, Pa	8%†	100.9
Lakewood, Ohio	3%	13.4
Lancaster, Pa	10%†	15.0
Mobile, Ala	...	141.3
Portsmouth, Va	10%	...
Rockford, Ill	3%†	29.2
Springfield, Ill	...	...
Springfield, Ohio	3%	...
Stockton, Calif	2¢T	82.0
Upper Darby, Pa	5%†	72.0
Wheeling, W. Va	2%	35.0
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	...†	25.0

25,000 to 50,000

Alexandria, Va	6%	...
Alton, Ill	4%†	...
Anniston, Ala	10%	46.9
Bakersfield, Calif	10%	120.0
Bellingham, Wash	5%	27.6
Bloomington, Ill	4%†	33.0
Clarksburg, W. Va	4%	...
E. Cleveland, Ohio	3%†	10.2
Easton, Pa	7½%†	51.3¹
Elyria, Ohio	3%	11.4
Everett, Wash	5%	35.0
Gadsden, Ala	10%	...
Hazleton, Pa	10%†	60.0
Inglewood, Calif	5¢T*	60.0
Lima, Ohio	3%	28.5
Lorain, Ohio	3%	18.9
Lynchburg, Va	...	40.8
Mansfield, Ohio	3%	18.8
Marion, Ohio	3%	...
Massillon, Ohio	...	12.6
Middletown, Ohio	3%	14.0
Moline, Ill	4%†	...
Newark, Ohio	3%	16.0
Norristown, Pa	10%†	40.0
Pensacola, Fla	10%	39.1
Petersburg, Va	10%	60.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	3%	18.5
Rock Island, Ill	2%†	...
Steubenville, Ohio	3%	...
Tuscaloosa, Ala	5%	27.7
Warren, Ohio	3%	20.0
Waukegan, Ill	4%†	30.0
Wilkinsburg, Pa	10%†	13.7

	...	...
Modesto, Calif	3¢T	60.0
Morgantown, W. Va	2¢T	23.9
National City, Calif	...	2.0
New Kensington, Pa	10%†	46.0
New Philadelphia, Ohio	3%	5.3
Niles, Ohio	3%	...
Old Forge, Pa	...†	2.2
Olympia, Wash	5%	18.2
Painesville, Ohio	3%	6.9
Panama City, Fla	1%	14.4
Parma, Ohio	3%	...
Pekin, Ill	4%	...
Piqua, Ohio	3%	9.3
Plymouth, Pa	10%	16.8
Pottstown, Pa	10%	40.0
Pittston, Pa	...†	...
Pottsville, Pa	10%†	40.0
Redondo Beach, Calif	...	11.8
Richmond Hts., Mo	5%†	4.9¹
San Mateo, Calif	5¢T*	39.0
Sandusky, Ohio	3%†	10.9
Shaker Heights, Ohio	3%	21.2
Streator, Ill	...	...
Suffolk, Va	10%	19.0
Tiffin, Ohio	3%	8.0
Vancouver, Wash	5%	22.3
Walla Walla, Wash	...	$23.0
Waycross, Ga	10%*	4.7
Waynesboro, Pa	4%†	7.9¹
Wenatchee, Wash	5%	25.0
Wooster, Ohio	3%†	8.0
Xenia, Ohio	3%	6.6

City Retail Sales Tax

Over 500,000

Los Angeles, Calif	½%	...
New York, N. Y	2%	$129,283.5
San Francisco, Calif	½%	3,507.3

250,000 to 500,000

Denver, Colo	1%	2,869.5
New Orleans, La	1%	7,386.5
Oakland, Calif	½%	1,944.4

100,000 to 250,000

San Diego, Calif	½%	1,582.6
Syracuse, N. Y	1%	1,600.0
Trenton, N. J	...	159.0

50,000 to 100,000

Altoona, Pa	...†	100.0

TABLE XII.—MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES—Continued

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
City Sales Tax—cont.		
Berkeley, Calif.	...	$364.4
Fresno, Calif.	½%†	10.6
Glendale, Calif.	½%	532.3
Pasadena, Calif.	½%	500.0
San Jose, Calif.	½%	562.6
Santa Monica, Calif.	½%	385.3
Stockton, Calif.	½%†	259.7[1]
25,000 to 50,000		
Alhambra, Calif.	½%†	90.0
Bakersfield, Calif.	½%	410.0
Beverly Hills, Calif.	½%†	...
Burbank, Calif.	½%†	250.0
Huntington Park, Calif.	½%	262.6
Inglewood, Calif.	½%	200.0
Riverside, Calif.	½%	...
San Bernardino, Calif.	½%	357.3
Santa Ana, Calif.	½%	260.5
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1%	515.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Albany, Calif.	½%	36.9
Bell, Calif.	½%	19.5
Brawley, Calif.	1%	100.0
El Centro, Calif.	1%	123.3
Eureka, Calif.	½%†	120.0
Fairmont, W. Va.	...	125.8
Goldsboro, N. C.	...	30.3
Lodi, Calif.	...	...
Lynwood, Calif.	...	26.4
Maywood, Calif.	½%†	30.0
Merced, Calif.	...†	...
Modesto, Calif.	½%†	120.0
National City, Calif.	½%	50.0
Ontario, Calif.	½%	99.5
Pomona, Calif.	½%	169.3
Redlands, Calif.	1%	125.7
Redondo Beach, Calif.	½%	46.3
Richmond, Calif.	½%	282.2
Ventura, Calif.	½%†	71.0[1]
San Leandro, Calif.	½%	75.2
Santa Cruz, Calif.	½%*	...
Santa Rosa, Calif.	1%	240.4[1]
Vallejo, Calif.	½%†	175.0

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Income Tax—cont.		
Sharon, Pa.	7/10%†	$141.5[1]
10,000 to 25,000		
Canonsburg, Pa.	½%	30.0[1]
Carbondale, Pa.	1%	...
Dunmore, Pa.	1%†	...
Garfield Hts., Ohio.	...	97.7
Jeannette, Pa.	½%	84.0
Monessen, Pa.	½%†	119.0
City Gasoline Tax		
Over 500,000		
St. Louis, Mo.	1¢	$1,300.0
Washington, D. C.	4¢	6,030.6
250,000 to 500,000		
Kansas City, Mo.	1½¢	1,060.0
50,000 to 100,000		
Mobile, Ala.	...	434.4
St. Joseph, Mo.	...	84.8
Springfield, Mo.	½¢	54.4
25,000 to 50,000		
Albuquerque, N. M.	...	78.6
Anniston, Ala.	1¢	62.1
Pensacola, Fla.	1¢	68.3
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1¢	80.0
University City, Mo.	1¢	41.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Bessemer, Ala.	1¢	44.9
Casper, Wyo.	...	...
Cheyenne, Wyo.	...	...
Clayton, Mo.	1¢	30.0
Columbia, Mo.	1¢	46.6
Decatur, Ala.	...	82.0
Dothan, Ala.	...	...
Fairfield, Ala.	...	21.3
Hobbs, N. M.	1½¢	...
Jefferson City, Mo.	1¢	...
Kirkwood, Mo.	½¢	21.0
Laramie, Wyo.	...	43.8
Maplewood, Mo.	1¢	29.3
Phenix City, Ala.	1¢	...
Richmond Heights, Mo	1¢	29.2

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Tobacco Tax—cont.		
Clarksburg, W. Va.	...	$54.3
Pensacola, Fla.	2¢P	41.7
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2¢P	80.8
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	2¢P†	120.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Bessemer, Ala.	1¢	42.9
Burlington, N. C.	...	...
Casper, Wyo.	1½¢P	40.0
Columbia, Mo.	2¢P	54.0
Decatur, Ala.	1¢P	17.6
Fairfield, Ala.	...	23.3
Florence, Ala.	1¢P	...
Fort Myers, Fla.	1¢P	...
Gainesville, Fla.	2¢P	40.0
Grand Junction, Colo.	2¢P	12.0[1]
Hannibal, Mo.	2¢P†	30.0
Jefferson City, Mo.	2¢P	...
Key West, Fla.	1¢†*	50.0
Lakeland, Fla.	2¢P	72.0
Laramie, Wyo.	...†	34.2
Moberly, Mo.	...	21.5
Panama City, Fla.	1¢	23.9
St. Augustine, Fla.	...†	...
St. Charles, Mo.	2¢P	24.0
Sedalia, Mo.	2¢P	32.0
Selma, Ala.	1¢P	20.0
Sheridán, Wyo.	2¢P†	10.7
Trinidad, Colo.	2¢P†	7.4
Alcoholic Beverage Tax		
Over 500,000		
New York, N. Y.	3%*	...*
250,000 to 500,000		
Atlanta, Ga.	...	$ 914.5
Birmingham, Ala.	...	1,453.8
New Orleans, La.	...	1,025.0
100,000 to 250,000		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2%†	117.5
50,000 to 100,000		
Atlantic City, N. J.	3%	...

Over 500,000		
Philadelphia, Pa.	...	$31,166.8
St. Louis, Mo.	½%†	7,500.0
Washington, D. C.	...	6,311.8
250,000 to 500,000		
Columbus, Ohio	1%	...
Louisville, Ky.	1%	$3,000.0
Toledo, Ohio	1%	6,250.0
100,000 to 250,000		
Dayton, Ohio	½%	...
Erie, Pa.	1%	...
Scranton, Pa.	1%†	850.0
Youngstown, Ohio	3/10%†	393.5[1]
50,000 to 100,000		
Altoona, Pa.	1%	...
Johnstown, Pa.	1%†	500.0
Springfield, Ohio	1%†	...
25,000 to 50,000		
Aliquippa, Pa.	4/10%†	67.0
New Castle, Pa.	1%†	...

Roswell, N. M.	½¢	25.1
Sedalia, Mo.	1¢	30.0
Selma, Ala.	...	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	½¢	...

Cigarette or Tobacco Tax

Over 500,000		
Baltimore, Md.	1¢–3¢	$1,599.9
St. Louis, Mo.	.1%	1,700.0
250,000 to 500,000		
Denver, Colo.	2¢	766.0
Kansas City, Mo.	2¢P	1,138.1
100,000 to 250,000		
Miami, Fla.	1¢*	785.0
50,000 to 100,000		
Atlantic City, N. J.	2¢P	...
Pueblo, Colo.	1¢P	71.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	...	146.9
Springfield, Mo.	2¢P	122.4
25,000 to 50,000		
Anniston, Ala.	...	74.0

Huntington, W. Va.	2%	57.1
Mobile, Ala.	...*	271.1
Savannah, Ga.	15¢–20¢–60¢*	...
25,000 to 50,000		
Clarksburg, W. Va.	2%	26.9
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2%	17.5
Rome, Ga.	50¢–$1.00*	16.2
10,000 to 25,000		
Asbury Park, N. J.	...	53.3
Bessemer, Ala.	5¢	54.4
E. Point, Ga.	...†	18.0
Fairfield, Ala.	...	48.9
Gastonia, N. C.	...	11.0
Goldsboro, N. C.	...	15.2
Griffin, Ga.	3¢	45.0
Huntsville, Ala.	3¢	...
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	...	18.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	2%	...
Pottstown, Pa.	...	8.4
S. Charleston, W. Va.	2%	...
Thomasville, Ga.	3¢	43.8
Waycross, Ga.	1¢	24.3

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[1] In these cities the revenue reported covers only part of the year: for 11 months, Easton, Pennsylvania; for 10 months, Grand Junction, Colorado; for nine months, Santa Rosa, California, and Sharon and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; for six months, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and San Buenaventura and Stockton, California; for five months, Youngstown, Ohio; and for four months, Richmond Heights, Missouri.

Individual City Footnotes, Table XII

Alexandria, Virginia: Tax rate is 59 cents on each $100 of gross receipts. Telephone company is taxed at $1.03 per $100 of gross receipts; telegraph company at 2 per cent.

Colorado Springs, Colorado: A graduated tax of one per cent on gross receipts up to $300,000 yearly; 1½ per cent from $300,000 to $500,000; and 2½ per cent over $500,000.

Hamilton, Ohio: Tax is 14 per cent of consumers' bill but 10 per cent discount is allowed if paid within 20 days.

Houston, Texas: Buses taxed at 3 per cent; other utilities at 2 per cent.

Inglewood, California: Tax on admission to race track only.

Kansas City, Missouri: Tax rates are $1 on the first $1,000 of gross receipts plus 50 cents per $1,000 thereafter.

Key West, Florida: Tax rate is one cent for each 7½ cents retail price.

Lafayette, Louisiana: Revenue from gas utility tax only.

Miami, Florida: Tax rates on public utilities are 10, 5, and 2 per cent on monthly bills, depending on their size. Tax rate on cigarettes and other tobacco is one cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof.

Mobile, Alabama: Tax is on beer only.

New York, New York: City also taxes a conduit company at 3 per cent of its gross income, yielding $490,000. Gross receipts business tax rates are ⅕ per cent on gross receipts under $10,000 yearly; ⅖ per cent on gross receipts over $10,000. Alcoholic beverage tax rates apply only to beverage checks exceeding $1; revenues included in sales tax revenues.

North Tonawanda, New York: City also levies a 2 per cent franchise tax on gross income yielding $18,284.

Ottawa, Kansas: Gas utility tax is 5 per cent on domestic revenues and 1 per cent on industrial revenues.

Pueblo, Colorado: Telephone utility taxed at 1½ per cent.

Richmond, Virginia: Retailers tax based on gross sales; wholesalers tax on gross purchases.

Rockford, Illinois: Tax on transportation franchise only; other utilities pay flat fees.

Rome, Georgia: Tax rate is 50 cents a case on beer; $1 per case on wine.

San Mateo, California: Gross receipts business tax is one per cent on receipts up to $100,000; 1½ per cent thereafter. Admission tax applies to race track admissions only.

Santa Cruz, California: Tax became effective January 1, 1949.

Savannah, Georgia: Tax rates are 15 cents per quart on liquor; 20 cents per case on beer; and 60 cents a case on wine.

Waycross, Georgia: Tax applies to gross receipts of stadium only.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

General revenue and general expenditure of the nation's 397 largest cities—those having populations in 1940 of more than 25,000—reached new highs during 1947. For both revenue and expenditure the 1946-47 rise exceeded the net increase of the entire preceding four-year period. A slight upturn in gross debt and stability in net debt indicate an end to the previous downward trend in outstanding city obligations. These developments are depicted in the charts below, which are based on Table 1.

A comparison of 1947 totals of income and outgo shows that: General revenue was less than general expenditure by $188,000,000, or 5.7 per cent; general revenue exceeded general expenditure less provision for debt retirement by $65,000,000, or 2.0 per cent; general revenue and borrowings totaled more than general expenditure by $136,000,000, or 3.9 per cent. These differences are similar in direction to those of 1946, but reflect for 1946-47 a greater increase in expenditure than in revenue and a sharp rise in borrowings for general-government purposes.

In 1947 these 397 cities accounted for well over a third (35.2 per cent) of the general revenue of all local governments in the United States and over half (52.5 per cent) of all local public debt. Of the general revenue of all 16,220 municipalities in the nation, the 397 largest received 81.6 per cent; they accounted for 89.6 per cent of total city debt.[1] Two-fifths of all the people in the United States lived in these 397 cities in 1940, according to the Census of Population of that year.

Financial amounts and trends for each of the six size-groups into which the Census Bureau classifies the 397 cities are depicted in the chart below and in Tables 2, 3, and 4. As indicated, financial trends from 1946 to 1947 were basically similar in most respects for the various size-groups.

General Revenue. General revenue of the 397 cities totaled $3,306,000,000 in 1947. This was 13.2 per cent more than the $2,921,000,000 collected in 1946, indicating an increase nearly double that of 1945-46. Property tax yields rose only 5.9 per cent between 1946 and 1947, but if New York City is excluded the rise is 7.9 per cent. Other sources of revenue increased at a much higher rate.

It is to be noted that the sales tax category includes selective excises, such as those on gasoline and cigarettes, as well as general sales taxes. Altogether, such sources provided 8.0 per cent of all revenue of the 397 cities in 1947. Exclusive of the five largest cities, which accounted for much of the over-all increase of 78.7 per cent for this category, sales and gross receipts taxes rose 31.2 per cent.

These and similar developments of previous years reflect in part the tapping of new sources of municipal revenue by numerous cities. The share of city revenue

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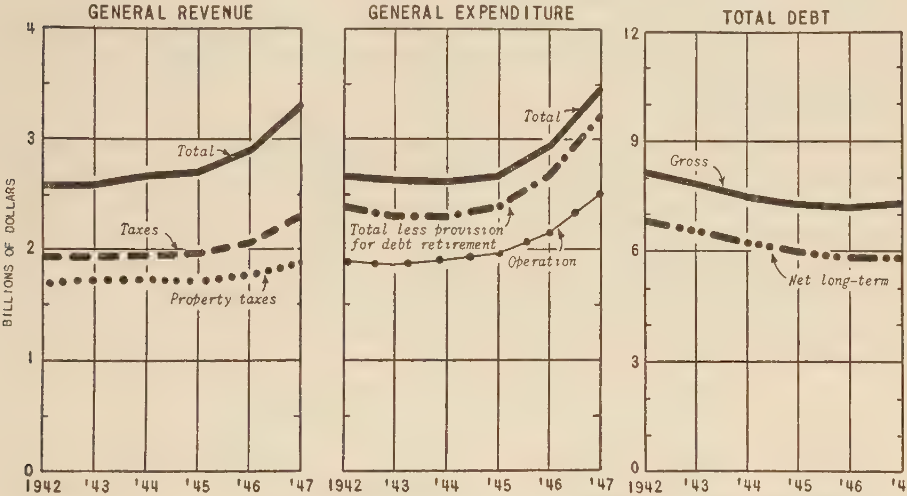
*This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 4, and detailed Table XII are adapted from the Census Bureau report, *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1947.*

[1] See Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Revenue in 1947* and *Governmental Debt in 1947.*

provided by property taxes was 56.4 per cent in 1947, as compared with 64.8 per cent in 1942.

General Expenditure. The 397 largest cities spent $3,494,000,000 for general-government purposes in 1947, or 18.5 per cent more than the 1946 amount of $2,950,000,000. Exclusive of provision for debt retirement, the 1947 amount was $3,241,000,000 as against $2,678,000,000 in 1946, a rise of 21.0 per cent.

Almost three-fourths of the total, or $2,528,000,000, was for operation. This is 17.2 per cent more than operation spending of the year before, with every municipal function contributing to the increase. The greatest rise in absolute amount was for public safety. Next in amounts of dollar increase were schools[2] and public welfare. The latter led all functions in rate of increase—32.1 per cent—and returned to a level above that of 1942 for the first time since that year.



Source: Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1947

Trends in Finances of 397 Cities Over 25,000, 1942-47

Capital outlay rose 89.4 per cent, from $168,000,000 to $318,000,000. This is about three times the average annual expenditure of the war years 1942 through 1945, when municipal capital outlay was drastically limited. The rate of 1946-47 increase ranged from 59.7 per cent for cities of 25,000 to 50,000 up to 106.5 per cent for cities of over 1,000,000 population.

Dept and Borrowing. Outstanding gross debt of the 397 largest cities rose in 1947 by $91,000,000 to $7,252,000,000, or 1.3 per cent, while net long-term debt remained virtually unchanged at $5,830,000,000.[3] The rise in outstanding debt was particularly marked for cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population and those of 25,000 to 100,000 population. Of the 1947 totals, slightly more than half—$3,722,000,000 of gross debt or $3,011,000,000 of net long-term debt—was for general-government purposes.

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[2] It should be noted that data in this report are for city corporations only; in about two-thirds of the 397 urban areas here under consideration, public schools are financed and administered by independent school districts or other noncity units of government. School expense comprised 22.2 per cent of total operation expenditure of the 397 cities; where schools are operated as an integral part of the city corporation, this function generally constitutes from 30 to 40 percent of total city operation expense.

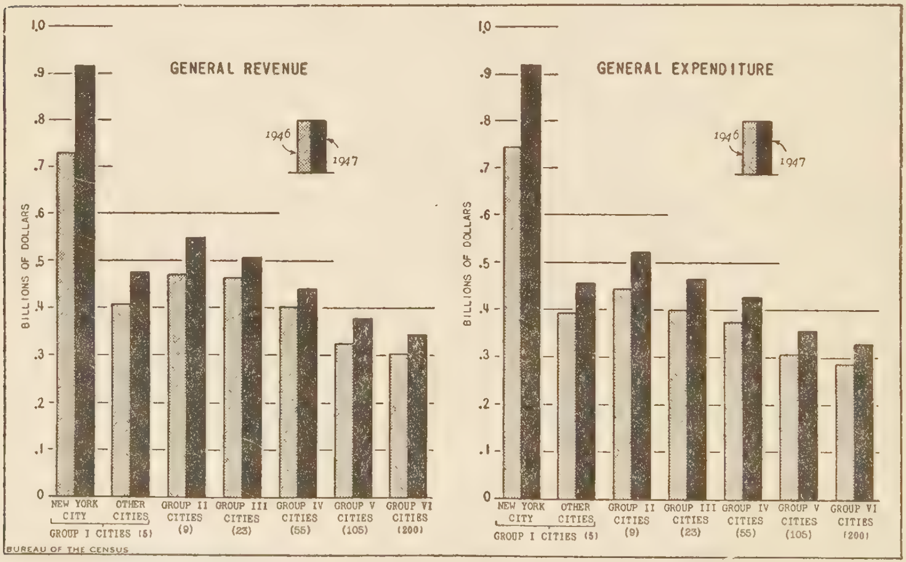
[3] The difference between gross debt and net long-term debt comprised $169,000,000 in short-term debt and $1,253,000,000 in long-term debt that was offset by sinking-fund assets.

Borrowing for general-government purposes rose by 79.3 per cent to $324,000,000, thus exceeding for the first time since before 1943 (when comparable borrowing data were first compiled for these cities) the amount provided for general debt retirement.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The 1947 figures cited above and in the following tables relate to city fiscal years which ended between February 1, 1947, and January 31, 1948. Of the 397 cities, 224 ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1947.

In its reporting the Bureau of the Census makes a basic distinction between general-government finances and the transactions of trust funds and publicly-owned enterprises (water-supply, power, transit systems, and the like). Only general-government data are provided here, except that the figures on debt include amounts of outstanding indebtedness for enterprise as well as general-government purposes.

These statistics relate only to city governments, and not to other local governments serving the respective city areas (e.g., counties, school districts, housing authorities, etc). Direct inter-city comparisons of data in Table XIII must therefore be made with caution, in view of the great diversity in responsibility of city governments, particularly with respect to such functions as schools, parks, sanitation, and public assistance. In 1947 the Census Bureau issued a report on *Governmental Units Overlying City Areas* which shows, for the 397 cities, the governments other than the city corporation responsible for local functions within each city area.



Source: Governments Division, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1947

Revenue and Expenditure of City Governments, by Population-Size Group: 1946 and 1947

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCES: 1942–47
(Cities having 1940 populations over 25,000)

Item	Amount in Millions						Per Cent Change[1]	
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	From 1946 to 1947	From 1942 to 1947
Total general revenue and general borrowings	$3,630	$3,102	$2,821	$2,712	$2,639	(2)	17.0	(2)
General borrowings[3]	324	181	106	49	48	(2)	79.3	(2)
Total general revenue	3,306	2,921	2,714	2,663	2,591	$2,589	13.2	27.7
Taxes, total	2,307	2,064	1,971	1,971	1,946	1,930	11.7	20.6
Property only	1,866	1,763	1,712	1,726	1,711	1,678	5.9	11.8
Aid received from other governments, total	642	546	485	453	437	447	17.6	38.8
From state governments only	607	513	450	422	402	419	18.2	40.3
Charges and miscellaneous	357	311	258	238	209	211	14.8	68.0
Total general expenditure	3,494	2,950	2,685	2,620	2,614	2,677	18.5	30.4
Provision for debt retirement	253	271	293	320	320	293	—6.4	—13.5
General expenditure less provision for debt retirement	3,241	2,678	2,392	2,300	2,294	2,383	21.0	35.8
Operation[4]	2,528	2,158	1,962	1,901	1,863	1,896	17.2	33.3
General control	212	185	171	163	157	158	14.3	34.0
Public safety	614	532	481	472	464	454	15.3	35.1
Highways	186	164	154	140	136	135	13.2	37.0
Sanitation	209	183	162	151	139	134	14.6	56.6
Health and hospitals	221[5]	189	167	158	142	142	16.8	55.1
Public welfare	272	206	183	187	210	264	32.1	3.0
Schools	562[5]	486	457	453	452	448	15.6	26.0
Capital outlay	318	168	91	77	93	158	89.4	101.9
Aid paid to other governments	12	10	5	4	7[6]	1[6]	30.9	(7)
Interest	122	129	137	147	161	170	—5.5	—28.4
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	261	214	197	170	170	159[8]	21.6	63.9
Debt at end of fiscal year (general and enterprise):								
Gross	7,252	7,161	7,326	7,497	7,820	8,155	1.3	—11.8
General	3,722	3,675	3,780	3,995	4,251	4,568	1.3	—19.8
Enterprise	3,530	3,486	3,546	3,502	3,569	3,587	1.3	—1.5
Net long-term, total	5,830	5,828	5,978	6,175	6,488	6,823	(9)	—15.4
Total interest payments (general and enterprise)	244	254	264	277	292	293	—4.2	—16.7
Enterprise operations:								
Operating revenue	812	763	732	703	665	611	6.4	32.9
Operating expense except depreciation	540	463	417	399	364	332	16.5	62.8

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total. Data for prior years have been revised.

[1] Computed on the basis of absolute amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Formerly designated "New borrowings."

[4] Includes amounts for functions not enumerated—correction, libraries, and recreation—and miscellaneous and unallocable operation expenditure.

[5] Not strictly comparable with data for prior years. Health activities financed and administered as part of city-operated schools (costing approximately $9 million in 1946), formerly included in "health", are part of "schools" expenditure for 1947.

[6] For cities with 1940 populations over 250,000. Amounts of aid paid to other governments for cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 to 250,000 are included in general expenditure for operation.

[7] Not computed.

[8] For cities with 1940 populations over 100,000. Data for contributions to trust funds and enterprises are not available for cities with populations of 25,000 to 100,000.

[9] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION GROUPS, OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN 1947

Item	Total (397 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL REVENUE, 1947								
Total amount (in millions)	$2,921	$1,113	$388	$452	$409	$365	$302	$281
Taxes, total	69.8	71.9	73.0	70.9	68.2	67.4	69.0	65.5
Property	56.4	52.6	54.3	59.8	56.1	60.0	60.7	58.3
Sales and gross receipts	8.0	14.3	5.6	5.3	6.4	2.3	2.3	1.4
Licenses, permits and other	5.4	5.0	13.1	5.8	5.7	5.1	6.0	5.8
Aid received from other governments	19.4	21.1	14.5	20.8	17.1	18.1	15.8	19.1
From state governments only	18.4	20.8	13.7	18.0	16.5	16.2	14.8	18.0
Charges and miscellaneous	10.8	7.0	12.5	8.3	14.7	14.5	15.2	15.5
Charges for current services only	5.5	4.1	8.1	4.4	7.5	6.4	7.2	6.8
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE, 1947								
Total amount (in millions)	$3,494	$1,377	$455	$520	$468	$434	$360	$335
Provision for debt retirement	7.3	5.6	5.7	7.2	9.6	9.5	7.9	7.3
Operation	72.3	70.4	72.9	75.3	69.6	72.9	74.7	76.3
Capital outlay	9.1	7.4	9.7	9.4	11.6	9.8	10.0	10.4
Aid paid to other governments	.4	.1	.2	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4
Interest	3.5	3.9	4.3	2.3	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.0
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	7.5	12.6	7.1	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.6
PER CENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURE, 1947								
Total amount (in millions)	$2,528	$969	$332	$391	$326	$317	$269	$256
General control	8.4	8.9	10.8	8.3	8.1	7.4	8.1	8.3
Public safety	24.3	22.9	33.6	23.3	25.5	25.5	26.7	25.1
Police	13.3	13.9	21.1	13.2	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.1
Fire	9.9	7.9	10.9	9.0	11.3	11.8	12.5	11.9
Other	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Highways	7.4	4.9	6.4	6.1	8.2	9.1	10.5	12.2
Sanitation	8.3	7.6	10.0	8.0	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7
Health and hospitals	8.7	9.1	7.8	12.2	9.5	7.1	7.0	4.9
Public welfare	10.8	15.3	7.3	11.2	7.4	7.7	6.1	5.9
Correction	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	.8	.3	.1	.1
Schools	22.2	23.7	13.8	19.3	21.8	22.4	19.9	24.0
Libraries	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Recreation	4.5	3.1	3.8	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.1
Miscellaneous and unallocable	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.7	4.6	5.5	4.0
AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN THOUSANDS								
Total	$318,018	$101,392	$44,324	$48,827	$54,311	$42,583	$36,161	$34,744
New construction[1]	219,013	60,014	35,775	38,680	36,025	31,983	27,526	24,785
Purchase of land and existing structures	51,625	30,361	1,561	3,787	9,477	3,936	2,236	1,828
Equipment	47,380	11,017	6,988	6,360	8,809	6,664	6,399	8,131
Amounts for highways only:								
Total	122,251	43,384	20,604	19,892	20,005	15,720	11,798	11,452
New construction[1]	90,180	24,427	19,216	17,994	13,247	14,514	10,112	9,886

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[1] Includes a small amount of unsegregable outlays for purchase of land and existing structures and for equipment.

TABLE 3

PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1946 TO 1947 IN REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT

Item	Total (397 Cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE AND GENERAL BORROWINGS								
Total general revenue and general borrowings	17.0	22.4	16.9	17.2	9.5	11.1	16.7	16.1
General borrowings[1]	79.3	243.3	58.4	210.9	14.5	7.7	74.4	66.2
Total general revenue	13.2	17.4	14.7	9.3	8.9	11.5	12.2	12.3
Taxes	11.7	14.3	11.2	6.3	9.8	10.8	13.3	12.4
Property	5.9	1.9	5.9	4.6	7.9	9.3	11.2	10.8
Sales and gross receipts	78.7	109.5	106.0	27.1	19.7	44.7	71.7	63.6
Other	15.1	12.4	12.1	8.9	19.7	17.4	20.3	21.4
Aid received from other governments	17.6	29.3	31.8	22.0	—.8	7.3	7.0	13.8
From state governments only	18.2	30.6	37.8	20.5	—1.4	6.6	8.2	16.2
Charges and miscellaneous	14.8	17.0	18.9	7.1	17.5	20.5	13.2	9.7
Charges for current services only	20.9	25.5	23.8	14.4	25.4	15.6	18.7	19.6
GENERAL EXPENDITURE								
Total	18.5	21.1	16.0	16.7	16.7	16.4	17.3	17.2
Provision for debt retirement	—6.6	—6.3	—10.4	—17.8	.5	—4.8	—4.4	—5.3
Total less provisions for debt retirement	21.0	23.2	18.1	20.6	18.7	19.2	19.7	19.4
Operation	17.2	20.1	14.1	16.9	14.8	14.2	14.9	16.0
Capital Outlay	89.4	106.5	129.4	80.2	75.0	109.3	94.8	59.7
Aid paid to other governments	30.9	—30.5	—27.4	...	30.3	—17.8	36.0	8.1
Interest	—5.5	—5.9	—9.9	—7.2	—7.9	—4.4	—1.5	—3.7
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	21.6	25.0	8.0	7.8	11.8	19.4	19.5	40.9
EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATION								
Total	17.2	20.1	14.1	16.9	14.8	14.2	14.9	16.0
General control	14.3	15.9	15.4	16.6	10.0	13.2	12.6	13.2
Public safety	15.3	14.8	10.1	17.0	15.7	14.6	14.1	16.1
Police	14.7	12.7	8.2	15.7	15.7	15.0	16.5	17.8
Fire	16.2	18.6	14.7	18.1	15.9	14.2	13.0	14.8
Other	13.7	14.0	6.5	25.1	14.6	14.0	.5	11.5
Highways	13.2	12.9	7.0	12.1	10.6	13.7	12.7	16.6
Sanitation	14.6	15.3	8.5	14.9	11.6	14.8	16.2	14.3
Health and hospitals[2]	16.8	16.3	13.9	19.2	11.9	17.9	18.3	19.8
Public welfare	32.1	43.8	31.2	22.1	40.4	13.2	11.8	11.7
Correction	24.1	22.3	14.3	29.3	24.4	25.0	—15.3	12.4
Schools[2]	15.6	18.2	21.6	15.8	9.7	13.8	13.4	17.1
Libraries	16.9	19.2	16.4	20.8	11.7	15.3	18.1	13.2
Recreation	17.6	18.7	18.3	12.5	19.5	18.3	19.2	18.7
Miscellaneous and unallocable	20.7	31.1	16.5	11.0	51.9	7.5	24.8	15.6
EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY								
Total	89.4	106.5	129.4	80.2	75.0	109.3	94.8	59.7
New construction[3]	97.8	119.1	175.3	93.0	76.7	112.7	116.6	63.5
Purchase of land and existing structures	78.9	100.3	—39.6	7.2	87.2	172.4	23.0	—.3
Equipment	67.3	68.4	86.8	80.7	57.6	72.3	58.4	70.8
Amounts for highways only:								
Total	90.7	133.0	136.0	88.0	64.9	104.6	63.7	45.3
New construction	80.4	95.2	192.9	109.7	40.0	111.6	70.3	49.1

Table 3—Per Cent Change by Population Groups, 1946 to 1947—Continued

Item	Total (397 Cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL AND ENTERPRISE DEBT								
Total, general and enterprise:								
Gross debt	1.3	—.3	—.4	6.0	.4	1.0	6.7	4.3
Net long-term debt	(4)	—2.5	.5	7.1	—.5	.5	5.4	4.1
General:								
Gross debt	1.3	—.1	—1.5	4.1	1.6	—.7	4.5	3.5
Net long-term debt	—.2	—3.2	.1	4.7	1.4	—2.7	2.7	3.0
Enterprise:								
Gross debt	1.3	—.4	.9	8.6	—1.9	4.6	14.1	6.7
Net long-term debt	.3	—2.1	.9	10.3	—4.5	7.1	14.4	7.3

[1] Formerly designated "new borrowings".

[2] See footnote 5 in Table 1.

[3] Includes a small amount of unsegregable outlays for purchase of land and existing structures and for equipment.

[4] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

Table 4

Trend in Municipal Gross and Net Long-Term Debt, 1942–47

Population Group[1]	Gross Debt (in millions)						Per Cent Change		
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1946 to 1947	1945 to 1946	1942 to 1947
Over 1,000,000	$4,001	$4,011	$4,125	$4,124	$4,269	$4,375	—.3	—2.8	—8.5
500,000 to 1,000,000	712	672	707	735	780	837	6.0	—5.0	—14.9
250,000 to 500,000	909	905	909	951	987	1,029	.4	—.4	—11.7
100,000 to 250,000	676	670	670	713	750	803	1.0		—15.8
50,000 to 100,000	540	509	515	554	569	615	6.7	—1.3	—12.2
25,000 to 50,000	414	397	399	419	439	475	4.3	—.5	—12.8
Total	$7,252	$7,164	$7,326	$7,497	$7,795	$8,135	1.22	—2.2	—10.9
	Net Long-Term Debt (in millions)								
Over 1,000,000	$2,986	$3,062	$3,169	$3,216	$3,339	$3,487	—2.5	—3.4	—14.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	607	566	591	627	673	729	7.1	—4.3	—16.7
250,000 to 500,000	776	780	783	820	848	875	—.5	—.3	—11.3
100,000 to 250,000	597	595	599	635	674	715	.5	—.7	—16.5
50,000 to 100,000	492	469	478	499	522	562	5.4	—1.7	—12.5
25,000 to 50,000	372	358	359	379	399	423	4.1	—.1	—12.1
Total	$5,830	$5,830	$5,977	$6,176	$6,455	$6,791		—2.5	—14.2

[1] The number of cities in each population group (1940 populations) is as follows: 5 over 1,000,000; 9 between 500,000 and 1,000,000; 23 between 250,000 and 500,000; 55 between 100,000 and 250,000; 105 between 50,000 and 100,000; 200 between 25,000 and 50,000.

TABLE XIII

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1947

This table includes the 397 cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 or more; the governments of 13 additional places classified as "urban" by Census Bureau special rule are not included. The data are for city fiscal years ended during the calendar year 1947 except for a few that ended in January, 1948, and are reproduced from the Census Bureau report *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1947*. Under **General Revenue, Total** comprises all revenue of city general government—i.e., excluding revenue of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; **Local Taxes** shows revenue from city imposed taxes—property, income or payroll, sales and gross receipts taxes, etc.—including licenses and permits; **Aid From Other Governments** consists of grants and shared taxes received from other governments—federal, state, and local—for support of specified functions or for general purposes; **Charges and Miscellaneous** consists of charges for current services, special assessments for capital outlay, net contributions from city enterprises, and other and unallocable revenue. Under **General Expenditure, Total** comprises all expenditure for general-government functions—i.e., excluding expenditure of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; **Operation** expenditure is for services, materials, financial assistance to needy individuals and other current maintenance; **Capital Outlay** is for new construction of more or less permanent improvements, for purchase of land and buildings, and for equipment of durable value, whether from revenues or from proceeds of debt issued; **Provision for Debt Retirement** consists of direct debt redemption (other than from sinking funds) plus payments into the sinking funds for debt redemption—both with relation to general debt only, not enterprise debt; **Interest** payments are costs for the use of credit capital (without adjustment for premium or discount on debt issued or retired) for general-government purposes, not enterprises; **Contributions to Employee Retirement** are payments made by the city to retirement funds that are either locally or state-administered for local employees; **Other** expenditure consists of aid paid to other governments, contributions to trust funds except for retirement purposes, and contributions to enterprise. **Gross Debt** consists of long-term and short-term debt issued by or in the name of the city or its agencies, including nonguaranteed debt. **Net Long-Term Debt** is total long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets to long-term debt. The difference between the total and the general-government figures represents net long-term debt for city-owned enterprises. A single dagger (†) indicates data for fiscal year 1946, and a double dagger (‡) for fiscal year 1945.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1947	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1947	
														Total	General Govt. Only
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	$116,801	$90,661	$15,725	$10,415	$131,002	$96,453	$12,908	$9,452	$2,217	$9,124	$ 848*	$162,316	$ 91,180	$48,830
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	157,662	100,034	35,997	21,631	152,343	117,111	8,837	10,461	7,247	7,542	1,145*	295,752	270,105	208,887
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	71,403	49,808	8,198	13,397	65,156	44,452	10,770	2,233	1,309	4,976	1,416	205,646	189,656	32,743
New York, N.Y.	7,455	860,893	613,931	211,275	35,687	921,464	637,316	57,068	50,831	33,931	61,954	80,364*	2,925,642	2,114,366	645,407
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	99,132	84,339*	4,447	10,346	106,864	74,011	11,809	3,960	8,886	2,436	5,762*	411,407	320,818	162,830
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	77,619	50,976	20,593	6,050	76,990	58,227	7,761	4,089	3,650	2,505	758	203,098	161,510	96,934
Boston, Mass.	771	98,051	69,604	22,524	5,923	110,343	84,972	10,470	7,862	1,051	2,386	3,602*	134,358	95,950	42,665
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	42,895	30,000	10,416	2,479	44,161	29,870	2,080	8,217	1,408	2,586	...	63,197	55,138	47,141

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands) Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	DEBT (in thousands) Gross Debt End of 1947	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1947 Total	General Govt. Only
500,000 to 1,000,000—Continued															
Cleveland, Ohio	878	$41,115	$25,368	$9,019	$6,728	$44,554	$30,077	$3,904	$5,933	$2,304	$1,686	$650	$98,216	$87,166	$58,628
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	43,904	26,700	12,842	4,362	44,499	34,056	7,301	...	52*	2,540	550	4,580	1,725	76
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	24,610	20,444	1,603	2,563	24,608	18,517	1,655	2,116	1,219	1,101	...	46,001	45,530	43,095
St. Louis, Mo.	816	34,728	29,375	892	4,461	38,152	29,858	839	4,745	1,217	1,111	382	43,933	42,548	32,243
San Francisco, Calif.	635	55,710	38,137	13,182	4,391	54,089	41,011	3,926	3,776	1,098	3,173	1,105*	118,839	116,724	24,662
Washington, D.C.	663	75,296	59,450*	11,847	3,999	82,174	64,526	10,891	764	12	3,809*	2,172*	230	230	230
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga.	302	17,369	10,445	2,018	4,906	17,805	12,855	2,658	1,298	314	477	203	28,019	26,989	21,749
Birmingham, Ala.	268	8,325	5,312	1,731	1,282	8,719	4,406	1,710	857	723	335	688*	23,329	21,937	18,751
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	24,513	11,370	6,189	6,954	28,413	18,733	4,511	3,048	1,255	771	95*	63,135	39,565	30,668
Columbus, Ohio	306	8,918	4,208	2,522	2,188	9,886	5,928	949	1,825	491	560	133*	16,485	14,702	13,108
Dallas, Tex.	295	12,596	8,565	91	3,940	18,701	8,359	6,845	1,715	786	480	516	39,751*	37,028	26,624
Denver, Colo.	322	27,864	11,647	14,098	2,119	30,044	27,085	1,065	985	161	585	163	25,835	25,672	5,414
Houston, Tex.	385	15,744	13,414	99	2,231	23,398	9,858	9,617	2,663	944	178	138	60,686	57,566	41,549
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	12,094	9,636	1,453	1,005	12,124	8,847	1,356	841	180	700	200	6,878*	6,310	5,476
Jersey City, N. J.	301	33,473	22,258	9,147	2,068	29,520	23,795	431	2,684	1,382	1,207	21	45,891	35,725	30,945
Kansas City, Mo.	399	13,777	11,914	267	1,596	13,866	10,308	1,308	1,125	813	125	187	39,472	38,603	23,487
Louisville, Ky.	319	18,842	13,020	1,856	3,966	19,807	13,012	1,911	1,854	1,545	201	1,284*	41,951	29,151	29,132
Memphis, Tenn.	293	14,041	8,264	2,511	3,266	14,957	10,923	2,165	1,117	586	40	126	26,942	23,671	17,105
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	33,947	25,263	3,739	4,945	38,786	26,017	3,156	5,483	1,093	2,785	252	62,792	58,984	54,993
Newark, N.J.	430	45,206	38,257	5,210	1,739	44,738	35,731	2,105	2,844	1,483	1,139	1,436	68,546	60,208	30,957
New Orleans, La.	495	26,557	20,342	3,587	2,628	25,369	17,377	2,838	2,014	1,228	736	1,170	38,311	36,228	25,733
Oakland, Calif.	302	13,106	10,219	1,100	1,787	13,272	9,455	1,895	536	274	673	439	20,432	20,118	15,721
Portland, Ore.	305	13,594	10,279	801	2,514	14,201	9,492	1,685	1,509	447	326	742	30,444	25,762	14,867
Providence, R.I.	253	17,236	13,809	2,212	1,215	17,688	13,422	277	1,626	1,283	904	176*	61,767	45,421	36,441
Rochester, N.Y.	325	27,599	18,049	5,552	3,998	29,832	22,015	926	4,269	836	1,183	603	37,281	30,984	26,732
St. Paul, Minn.	288	16,433	10,788	2,559	3,086	16,823	12,790	928	1,567	834	636	68	26,796	19,746	16,934
San Antonio, Tex.	254	5,959	4,935	1,731	1,282	6,952	4,741	814	593	560	110	134	51,929	45,271	13,232
Seattle, Wash.	368	21,798	11,124	6,698	3,976	18,735	11,646	3,732	1,650	636	1,071	...	75,197	60,972	23,111
Toledo, Ohio	282	16,175	10,397*	2,816	2,962	14,467	9,188	1,429	2,874	473	440	63	17,395	15,770	12,092
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	11,245	5,920	2,435	2,890*	9,997	6,516	837	1,780	483	243	138	16,082	15,031	11,232
Albany, N.Y.	131	9,344	7,505	1,678	161	9,998	6,867	692	1,272	439	299	429	24,288	22,378	12,244
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	10,504	8,685	742	1,077	10,953	7,989	704	1,440	264	351	205	8,071	8,071	...
Cambridge, Mass.	111	10,487	6,851	2,908	728	11,272	10,420	211	459	81	101	...	2,839	2,646	2,390

Camden, N.J.	118	7,456	5,684	1,148	624	7,521	5,428	128	763	777	234	191	19,779	19,674	19,002
Canton, Ohio	108	2,707	1,238	991	478	2,813	2,065	252	273	70	138	15	2,007	743	493
Charlotte, N.C.	101	2,758	1,597	405	756	3,724	2,548	393	358	193	133	99	8,279	7,472	4,889
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	5,633	3,854	1,258	521	5,654	4,208	157	464	614	194	17	25,186	23,798	12,859
Dayton, Ohio	211	7,502	3,590	2,697	1,215	7,581	4,974	1,199	707	143	342	216	10,335	9,397	5,979
Des Moines, Iowa	160	4,638	3,667	329	642	4,259	3,098	105	423	111	272	250	5,917	5,461	2,545
Duluth, Minn.	101	3,405	2,539	186	680	3,490	2,560	363	388	59	71	49	2,274	2,198	1,800
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	7,257	6,070	1,010	177	7,507	6,119	230	727	309	122	...	10,295	8,803	5,769
Erie, Pa.	117	2,794	2,234	246	314	2,846	2,131	218	344	122	31	...	3,992	3,423	2,850
Fall River, Mass.	115	7,810	4,610	2,918	282	8,446	7,156	690	375	49	164	12	3,030	2,570	2,442
Flint, Mich.	152	5,809	2,307	1,241	2,261	5,729	4,983	29	426	122	151	18	2,833	1,842	1,727
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	4,617	2,362	356	1,899	3,874	3,087	47	181	121	285	153	4,837	4,063	3,070
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	5,511	3,909	...	1,602	6,283	4,646	255	582	581	219	...	23,231	23,174	17,515
Gary, Ind.	112	2,367	1,896	395	76	2,485	2,065	142	58	92	128	...	4,849	4,827	...
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	3,971	2,130	1,380	461	3,906	2,933	377	317	93	186	...	4,698	3,934	1,844
Hartford, Conn.	166	14,444	12,163	1,191	1,090	15,147	11,730	304	1,679	442	385	607	14,789	11,393	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	7,305	3,072	1	4,232	7,888	5,752	814	373	181	532	236	24,592	23,060	4,575
Kansas City, Kan.	121	2,858	2,128	541	189	2,994	2,033	243	487	65	166	...	5,461	4,973	2,625
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	7,209	4,884	1,460	865	6,891	5,685	...	272	780	154	...	26,602	24,793	17,611
Long Beach, Calif.	164	9,332	4,359	726	4,247	11,198	7,236	2,044	1,787	131	...	...	13,742	6,885	3,427
Lowell, Mass.	101	7,615	4,569	2,890	156	8,228	7,432	268	375	53	71	29	1,863	1,755	1,483
Miami, Fla.	172	13,375	9,624	193	3,558	14,052	8,976	2,281	1,582	779	330	104	35,103	33,774	22,408
Nashville, Tenn.	167	7,852	5,191	2,040	621	9,865	6,643	1,935	585	413	218	71	26,496	24,827	11,866
New Bedford, Mass.	110	8,832	5,030	3,549	253	8,904	7,895	225	391	93	240	60	2,823	1,946	1,078
New Haven, Conn.	161	11,727	10,388	884	455	11,659	9,021	460	955	230	586	407	6,204	5,907	5,822
Norfolk, Va.	144	12,626	8,001	1,822	2,803	11,583	8,205	1,449	481	1,015	433	...	35,705	21,262	15,722
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	6,027	3,194	355	2,478	8,201	3,007	3,346	1,166	375	139	168	23,193	21,568	13,953
Omaha, Neb.	224	6,308	5,357	315	636	5,667	4,067	217	657	203	460	63	5,309	4,247	2,519
Paterson, N. J.	140	8,987	6,687	2,044	256	9,847	6,802	928	1,173	853	91	...	21,669	20,750	20,630
Peoria, Ill.	105	3,414	2,368	528	518	3,493	2,651	271	315	32	196	28	832	466	416
Reading, Pa.	111	2,009	1,732	143	134	2,358	1,829	114	291	51	6	67	4,047	3,750	2,287
Richmond, Va.	193	16,547	12,159	3,091	1,297	17,451	12,796	944	1,975	1,115	506	115	40,698	25,483	18,723
Sacramento, Calif.	106	5,175	3,339	366	1,470	5,168	4,125	160	288	135	442	18	7,691	7,691	4,617
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	4,709	3,686	131	892	5,048	3,941	687	239	58	123	...	6,119	3,500	930
San Diego, Calif.	203	11,595	7,196	1,302	3,097	12,019	7,620	2,893	193	111	925	277	23,110	23,039	3,880
Scranton, Pa.	140	2,440	2,064	207	169	2,826	2,321	...[1]	351	71	83	...	3,010	2,666	...
Somerville, Mass.	102	7,672	5,402	2,013	257	9,428	7,628	1,033	535	57	70	105	4,057	3,357	3,238
South Bend, Ind.	101	2,493	1,880	449	164	2,525	1,750	264	293	46	172	...	1,591	1,587	...
Spokane, Wash.	122	5,163	2,639	1,292	1,232	5,176	3,530	617	650	98	277	4	4,810	3,959	...
Springfield, Mass.	150	14,640	9,886	3,982	772	15,252	13,372	1,008	582	127	163	...	10,369	9,592	5,732
Syracuse, N.Y.	206	16,600	11,232	3,798	1,570	17,085	11,567	1,000	3,557	246	715	...	12,726	11,726	8,405
Tacoma, Wash.	109	5,368	2,517	1,656	1,195	7,147	3,512	2,854	318	104	359	...	28,078	27,244	6,512
Tampa, Fla.	108	5,792	4,412	39	1,341	5,615	4,298	352	378	313	232	42	10,753	10,292	6,177
Trenton, N.J.	125	9,367	7,383	1,023	961	9,607	7,307	639	1,064	438	159	...	13,364	13,344	12,784
Tulsa, Okla.	142	4,019	2,461	188	1,370	4,347	2,577	686	718	289	32	45	13,062	11,247	7,553
Utica, N.Y.	101	6,558	4,487	1,930	141	7,896	4,831	1,244	1,319	118	361	23	12,418	12,278	5,399
Wichita, Kan.	115	3,890	3,016	151	723	5,905	2,635	2,150	764	81	58	217	8,521	7,134	4,574
Wilmington, Del.	113	5,571	3,083	1,873	615	5,727	4,763	350	80	129	160	245	8,471	7,348	2,833

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1947	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1947	
														Total	General Govt. Only
100,000 to 2500,000—Continued															
Worcester, Mass.	194	$17,707	$11,014	$4,952	$1,741	$21,506	$17,359	$2,549	$1,368	$70	$160	. . .	$9,286	$9,286	$8,379
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	11,624	8,619	2,654	351	14,086	9,316	869	2,146	609	688	458	19,906	19,714	16,860
Youngstown, Ohio.	168	3,972	2,313	1,329	330	4,170	2,561	356	342	170	236	505	6,275	5,987	5,686
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.	97	1,894	1,681	129	84	2,014	1,294	240	284	176	20	. . .	4,939	4,285	3,696
Altoona, Pa.	80	1,209	948	123	138	1,709	1,090	277	222	47	73	. . .	1,738	1,617	1,331
Amarillo, Tex.	52	1,390	972	6	412	1,626	1,106	78	296	137	. . .	9	8,774	8,248	4,115
Asheville, N. C.	51	1,790	1,178	216	396	1,935	1,239	132	249	263	25	27	18,355	17,618	13,083
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	8,309	7,184	808	317	7,270	5,219	681	444	609	240	77	20,142	20,118	18,633
Augusta, Ga.	66	2,161	1,639	9	513	2,134	1,825	78	154	53	24	. . .	1,749	1,518	1,144
Austin, Tex.	88	4,451	1,582	16	2,853	5,715	2,999	2,093	376	184	61	2	8,630	8,190	6,729
Bayonne, N. J.	79	6,590	5,476	715	399	8,060	6,493	153	757	462	195	. . .	14,664	12,772	11,029
Beaumont, Tex.	59	1,812	1,372	28	412	2,185	1,325	348	199	232	. . .	81	7,343	6,726	5,131
Berkeley, Calif.	86	3,563	2,663	253	647	3,473	2,593	371	138	32	169	170	1,214	1,163	. . .
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1,253	1,088	89	76	1,319	904	203	155	25	16	16	1,215	1,180	1,044
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	8,118	4,212	2,451	1,455	8,604	7,391	458	332	81	342	. . .	2,745	2,202	2,180
Brockton, Mass.	62	6,060	3,736	1,955	369	6,538	5,553	390	522	25	48	. . .	1,617	1,617	1,238
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. . . .	62	1,531	1,178	128	225	1,547	1,146	160	146	39	56	. . .	1,383	1,360	1,170
Charleston, S. C.	71	2,346	1,754	156	436	2,112	1,684	72	175	143	26	12	6,087	5,824	4,254
Charleston, W. Va.	68	1,605	1,156	99	350	1,660	1,300	135	100	91	34	. . .	3,436	3,320	. . .
Chester, Pa.	59	1,251	1,088	109	54	1,288	911	67	212	81	17	. . .	2,380	2,088	. . .
Cicero, Ill.	65	1,810	1,507	173	130	1,821	1,088	167	324	108	134	. . .	3,920	2,931	2,138
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio. .	55	1,865	814	571	480	2,217	1,631	408	83	2	93	. . .	604	531	. . .
Columbia, S. C.	62	1,872	1,436	147	289	1,981	1,625	112	142	51	39	12	1,511	1,422	1,151
Columbus, Ga.	53	3,392	2,191	409	792	3,049	2,683	160	127	79	. . .	. . .	3,180	2,954	. . .
Corpus Christi, Tex. . . .	57	2,876	1,763	50	1,063	3,762	1,835	1,288	282	335	. . .	22	9,643	8,712	7,899
Covington, Ky.	62	1,400	1,177	. . .	223	1,493	1,058	156	182	64	33	. . .	3,846	3,717	2,184
Davenport, Iowa.	66	1,715	1,297	136	282	1,857	1,412	64	212	45	76	48	1,967	1,861	1,717
Dearborn, Mich.	64	5,252	4,030	504	718	5,229	3,574	1,027	106	267	255	. . .	7,460	3,624	2,975
Decatur, Ill.	59	1,168	668	197	303	1,109	734	248	43	44	40	. . .	772	598	268
Durham, N. C.	60	2,779	1,750	720	309	2,807	1,759	336	446	161	75	30	6,419	5,489	3,037
East Chicago, Ind.	55	1,109	869	232	8	1,226	1,078	16	74	16	42	. . .	2,098	1,622	670
East Orange, N.J.	69	4,909	4,258	569	82	4,549	3,678	162	334	245	130	. . .	5,780	5,061	4,824
East St. Louis, Ill.‡. . . .	76	1,910	1,694	38	178	1,332	977	31	169	58	97	. . .	1,195	895	. . .
El Paso, Tex.	97	2,495	1,868	11	616	2,518	2,020	18	247	206	27	. . .	5,035	4,413	3,405
Evanston, Ill.	65	1,993*	1,101	173	719	1,825*	1,513	32	127	17	136	. . .	834	823	569

Galveston, Tex	61	2,202	1,579	14	609	2,739	1,398	522	505	268	46	...	13,799	12,244	7,034
Glendale, Calif	83	2,898	1,559	245	1,094	2,378	2,144	134	54	46	...	...	963	932	843
Greensboro, N.C	59	2,672	1,606	509	557	2,970	1,618	384	480	364	13	111	10,978	10,684	8,572
Hamilton, Ohio	51	1,778	929	536	313	1,725	1,103	198	249	72	53	50	4,859	4,625	3,291
Hammond, Ind	70	1,530	1,237	199	94	1,550	1,351	35	77	21	66	...	5,460	5,411	4,823
Harrisburg, Pa	84	2,061	1,523	132	406	2,248	1,833	252	99	36	28	...	2,851	2,822	1,288
Highland Park, Mich	51	3,356	1,661	409	1,286	3,222	2,885	132	29	...	176	...	163	10	10
Hoboken, N.J	50	4,044	2,919	1,082	43	4,402	3,473	4	425	236	264	...	5,158	5,158	5,141
Holyoke, Mass	54	3,980	2,237	1,593	150	4,609	3,969	335	89	14	58	144	1,723	1,142	646
Huntington, W.Va	79	1,576	1,174	77	345	1,623	1,216	223	92	61	31	...	1,673	1,439	...
Irvington, N.J	55	4,351	3,579	448	324	4,225	3,386	119	416	213	91	...	5,294	5,091	...
Jackson, Miss	62	2,375	1,788	3	584	3,773	1,522	1,474	571	169	37	...	7,935	6,640	6,348
Johnstown, Pa	67	1,494	1,177	144	173	1,805	1,097	154	360	89	25	80	2,483	1,641	...
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	1,878	1,028	565	285	1,834	1,415	326	...	...	40	53	...	...	...
Lakewood, Ohio	69	2,244	1,030	500	714	2,246	1,790	181	132	44	99	...	3,438*	3,361	3,329
Lancaster, Pa	61	1,227	722	75	430	1,279	878	49	223	102	27	...	2,504	2,458	...
Lansing, Mich	79	3,709	2,355	530	824	3,203	2,705	226	...	8	264	...	404	...	...
Lawrence, Mass	84	5,492	3,354	2,054	84	5,723	5,117	190	210	30	101	75	1,405	1,105	869
Lincoln, Neb	82	2,397	1,406	69	922	2,183	1,893	118	95	16	59	2	1,709	1,475	1,173
Little Rock, Ark	88	2,156	1,280	366	510	2,042	1,576	21	216	88	94	47	7,872	6,939	1,759
Lynn, Mass	98	8,489	4,804	3,126	559	9,711	8,412	599	444	84	172	...	5,315	3,815	3,644
McKeesport, Pa	55	1,292	853	88	351	1,335	998	71	208	40	18	...	1,752	1,716	1,671
Macon, Ga	58	1,715	1,046	12	657	2,229	1,385	784	22	5	12	21	103	...	...
Madison, Wis	67	6,869	3,746	1,655	1,468	7,362	6,021	656	472	83	105	25	4,457	4,457	4,387
Malden, Mass	58	4,436	2,876	1,352	208	4,369	3,785	195	308	40	41	...	1,596	1,338	...
Manchester, N.H	78	3,970	3,679	120	171	3,748	2,606	544	384	66	54	94	3,393	3,393	...
Medford, Mass	63	5,040	3,519	1,342	179	5,633	4,746	407	371	41	56	12	1,783	1,783	1,638
Mobile, Ala	79	3,265	2,013	534	718	3,176	1,933	615	161	272	64	131	13,777	12,391	7,476
Montgomery, Ala	78	2,516	1,817	397	302	2,553	1,664	...[1]	237	424	10	218	12,032	11,669	8,747
Mount Vernon, N.Y	67	5,885	4,372	1,287	226	6,306	4,694	227	1,023	171	191	...	4,697	4,257	3,963
New Britain, Conn	69	4,047	3,483	302	262	4,553	3,545	479	300	102	37	90	4,644	4,129	3,184
New Rochelle, N.Y	58	7,056	5,452	1,382	222	7,920	5,720	665	863	361	311	...	8,831	8,171	...
Newton, Mass	70	7,583	5,543	1,744	296	9,414	6,996	1,664	553	88	56	57	4,704	4,704	4,379
Niagara Falls, N.Y	78	8,344	5,755	2,216	373	8,330	6,469	146	973	411	328	3	9,567	9,494	8,903
Oak Park, Ill	66	1,368	988	154	226	1,530	1,141	155	95	49	90	...	1,325	1,190	1,175
Pasadena, Calif	82	4,009	2,178	472	1,359	4,298	3,189	513	196	122	278	...	7,291	6,997	2,223
Passaic, N.J	61	5,096	4,094	906	96	5,520	3,723	582	723	408	84	...	9,451	9,416	...
Pawtucket, R.I	76	3,949	3,328	514	107	4,443	3,223	242	319	404	14	241	14,946	12,475	10,597
Phoenix, Ariz	65	3,629	1,951	627	1,051	3,764	2,795	183	330	161	229	66	16,652	16,576	5,658
Pontiac, Mich	67	3,944	1,403	581	1,960	3,977	2,710	427	622	75	102	41	3,425	2,531	1,866
Portland, Me	74	4,957	4,382	345	230	4,899	4,159	191	332	103	106	8	3,546	3,519	3,340
Portsmouth, Va	51	2,693	1,438	732	523	3,402	2,355	602	162	259	24	...	9,167	4,742	4,527
Pueblo, Colo	52	1,360	1,025	114	221	1,349	1,019	87	163	36	44	...	771	771	...
Quincy, Mass	76	7,094	4,303	1,421	1,370	9,070	6,795	1,317	366	43	72	477	3,247	3,247	3,242
Racine, Wis	67	4,658	2,679	1,568	411	5,538	4,064	1,111	213	62	88	...	3,466	3,282	2,949
Roanoke, Va	69	4,690	3,209	1,076	405	4,273	3,327	431	187	243	85	...	11,741	10,592	4,881

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands) Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	DEBT (in thousands) Gross Debt End of 1947	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1947 Total	General Govt. Only
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Rockford, Ill.‡	85	$1,528	$1,108	$ 89	$ 331	$1,813	$1,536	$120	$ 50	$ 15	$ 92	...	$1,081	$ 558	$ 558
Saginaw, Mich.	83	2,303	1,093	674	536	2,119	1,609	89	85	18	93	225	6,309	6,081	460
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	1,586	1,506	7	73	1,513	1,157	...[1]	191	81	4	80	3,046	2,919	2,835
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	4,356	2,641	43	1,672	4,558	2,553	737	633	507	115	13	20,939	19,760	17,020
San Jose, Calif.	68	2,724	1,505	247	972	2,739	2,240	222	154	38	85	...	2,300	2,300	...
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	2,614	1,671	319	624	3,127	2,534	230	102	66	195	...	2,719	2,560	1,995
Savannah, Ga.	96	3,270	2,679	24	567	3,440	2,912	110	153	141	115	9	7,739	7,133	3,287
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	8,460	5,508	2,338	614	8,474	6,504	618	940	113	299	...	5,040	5,029	5,029
Shreveport, La.	98	3,420	3,145	...	275	2,748	1,964	255	31	139	128	231	15,591	15,028	8,638
Sioux City, Iowa	82	1,975	1,457	370	148	1,934	1,296	172	219	52	132	63	3,076	2,757	2,168
Springfield, Ill.	76	1,577	1,154	139	284	1,586	1,454	17	2	...	113	...	3,719	3,109	23
Springfield, Mo.	61	1,357	1,123	...	234	1,026	987	...[1]	16	23	...	...	6,992	6,405	368
Springfield, Ohio	71	2,502	863	578	1,061	2,813	2,187	58	397	97	50	24	2,839	2,681	2,424
Stockton, Calif.	55	3,517	2,362	516	639	3,828	2,352	788	392	172	102	22	4,626	4,620	...
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	1,297	1,027	212	58	1,408	1,147	58	24	7	149	23	348	338	287
Topeka, Kan.	68	1,707	1,297	249	161	2,045	1,055	714	158	6	70	42	878	222	222
Troy, N. Y.	70	4,275	2,936	1,005	334	4,586	2,959	704	589	123	199	12	5,742	3,494	3,052
Union City, N. J.	56	4,053	3,384	501	168	4,456	3,317	565	248	210	116	...	6,088	5,099	...
Waco, Tex.	56	1,375	1,187	5	183	1,423	967	111	178	148	...	19	4,822	4,255	3,017
Waterbury, Conn.	99	7,151	6,473	262	416	8,130	5,889	783	650	223	404	181	12,381	12,381	6,495
Waterloo, Iowa	52	1,223	856	106	261	1,165	857	86	74	31	41	76	1,126	1,126	731
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	1,495	819	118	558	1,253	1,036	57	92	39	29	...	1,939	1,917	1,355
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	1,710	1,444	146	120	2,073	1,547	257	178	64	27	...	1,995	1,795	...
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	4,111	2,767	340	1,004	4,203	3,035	76	596	360	113	23	10,541	10,371	8,623
York, Pa.	57	1,004	899	44	61	1,170	912	132	79	24	23	...	1,024	821	...
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	1,265	809	276	180	1,347	1,135	52	76	83	...	1	4,253	3,736	2,051
Alameda, Calif.	36	2,020	708	565	747	2,119	1,459	231	222	14	109	84	249	249	...
Albuquerque, N.M.	35	1,004	566	47	391	1,307	768	376	115	41	...	7	2,475	2,173	1,621
Alexandria, La.	27	1,080	368	14	698	1,173	952	66	87	21	47	...	555	417	340
Alexandria, Va.	34	2,645	2,208	305	132	3,318	2,259	768	161	130	...	...	4,790	4,145	...
Alhambra, Calif.	39	1,234	615	168	451	972	860	86	16	...	...	...	520	520	190
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	453	389	41	23	620	411	143	45	21	...	...	985	914	
Alton, Ill.	31	571	388	100	83	513	436	14	46	6	11	...	340	219	
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	2,099	1,316	703	80	2,521	1,896	257	226	62	80	...	1,796	1,678	1,659
Anderson, Ind.	42	1,417	408	160	849	1,517	1,164	212	83	35	23	...	860	794	607

Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	1,233	599	389	245	1,268	878	185	141	8	17	39	410	244	65
Anniston, Ala.	26	920	618	79	223	989	542	120	122	63	...	142	2,105	1,944	1,348
Appleton, Wis	28	2,255	1,119	766	370	2,131	1,642	339	114	14	22	...	582	582	...
Ashland, Ky.†	30	483	384	...	99	547	415	4	69	48	11	...	2,379	1,434	1,201
Auburn, N.Y	36	2,903	1,747	1,004	152	2,739	2,123	53	442	32	89	...	1,486	1,390	1,390
Aurora, Ill	47	983	792	24	167	932	714	97	63	14	44	...	653	323	315
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	1,520	1,197	95	228	1,308	1,120	86	14	4	84	...	67	67	...
Bangor, Me	30	2,080	1,819	175	86	1,774	1,575	90	68	18	23	...	655	633	607
Baton Rouge, La.	35	1,072	900	64	108	1,015	682	85	139	52	13	44	1,187	1,176	951
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	1,132	555	435	142	1,126	956	56	69	12	25	8	287	145	...
Bay City, Mich	48	2,007	908	458	641	1,963	1,805	59	74	5	20	...	900	704	240
Belleville, Ill	28	482	408	45	29	482	403	...	43	20	16	...	728	728	...
Belleville, N.J	28	959	800	110	49	1,401	696	422	173	78	32	...	2,646	2,390	2,141
Bellingham, Wash	29	795	435	281	79	804	643	61	38	10	42	10	762	649	248
Beloit, Wis	25	2,138	964	588	586	2,405	2,026	54	283	9	33	...	1,633	1,633	...
Berwyn, Ill	48	787	555	113	119	825	488	150	118	49	20	...	1,575	1,249	...
Beverly, Mass	26	2,356	1,631	635	90	2,899	2,212	479	111	12	29	56	1,302	982	937
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	1,662	1,169	55	438	1,373	1,224	38	56	55	...	...	2,338	2,338	1,588
Bloomfield, N. J	42	3,359	2,784	401	174	3,134	2,538	191	218	132	55	...	4,259	3,997	3,151
Bloomington, Ill	33	563	363	31	169	630	579	5	22	7	17	...	1,322	1,086	125
Boise City, Idaho	26	732	585	29	118	957	618	298	18	5	2	16	400	369	329
Bristol, Conn	30	2,184	1,903	118	163	2,283	1,945	41	169	74	13	40	1,789	1,229	839
Burbank, Calif.	34	2,633	1,513	287	833	2,473	2,242	193	28	10	...	...	453	321	93
Burlington, Iowa	26	955	529	96	330	1,003	861	...[1]	68	11	41	22	532	436	249
Burlington, Vt.	28	1,203	910	90	203	1,429	1,071	154	59	58	49	38	2,455	2,190	2,012
Butte, Mont.	37	668	525	50	93	671	509	61	66	24	11	...	701	656	...
Central Falls, R. I.†	25	884	713	134	37	871	644	24	111	69	23	...	2,002	2,002	1,944
Chelsea, Mass	41	3,373	2,376	891	106	3,922	3,284	434	134	43	17	10	1,276	674	...
Chicopee, Mass	42	2,553	1,653	800	100	2,382	2,201	60	68	14	39	...	886	886	293
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	469	329	26	114	488	397	34	39	5	13	...	86	71	...
Clifton, N. J	49	3,316	2,560	668	88	4,864	2,486	904	931	476	30	37	9,550	9,550	9,102
Clinton, Iowa	26	751	458	54	239	663	556	...[1]	49	25	33	...	949	859	...
Colo. Springs, Colo	37	1,620	617	43	960	1,606	1,259	317	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Concord, N. H.	27	1,013	862	91	60	1,026	852	83	28	6	16	41	186	186	125
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	905	698	88	119	756	554	...[1]	130	23	49	...	781	730	592
Cranston, R. I.	47	2,300	1,898	248	154	2,524	1,930	76	316	192	10	...	7,412	6,828	...
Cumberland, Md.	39	847	771	10	66	818	603	9	101	86	9	10	5,599	3,706	1,770
Danville, Ill	37	451	413	17	21	438	388	15	24	4	7	...	345	184	...
Danville, Va.	33	2,398	1,131	523	744	2,643	2,009	385	128	41	80	...	4,783	4,550	2,333
Dubuque, Iowa	44	1,061	846	90	125	1,043	759	80	111	8	43	42	279	254	249
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	1,059	541	311	207	1,191	741	280	93	23	54	...	705	535	...
Easton, Pa	34	744	590	66	88	810	581	53	112	60	4	...	4,358	4,133	1,360
Eau Claire, Wis	31	2,130	995	881	254	2,729	2,008	548	31	12	46	84	2,301	2,294	1,619
Elgin, Ill	38	795	611	78	106	749	611	21	52	12	53	...	755	594	480
Elkhart, Ind	33	870	616	106	148	980	677	231	15	5	52	...	1,301	1,262	404
Elmira, N. Y	45	3,174	1,843	1,082	249	3,356	2,820	158	228	31	119	...	1,107	1,107	...
Elyria, Ohio	25	669	366	243	60	897	496	246	70	41	44	...	3,711	3,232	1,786
Enid, Okla	28	399	279	40	80	361	289	14	38	20	...	...	694	395	287

TABLE XIII—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands) Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	DEBT (in thousands) Gross Debt End of 1947	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1947 Total	General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Everett, Mass.	47	$4,596	$2,936	$1,343	$317	$4,621	$4,406	$ 18	$ 134	$ 16	$ 47	...	$ 574	$ 574	$ 541
Everett, Wash.	30	970	460	320	190	960	852	...[1]	20	3	58	27	1,436	1,264	24
Fargo, N.D.	33	794	571	8	215	893	721	94	13	24	11	30	948	786	593
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	3,414	2,288	993	133	3,877	3,059	552	181	19	24	42	1,620	1,220	1,046
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	1,638	938	605	95	1,549	1,471	64	...	3	11	...	35	35	15
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	609	396	97	116	573	420	74	...	...	23	56	1,809	1,361	225
Gadsden, Ala.	37	1,263	850	220	193	1,696	745	540	156	137	19	99	4,267	3,352	...
Galesburg, Ill.	29	519	370	35	114	526	465	18	14	5	24	...	429	286	102
Garfield, N.J.	28	1,447	1,279	142	26	1,399	1,024	41	169	108	9	48	3,147	3,147	2,316
Great Falls, Mont.	30	953	555	63	335	1,108	809	230	29	10	18	12	547	462	276
Green Bay, Wis.	46	3,382	1,791	1,373	218	3,358	2,829	324	107	20	78	...	1,250	1,215	662
Greenville, S.C.	35	1,210	904	82	224	1,187	857	208	78	37	7	...	3,851	3,700	687
Hackensack, N.J.	26	2,300	1,903	261	136	2,516	1,855	229	318	99	15	...	3,167	3,021	...
Hagerstown, Md.	32	830	313	54	463	955	602	169	55	80	...	49	4,026	4,026	1,695
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	2,214	1,766	360	88	2,225	1,643	55	193	150	184	...	3,434	2,894	2,656
Haverhill, Mass.	47	4,329	2,418	1,361	550	4,871	4,137	385	254	24	32	39	1,640	1,140	1,073
Hazleton, Pa.	38	614	515	68	31	677	444	65	126	38	4	...	1,100	1,086	...
High Point, N.C.	38	1,695	843	286	566	2,038	1,155	266	356	194	6	61	8,187	7,939	5,832
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	1,046	671	125	250	1,240	801	370	19	14	22	14	304	268	245
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	826	555	128	143	1,354	560	432	175	...	30	157	1,562	1,096	846
Inglewood, Calif.	30	973	635	205	133	1,073	839	113	27	26	68	...	602	474	355
Jackson, Mich.	50	2,051	741	423	887	1,971	1,732	19	120	51	45	4	1,379	1,379	1,117
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	2,638	849	850	939	2,628	2,327	203	18	7	73	...	287	287	157
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	789	413	205	171	747	605	23	47	72	...	...	4,978	4,854	1,732
Joliet, Ill.	42	923*	538	106	279	719*	580	23	61	16	34	5	292	292	237
Joplin, Mo.	37	876	702	16	158	860	642	50	103	6	22	37	1,710	1,461	1,258
Kearny, N. J.	39	3,280	2,199	1,013	68	3,377	2,417	316	468	130	46	...	7,073	7,073	2,928
Kenosha, Wis.	49	3,527	2,226	1,014	287	3,596	3,174	156	152	38	76	...	1,532	1,532	1,132
Kingston, N. Y.	29	2,181	1,238	702	241	2,117	1,765	86	164	7	95	...	1,550	1,175	665
Kokomo, Ind.	34	935	654	78	203	963	724	117	48	17	32	25	732	650	602
La Crosse, Wis.	43	2,910	1,655	983	272	3,010	2,421	284	138	7	106	54	556	556	366
Lafayette, Ind.	29	719	574	75	70	689	635	...[1]	16	3	35	...	91	76	...
Laredo, Tex.	39	1,571	1,018	498	55	1,321	1,183	4	70	64	...	...	3,567	3,300	2,009
Lebanon, Pa.	27	476	359	33	84	425	349	50	12	1	1	12	2,149	2,057	13
Lewiston, Me.	39	1,295	1,087	101	107	1,428	1,276	43	75	25	9	...	1,187	1,187	943
Lexington, Ky.	49	1,573	1,501	...	72	1,529	1,207	80	93	73	36	40	1,645	1,278	...
Lima, Ohio	45	1,328	699	426	203	1,285	854	92	232	64	43	...	3,190	3,066	1,444

Lorain, Ohio	44	1,319	753	454	112	1,844	949	552	231	32	80	...	2,303	1,607	1,349
Lubbock, Tex.	32	824	571	1	252	1,701	769	460	103	84	...	285	3,195	2,952	2,305
Lynchburg, Va.	45	2,948	1,810	726	412	3,616	2,462	322	526	116	37	153	5,395	3,780	2,490
Mansfield, Ohio	37	1,059	394	382	283	985	693	185	48	4	53	2	1,255	1,141	121
Marion, Ind.	27	643	432	69	142	658	535	40	30	15	38	...	434	393	390
Marion, Ohio	31	1,075	343	272	460	1,108	931	40	83	15	39	...	1,072	982	...
Mason City, Iowa	27	596	496	56	44	604	458	26	49	6	18	47	282	240	121
Massillon, Ohio	27	697	244	268	185	693	502	69	77	16	29	...	211	130	...
Maywood, Ill.	27	441	321	26	94	383	317	35	9	12	10	...	1,017	819	317
Melrose, Mass.	25	1,911	1,431	395	85	1,930	1,746	133	14	1	22	14	14	14	...
Meriden, Conn.	39	2,157	1,918	160	79	2,446	1,969	182	132	24	12	127	831	831	...
Meridian, Miss.	35	812	661	9	142	1,236	595	350	175	78	15	23	2,999	2,999	2,587
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	4,535	3,573	10	952	5,233	3,129	1,316	404	216	168	...	8,823	8,687	7,467
Michigan City, Ind.	26	628	501	78	49	661	508	50	71	18	14	...	681	540	469
Middletown, Conn.	26	1,256	974	136	146	1,218	893	144	89	16	36	40	522	459	...
Middletown, Ohio	31	872	443	320	109	958	612	145	119	36	34	12	1,855	1,736	1,734
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	561	149	81	331	569	492	10	36	3	28	...	169	169	164
Moline, Ill.	35	1,228	546	47	635	1,381	1,056	124	114	17	57	13	931	742	402
Monroe, La.	28	869	441	3	425	1,174	801	84	94	53	10	132	2,054	1,804	711
Montclair, N.J.	40	4,499	3,714	504	281	4,188	3,191	269	466	190	72	...	7,387	7,122	5,010
Muncie, Ind.	50	1,426	1,124	150	152	1,250	1,059	22	56	46	67	...	1,402	1,363	...
Muskegon, Mich.	48	1,626	752	411	463	1,773	1,308	227	144	52	42	...	1,462	968	679
Muskogee, Okla.	32	630	216	51	363	639	526	26	65	12	10	...	1,930	1,821	597
Nashua, N.H.	33	1,290	914	57	319	1,443	1,048	211	105	20	21	38	730	630	...
New Albany, Ind.	25	439	314	67	58	419	393	...[1]	13	4	9	...	248	240	...
Newark, Ohio	31	665	292	242	131	736	409	204	68	25	30	...	1,252	1,213	1,101
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	2,632	2,054	289	289	2,806	2,023	312	311	78	82	...	3,279	3,279	2,207
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	1,522	801	529	192	1,614	1,328	83	124	53	26	...	1,673	1,652	1,398
New Castle, Pa.	48	930	755	75	100	1,170	801	276	60	16	17	...	772	714	...
New London, Conn.	30	2,215	1,820	127	268	2,154	1,805	25	194	69	37	24	4,000	3,594	2,960
Newport, Ky.	31	779	632	...	147	777	625	...[1]	78	57	17	...	1,862	1,792	1,019
Newport, R.I.	31	1,757	1,473	124	160	1,966	1,750	...[1]	112	65	39	...	5,468	5,106	2,556
Newport News, Va.	37	3,053	1,988	723	342	3,101	2,479	244	129	123	15	111	5,785	3,849	1,565
Norristown, Pa.	38	467	388	43	36	475	402	27	28	18	...	...	405	314	...
Norwalk, Conn.	40	2,732	2,450	146	136	2,781	2,361	119	127	102	20	52	4,449	4,333	3,181
Norwood, Ohio	34	735	373	256	106	766	614	27	68	8	32	17	1,260	1,109	...
Ogden, Utah	44	1,189	932	51	206	1,317	1,007	144	122	44	...	...	3,295	3,126	2,037
Orange, N.J.	36	2,609	2,086	395	128	2,522	2,115	36	224	112	35	...	2,797	2,648	2,571
Orlando, Fla.†	37	2,170	1,089	15	1,066	2,193	1,442	457	138	126	16	14	3,642	3,459	2,559
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	2,678	1,582	818	278	3,148	2,725	252	81	19	71	...	618	618	...
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	751	612	...	139	672	530	...[1]	92	34	16	...	1,208	1,189	964
Owensboro, Ky.	30	795	370	...	425	732	635	...[1]	39	48	10	...	2,858	2,808	1,495
Paducah, Ky.†	34	988	591	4	393	893	744	...[1]	70	69	10	...	3,433	3,171	1,117
Parkersburg, W.Va.	30	734	277	29	428	760	656	121	37	29	17	...	...	...	...
Pensacola, Fla.	37	1,420	1,152	24	244	1,549	1,016	192	217	63	46	15	1,909	926	547
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	2,990	2,464	461	65	3,246	2,394	359	3	364	126	...	10,290	9,471	8,129
Petersburg, Va.	31	1,759	990	448	321	1,825	1,558	41	68	158	...	...	4,540	2,572	2,072
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	4,219	2,760	1,336	123	4,185	3,735	254	159	13	24	...	1,103	1,103	641

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1947	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1947	
														Total	General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Plainfield, N. J.	37	$2,996	$2,539	$ 374	$ 83	$2,843	$2,223	$ 196	$ 260	$114	$ 50	...	$2,581	$2,386	...
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	1,071	670	12	389	2,779	705	1,872	52	150	...	...	4,886	4,720	4,323
Port Huron, Mich.	33	1,138	665	332	141	1,138	946	69	68	31	24	...	1,817	1,804	...
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	1,371	725	332	314	1,405	787	108	287	78	43	102	2,509	2,304	1,932
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	3,665	2,157	1,216	292	4,005	3,248	199	323	86	149	...	2,984	2,929	2,754
Quincy, Ill.	40	824	529	91	204	666	587	6	36	9	28	...	752	482	...
Raleigh, N. C.	47	1,948	1,324	277	347	2,024	1,345	293	267	88	5	26	4,096	4,054	2,467
Revere, Mass.	34	2,922	2,164	664	94	3,544	2,879	191	442	20	12	...	1,151	951	935
Richmond, Ind.	35	788	342	115	331	755	631	24	39	10	30	21	556	515	378
Riverside, Calif.	35	1,718	829	136	753	1,823	1,331	351	13	4	124	...	337	334	77
Rochester, Minn.	26	1,122	650	45	427	1,137	1,031	87	17	...	...	2	83	83	68
Rock Island, Ill.	43	1,110	658	38	414	1,171	680	159	127	151	54	...	4,769	4,321	4,180
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	709	264	12	433	806	620	51	40	31	2	62	3,637	3,389	1,167
Rome, Ga.	26	1,061	608	159	294	1,007	927	30	25	10	15	...	769	744	260
Rome, N. Y.	34	2,550	1,287	742	521	2,970	2,133	538	198	20	81	...	1,036	1,036	996
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	1,281	806	176	299	1,109	847	70	74	100	18	...	4,862	4,681	3,763
Salem, Mass.	41	3,538	2,375	1,086	77	3,526	2,970	244	208	17	31	56	1,104	1,104	974
Salem, Ore.	31	748	557	81	110	860	588	149	76	11	29	7	2,328	1,832	327
San Angelo, Tex.	26	747	463	...	284	726	509	153	16	33	...	15	1,229	1,212	1,092
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	1,622	1,087	135	400	1,542	1,233	147	29	15	118	...	431	431	314
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	1,260	854	109	297	1,235	1,083	93	42	17	...	...	1,811	1,772	1,756
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	1,431	1,171	121	139	1,459	1,065	242	93	29	29	1	1,047	768	514
Sharon, Pa.	26	546	440	28	78	694	507	86	80	19	2	...	1,000	945	...
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	3,055	1,768	919	368	3,309	2,776	325	109	30	69	...	1,077	1,077	1,049
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	1,187	706	75	406	1,694	1,270	336	49	17	22	...	566	492	...
South Gate, Calif.	27	995	404	156	435	831	709	41	80	1	...	...	221	81	69
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	1,067	929	8	130	978	680	116	126	43	10	3	2,299	1,851	1,021
Stamford, Conn.	48	1,930*	1,725	131	74	2,459*	1,498	387	437	59	78	...	4,018	3,318	...
Steubenville, Ohio	38	953	450	329	174	1,080	616	336	75	9	44	...	774	716	714
Superior, Wis.	35	2,335	1,189	1,064	82	2,133	1,918	79	55	55	26	...	1,531	1,531	...
Taunton, Mass.	37	2,756	1,634	873	249	2,874	2,569	93	100	8	65	39	356	356	318
Torrington, Conn.	27	1,435	1,293	84	58	1,479	1,347	31	50	10	5	36	652	239	...
Tucson, Ariz.	37	1,596	728	345	523	1,590	1,203	67	208	39	73	...	910	587	364
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	970	385	194	391	929	475	162	138	68	7	79	2,437	1,688	933
Tyler, Tex.	28	1,483	864	326	293	1,397	1,206	53	30	72	...	36	5,015	4,874	1,748
University City, Mo.	33	749	580	55	114	800	586	87	84	43	...	...	1,437	1,282	...
Waltham, Mass.	40	3,503	2,290	1,046	167	3,930	3,249	379	216	26	25	35	1,106	1,106	1,035

Warren, Ohio	43	1,186	522	540	124	1,460	830	388	171	20	51	...	1,097	679	676
Warwick, R. I.	29	1,549	1,310	174	65	1,853	1,668	7	120	54	4	...	3,312	3,012	1,894
Washington, Pa.	26	466	380	36	50	467	348	56	54	8	1	...	245	245	...
Watertown, N. Y.	33	2,612	1,480	869	263	2,413	1,801	175	254	21	103	59	1,043	914	687
Waukegan, Ill.	34	651	529	28	94	608	533	4	28	16	27	...	1,211	1,059	419
Wausau, Wis.	27	1,927	929	717	281	2,004	1,640	292	50	11	11	...	1,500	1,500	...
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	2,384	1,195	784	405	2,449	1,888	407	96	21	37	...	737	690	520
West Allis, Wis.	36	3,062	2,149	694	219	3,512	2,822	356	182	52	81	19	1,503	1,503	1,432
West New York, N. J.	39	2,686	1,624	1.024	38	2,913	2,336	89	235	208	45	...	4,856	4,382	...
West Orange, N. J.	26	1,299	1,079	203	17	1,374	833	181	213	95	52	...	2,773	2,715	...
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	1,724	1,598	...	126	1,875	984	305	191	383	12	...	11,273	10,818	...
White Plains, N. Y.	40	5,016	3,922	759	335	5,027	3,659	236	665	286	181	...	7,761	7,492	6,839
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	1,010	757	...	253	1,219	803	201	97	102	...	16	6,076	6,075	2,689
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	614	524	17	73	624	422	8	135	54	5	...	1,619	1,619	...
Williamsport, Pa.	44	637	530	66	41	727	599	58	44	12	14	...	278	220	...
Wilmington, N. C.	33	1,266	885	292	89	1,908	1,160	505	130	70	35	8	4,564	3,727	1,859
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	2,400	1,925	292	183	2,479	1,921	114	261	146	37	...	3,456	3,356	2,892
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	1,914	752	295	867	1,933	1,689	...[1]	151	25	68	...	1,093	200	60
Yakima, Wash.	27	1,162	601	238	323	896	737	58	42	3	19	37	951	826	136
Zanesville, Ohio	38	708	285	304	119	683	495	68	74	14	32	...	610	555	478

NOTES ON FINANCE DATA, TABLE XIII

[1] Capital outlay, if any, included in operation expenditures.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: The $688,000 were paid to Jefferson County for health and welfare services.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: The $100,000 were paid to the local housing authority.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: The "other" expenditures include $25,000 paid to local housing authority.

DALLAS, TEXAS: The debt figure reported excludes school debt; schools became independent of the city government during the fiscal year.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: The "other" expenditures include $987,000 paid to the state for federal-state-local highway construction matching program.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS: Revenues and expenditures are for fiscal year 1946; debt for 1947 fiscal year.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: The debt figure reported excludes debt of the utility district. In prior years such debt was included with city debt.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS: Revenues and expenditures are for fiscal year 1946; debt for 1947 fiscal year.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA: Debt figure shown includes an unsegregable amount of debt for the water supply system.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: The $1,284,000 were paid to the Louisville and Jefferson County board of health.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: The interest payment does not include $136,000 paid from accumulated sinking fund assets.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: The $391,000 were paid to the local housing authority.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: The local taxes include $27,592,000 earned income tax. The "other expenditures" include $48,000 paid to the local housing authority.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: The "other" expenditures include $150,000 paid to local housing authority.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: The "other" expenditures include $214,000 paid to road districts and local housing authority.

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT: Revenues and expenditures are for fiscal year 1946; debt for 1947 fiscal year.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Local taxes include $5,536,000 earned income and payroll tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Local taxes include $5,641,000 corporation income tax; $4,319,000 individual income tax; $1,441,000 inheritance and estate taxes; and $2,172,000 unemployment compensation tax. The contribution to employee retirement includes $1,193,000 paid to federally administered system. The $2,172,000 were paid to the unemployment compensation fund.

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PART FOUR

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts

Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1948 developments in:

RESEARCH REPORTING COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Research

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

Among the various factors that have contributed to the postwar improvement in municipal organization and administration, especially significant has been the increase in the amount, quality, and pertinence of administrative research. Universities and other institutions, both publicly and privately supported, have established or enlarged the staffs of bureaus of governmental research. University curricula in public administration and in subject fields related to municipal services have been expanded, with a resultant increase in the number of technically trained persons available for municipal employment. Professional associations and organizations of public officials have strengthened their facilities for discovering, analyzing, and reporting on administrative methods of significance in their particular fields. Citizen and taxpayer groups, concerned with inadequate services, rapidly rising tax rates, or both, have aided in the establishment of new research teams or the strengthening of existing agencies with a view to more effective, continuing scrutiny of governmental policies and procedures, and with the object of extending constructive assistance to governments in doing their work in ways that are both better and less costly.

Cities themselves have shown an encouraging inclination to improve the bases of official action in a number of ways. The increased number of functioning city planning agencies is one aspect of this development. A second is the establishment of departments of research and information in several cities. A third manifestation of this trend is the increased frequency with which city managers have provided their offices with more staff assistants, many of whom have research responsibilities. Operating departments, too, have shown a tendency to direct more time and effort toward research on the problems of day-to-day functioning. A number of jurisdictions have engaged consulting agencies to make appraisals of organization and operating methods. At the same time state legislatures, now more generally aware of their own needs for a sounder factual basis for action, have in increasing numbers equipped themselves with research staffs.

With such widespread activity, it is not surprising that research has been considerable in volume and often high in terms of quality and pertinence to municipal problems. The range of research projects of relevance to municipal affairs has been extremely diversified, reaching to almost avery aspect of city government. A number of studies in progress or published in 1948 have been directed at the legal bases of municipal operations and have sought answers to the problems of providing a more satisfactory and more flexible framework for municipal administration. Other studies have examined the entire organizational structure of particular cities and many phases of operating procedures.

Research in many instances has provided useful information for a number of cities which have in common elements of similar legal form, size, or functional pattern, by drawing together summaries of the practice and experience of similar cities, either on a statewide, regional, or national basis. A number of inquiries have been directed towards the development of ways and means of accomplishing specific objectives with studies of the possibilities of metropolitan integration, city-county collaboration, annexation, and a number of other topics. Still others have pertained to service needs in particular areas of governmental activity, including health services and hospital and recreational facilities. The focus of the majority of these studies has been upon practical day-to-day problems of governmental administration.

Of the various types of studies which are classified under the heading of administrative research, one of the most interesting and most immediately valuable relates to the formulation of standards by which municipal activities may be measured. The development of such standards is not a new undertaking; it may be said that to some extent standards are created whenever a budget is prepared, since the budget must take account of those services which are to be performed by or for the city and must therefore reflect the targets at which the city will aim during the coming year. However, measurement devices which are more objective and are subject to broader application are available from several sources and, of late years, in increasing numbers.

There have been several reasons for the growth of interest in administrative standards. During the second world war many municipal officials became more or less intimately aware of the administrative techniques used by the armed services, which have long been accustomed to relying on predetermined formulas for planning new units or activities and for evaluating and comparing the performance of existing ones. In war industries, too, much attention was given not only to the performance standards implicit in production quotas but also to standards of efficiency based on work simplification programs and similar studies.

Since the war, interest in standards has had a different stimulus. The rapid increase in nearly all the costs which enter into municipal budgets has made it more than ever necessary that cities have valid criteria for determining what they are getting for their money. Moreover, inflationary changes in the value of the dollar have deprived cost and expenditure figures, standing alone, of much of their meaning.

It was suggested above that standards are evolved whenever a city budget is prepared or a comprehensive work program is drawn up. In this process the administrator may encounter considerable difficulty in determining whether or not the standards at which he has arrived represent a suitable level of operation and efficiency in comparison with what other jurisdictions have been able to achieve and with what his city might reasonably expect. The objective standards of broad application, which were mentioned above, are ordinarily expected to be useful to the administrator in this situation; their utility is relative and they should be interpreted in the light of the local situation. In applying standards in this way, however, several cautions should be observed.

In the first place a distinction should be recognized between standards relating to the adequacy of municipal services, standards relating to methods, materials and equipment, standards of employee performance, and efficiency standards. The first type relates the adequacy of services in terms of the need and desire for such services by the residents of the area. For a given city, responsibility for determining standards must, in the final analysis, rest with the policy-making body of the jurisdiction, but the chief administrative officer and his department heads can assist in their determination by pointing out and explaining the operational problems and limitations involved, as well as by measuring actual accomplishments against standards which have been set up. Service standards developed for general application have a distinct relevance for the administrative staff in formulating service standards which the legislative body may act upon in fixing the city's goals.

Standards of the second type mentioned above are criteria for measuring the effectiveness of alternative operating techniques and the economy of materials and equipment which have been considered best suited for particular purposes. Such standards are likely to be more generally valid when they relate to materials and equipment than where they apply to operating methods, because of the intrusion of the human element in the development and application of administrative techniques.

Standards of the third type—employee performance—are useful in appraising the effectiveness of the individual employee in relation to the reasonable requirements of the job, in separating the more effective workers from those who are less so, and in appraising the potentialities of the individual members of the working force. Standards of this sort are likely to require a high degree of tailoring to the needs of the jurisdiction, although standards developed in one city may suggest useful techniques for another, and the steady exchange of information on operating practices may permit the development of standards in terms which may permit a number of useful comparisons between cities.

Efficiency standards gauge the effectiveness of the use of men, materials, and equipment in accomplishing set objectives. These standards are likely to be expressed in terms of money cost per work unit carried out. The difficulty of formulating work units and of focusing pertinent cost data on such units and the hazards of inter-jurisdictional comparisons increase as their development extends from the public works, utilities, and institutional types of activities to those which involve person-to-person services.

It is very desirable that a well-managed jurisdiction should recognize the existence of each of these types of standards and should attempt to use them in measuring its service requirements and activities. Unfortunately, however, they are sometimes confused, and conformity with a set of standards of one kind is thought to secure also the benefits implicit in the other. It is, for example, entirely possible for a city to give its citizens all the services they expressly desire, but with an extravagant use of manpower, materials, or money. It is equally possible for a city to furnish a group of civic services efficiently and economically, but with an end product far inferior in quality or quantity to that which the taxpayers want or expect. Observance of the limitations of each class of standards will help city officials in a realistic evaluation of their situation.

Difficulties have also sometimes resulted from the common practice of using averages as standards. At first glance it may seem entirely reasonable that a particular city should be able, for example, to maintain its streets at a cost per square yard approximately equal to that paid for the same operation by a group of other cities of similar size and location. A measure of this kind, however, is dependable only if the units of comparison are equivalent and if the other cities considered can be said to provide adequate and efficient service under comparable conditions. Without careful study of this additional factor of comparability, the "standard" is liable to become an average of other cities' mistakes, and the shortcomings of a few cities to set the pace for all.

From time to time professional associations have prepared well-thought-out sets of standards for the activities with which their members are concerned; and these standards are often applicable to municipal programs in appropriate fields. With the needs of their special service areas in mind, such associations have occasionally set up as recruitment standards educational or other requirements which may not be entirely realistic in terms of the actual personnel needs of the average jurisdiction. Sometimes they have suggested disproportionately high salary scales, and occasionally they have recommended such administrative services as separate administrative boards and dedicated tax levies, which could be adopted only at the expense of over-all municipal effectiveness. The administrator or councilman making use of these codes of standards needs only to remind himself that he should apply them, like all standards, chiefly as a frame of reference, and should interpret and modify them in terms of the problems peculiar to his locality and with regard to the necessity for balancing the requirements of all muncipal functions and of the city government as a whole.

Significant progress towards the evolution of useful standards occurred during the year. The American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19), whose *Health Practice Indices* and local health services evaluation schedules have been widely used for a number of years, added to its coverage of this field by the publication of a *Sanitation Evaluation Schedule* for use in the appraisal of community sanitation problems and activities. The same organization was responsible for the preparation of standards (though couched in terms of criteria for new developments) by which cities might appraise the adequacy of community housing. These materials on housing standards were prepared under the direction of the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association, and were published by Public Administration Service (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) under the title *Planning the Neighborhood* (the first volume in the Standards for Healthful Housing series). Also, the National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) issued recreational personnel and compensation recommendations (*Recreation Leadership Standards*), standards relating to recreational facilities (*Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas,* by George D. Butler), and a *Schedule for the Appraisal of Community*

Recreation, which seeks to facilitate the appraisal of city recreational services.

Contributions to the appraisal of the adequacy of operating services and operating techniques and equipment in the critical field of traffic planning and control were provided in 1948 publications. Among the more significant of these were a *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,* prepared by a joint committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, and the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety (Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C.), and *Traffic Engineering Functions and Administration,* prepared by a joint committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, the American Public Works Association, and the Institute of Traffic Engineers (Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37).

A considerable number of agencies issued standards pertaining to the construction and maintenance of physical properties, including the National Bureau of Standards, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service and the League of Oregon Cities (curbs and gutters), the National Research Council (treatment of iced pavements), the Illinois Department of Public Health (swimming pool operation), and many others, of which the agencies named will provide an illustration of the diversity of both contributing sources and the subject fields covered.

In terms of the available records of research projects under way or which culminated during the year in publications, principal activity in the development of individual employee performance standards appeared to be at the federal level.

Publications of 1948 and accounts of research in progress reflected limited activity in the development of standards of efficiency at the municipal level, as is apparent from the 1948–49 edition of *Current Research Projects in Public Administration,* reporting research in progress at universities, research bureaus, and so on. In view of the growing concern of municipal administrators with planning, appraising, and controlling operations and the steady improvement of budgetary procedures in cities, it may be supposed that the paucity of formal research studies reported is not a sound gauge of activity in this field. The significance, to all cities, of such investigations, even though tentative and preliminary in the findings they offer, makes it of outstanding importance that agencies of publication direct further attention to what cities have done and can do in the development of standards for measuring the efficiency of municipal operations.

Municipal Reporting in 1948

By Richard H. Custer

Town Manager, Windsor, Connecticut

Significant among the trends in the field of municipal reporting in 1948 were continued effort on the part of those cities which prepare annual reports to make their reports readable and attractive, and increased use of special reporting media, such as leaflets, to keep citizens informed of municipal activities. Despite these advances toward better reporting techniques by some cities, however, the general picture remains comparativly poor. Only two more cities are known to have issued annual reports than a year ago; the use of other than conventional methods of printing and distribution remains very limited; and few municipalities are utilizing the possibilities of radio and motion pictures as reporting media. These conclusions are drawn from questionnaires returned to the International City Managers' Association by 90 out of 105 United States and Canadian cities known to have issued annual reports in 1948. The information obtained by means of this questionnaire is given in more detail below.

Annual Reports. Fourteen of the 90 cities stated that their 1948 report was their first annual report, while 52 others indicated that they are old-timers and have issued a report every year during the past decade. The newcomers are: Oxnard, Petaluma, and Santa Monica, California; Glen Ellyn, Illinois; Junction City, Kansas; Taunton, Massachusetts; St. Louis, Missouri; Las Vegas, Nevada; Pendleton, Oregon; Spartanburg, South Carolina; El Paso and Uvalde, Texas; St. Johnsbury, Vermont; and Newport News, Virginia.

These newcomers apparently were undaunted by high production costs and spent, together with the other reporting cities, an average of 60 per cent more for printing than the typical city spent the preceding year. The typical 1948 annual report was also three weeks later in reaching the citizens than its predecessor, but apparently more citizens received it, as a copy was printed for every 14 people in 1948 against a copy for each 16th person in 1947. These citizens were given six pages less to read than a year ago.

More detailed data on these points are shown in Table 1, which was prepared from the 90 returned questionnaires. The 1940 census figure was used in computing population per copy printed, and the figures for publication expense do not include costs of distribution or personal services in preparing the reports.

1. Contents. High standards of attractiveness and readability were struck by many of the annual reports issued and 11 cities reported definite attempts to improve their 1948 report in this respect. Cambridge, Masachusetts, for example, tried to increase reader interest by depicting the effect of municipal services on a new-born baby and thereafter throughout his life, while Norfolk, Virginia, resumed publication of annual reports with a 56-page booklet in contrast to its 180-page predecessor of seven years ago. Changes reported by other cities in

style, typography, elimination of statistics, and use of illustrative devices all were intended to increase the attractiveness and readability of the reports.

Format of the reports tended to follow the 6x9 inch booklet style which has been popular in prior years, but several cities, apparently with an eye toward wider distribution and lower costs, used a newspaper format or published their reports as supplements to local papers. Among the latter group were San Jose, California; Windsor, Connecticut; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Houston, Texas; and Beloit, Wisconsin. Regular wire-staple binding was used on nearly all of the booklet type reports, except in the case of Auburn, Maine; Midland, Michigan; and Norfolk, Virginia, which used plastic ring binders.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 90 CITIES: 1948

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	11	1–182	18	8–112	48	1–52	24	$1,411–10,000	2,032
50,000 to 100,000	10	2–220	24	28–48	..	10–54	25	259– 4,000	1,286
25,000 to 50,000	17	3–286	14	4–60	36	7–43	20	50– 2,750	800
10,000 to 25,000	27	1–166	23	8–128	54	4–43	24	38– 5,800	487
5,000 to 10,000	16	1*–212	10	30–96	34	1–33	14	10– 4,600	383
Under 5,000	9	2–49	4	...	...	4–39	8	66– 586	356
All Cities	90	1–286	14	4–128	42	1–54	20	10–10,000	690

Many attractive front covers were found among the 1948 reports, that of Portland, Maine, being outstanding with a moonlight photograph of its harbor. Other cities which utilized good photographs of local scenes or public buildings to add interest to their covers included Houlton, Maine; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania; Kingsport, Tennessee; Newport News, Virginia; and Norfolk, Virginia. The city of Honolulu on both covers of its report, entitled *The Mayor Reports to the People*, portrayed a close-up of a stadium crowded with citizens. Effective use of aerial photography was made on the reports of Oxnard, California; Lewiston, Maine; Taunton, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; and Rochester, New York. Inviting appearance without photography was achieved by good use of color and design on many report covers, particularly those of Palo Alto, California; East Hartford, Connecticut; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Kansas City, Missouri; Pendleton, Oregon; and Richmond, Virginia.

In addition to features and content arrangement which have become fairly generally accepted, several of the 1948 reports contained new or unusual features. Outstanding in this respect was the report of Portland, Maine, which included an effective chart portraying the turn-out of voters at the polls, a series of charts comparing 1948 expenditures in current dollars and 1939 dollars, and a listing of needed capital improvements entitled "What is on Portland's Mind?" The Richmond, Virginia, report featured profuse illustrations, with small drawings showing the per capita monthly costs for various services and a two-page summary of statistics pertaining to these services.

More attention than in past years was given in 1948 reports to various aspects of city planning, several cities including maps or architect's sketches of proposed works projects, public buildings and other improvements.

Among the reports which appeared to provide the best balance of content, typography, illustration, and special features were those of Burbank, California; Portland, Maine; Marquette and Pontiac, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; and Kingsport, Tennessee.

2. Distribution. Most cities mailed their reports to a special list of taxpayers and made copies available to other citizens at the city hall, while 10 mailed copies to all taxpayers, and seven sent their reports to all utility consumers. Publication of the reports was called to the attention of citizens chiefly through newspaper summaries, but this was supplemented in 28 cities by publicity through speeches before civic organizations and other groups.

Several cities printed a copy of their report for every citizen, particularly those which utilized newspaper distribution, and a few reported widespread distribution of the report to local schools for use in civics classes. Oxnard, California, distributed over half of its copies to the schools, and 2,000 copies were used in the school system of El Paso, Texas.

Publication time was three weeks later in 1948 than in 1947 for the typical report. New Orleans, Louisiana, distributed its 12-page tabloid report one week after the close of the period covered, and Junction City, Kansas, even beat this record by several days. The average city, however, took 20 weeks to get its annual message out to the people.

3. Type, Size and Cost. Printing was again by far the most popular method of reproducing the reports, 67 of the 90 cities choosing this method. Offset and stencil duplication each were used by seven cities. Only one out of every nine cities used its own equipment for reproducing its report.

The median cost of printing for the 90 reporting cities was $690 in 1948, over 60 per cent higher than the 1947 figure of $429. Costs rose most sharply for cities over 100,000, but these cities also produced three times as many copies as last year. Two cities in this group, each of which printed 10,000 copies, reported respective costs as $1,885 and $10,000. A very marked cost increase was also reported in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group.

Radio & Movies. More use was made in 1948 than in the preceding year of radio and movies for municipal reporting purposes, at least 30 cities having utilized one or the other of these excellent public reporting media.

Of the 11 cities over 100,000 population which returned questionnaires, eight mentioned some use of broadcasting or motion pictures. Wichita, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and New Orleans reported continued success with weekly radio programs participated in by various city officials, while Honolulu, Norfolk, and St. John, New Brunswick, inaugurated such programs during the year. In addition to its regularly scheduled broadcasts, New Orleans has occasion for an impromptu use of radio facilities when a hurricane struck the city and the mayor directed emergency operations over microphones set up in his office. Honolulu reports that their new weekly programs are made more attractive to listeners by entertainment provided by city employees who, "Hawaii being what it is", not only tell about their activities but also sing about them.

Eighteen smaller cities also are making use of radio facilities to keep citizens informed of municipal activities and projects, primarily through weekly interviews or forums or through broadcasts of local council meetings. The latter technique is employed at Menlo Park, California; Escanaba, Michigan; Corning, New York; Brantford, Ontario; El Paso, Texas. Special subjects, such as safety or health measures, have been emphasized in radio series in Bangor, Maine, and Spartanburg, South Carolina, while considerable use of radio was made in Pendleton, Oregon, prior to referendum on a long-range tax program and a $600,000 sewer program, both of which subsequently were approved by the voters.

Much less use was made of motion pictures than of radio by cities desiring to inform the public, despite indications the movies in many instances are a superior medium. Only five cities reported use of pictures produced locally—Alameda, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Rockland, Maine; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; and Kansas City, Missouri—while others depended on standard films devoted to such subjects as fire prevention and traffic safety. Bangor, Maine, utilized movies to promote the sanitary land fill method of refuse disposal while New Orleans illustrated public improvements to be made from the proceeds of a local bond issue.

Leaflets. At least 44 cities used leaflets or other special publications during 1948 as a means of informing citizens of the actvities of their local government. Although most of these were distributed as inserts with tax or utility bills, nine cities issued either periodical or one-time bulletins distributed separately. Division of the tax dollar was the most popular subject of the various leaflets, and several cities made effective comparison between the cost of local services and the price of everyday commodities.

Special subjects of local interest were covered by some cities in leaflets mailed out with tax or utility bills. Kansas City, Missouri, for example, mailed with its tax bills a seven-color leaflet showing that the cost of city services in 1948 was actually lower than in 1940, while Pontiac, Michigan's, leaflet not only explained the tax bill which it accompanied but also contained a quiz on the local government. Crime prevention was made the subject of a leaflet enclosed with utility bills in Austin, Texas, while the citizens of Junction City, Kansas, were informed about their council-manager charter and the operation of their water-softening plant in two of a series of flyers distributed in the same manner.

Among the cities which issued periodic bulletins or leaflets was Cleveland, Ohio, where the city planning commission mails to 2,500 citizens illustrated monthly leaflet, entitled *Your City-Tomorrow,* each issue emphasizing some single planning idea. The city manager of Midland, Texas, mimeographs a monthly bulletin about municipal activities and distributes it to all city employees, banks, civic organizations and any citizens who request to be put on the mailing list, while a similar technique is used for a weekly bulletin in Abilene, Texas. Farmington, Connecticut, inaugurated an excellent one-page printed newsletter which is mailed to all citizens at irregular intervals. An interesting device is used to create interest in municipal affairs by Norfolk, Virginia, where a penny postcard is mailed each week to 25 persons selected at random from the telephone directory inviting them to attend the next city council meeting.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1948. General annual municipal reports are known to have been issued in 1948 by the 105 cities listed below. The listing is presented alphabetically by states within population groups:

Cities over 100,000: San Diego, California; Wilmington, Delaware; Witchita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Houston, Texas; Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Honolulu, Hawaii.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: San Jose and Santa Monica, California; Augusta, Georgia; Portland, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Schenectady, New York; St. John, New Brunswick; Verdun, Quebec; El Paso, Texas.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Alameda and Burbank, California; Mason City, Iowa; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Taunton, Massachusetts; Muskegon and Port Huron, Michigan; Meridian, Mississippi; Elmira and Jamestown, New York; East Cleveland, Ohio; Easton, Pennsylvania; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Lynchburg and Newport News, Virginia; Beloit, Wisconsin; Outremont and Westmount, Quebec.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Palo Alto, California; East Hartford, Greenwich, Stratford and Windsor, Connecticut; Clearwater, Florida; Thomasville, Georgia; Independence and Salina, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Auburn and Rumford, Maine; Milford and Northbridge, Massachusetts; Escanaba, Grosse Pointe Park, Marquette and Midland, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Moberly, Missouri; Garden City and Scarsdale, New York; Minot, North Dakota; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Cheltenham Township and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Sumter, South Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee; Provo, Utah; Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: Oxnard and Petaluma, California; Grand Junction, Colorado; Gainesville, Georgia; Glen Ellyn, Illinois; Junction City, Kansas; Brewer, Houlton, Presque Isle and Rockland, Maine; Alliance, Nebraska; Las Vegas, Nevada; Pendleton, Oregon; Uvalde, Texas; Rockingham, St. Johnsbury town, St. Johnsbury village, and Springfield, Vermont; Salem, Virginia; Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Cities under 5,000: Mountain Brook, Alabama; Fillmore and Menlo Park, California; Oglesby, Illinois; Mount Desert and Oakland, Maine; Westminster, Maryland; Westerville, Ohio; Bellows Falls, Hartford, Middlebury town and Middlebury village, Vermont.

Council-Manager Government

By Grace L. Geer

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Seventy-seven cities and four counties adopted the council-manager plan in 1948, 65, by charter or by adopting optional state laws, and the remaining 16 adopted the plan by ordinance. This compares with 79 adoptions in 1947, 76 in 1946, and a total of 369 for the nine years from 1940 through 1948. During the 1920's a total of 227 cities and counties adopted the council-manager plan and during the 1930's the number of adoptions was 130. The 65 cities and counties that adopted the plan by charter or state enabling act in 1948 are:

Antioch (5,106), Lodi (11,079), Manhattan Beach (6,398), Merced (13,229), Monterey Park (8,531), Santa Clara County (San Jose) (174,949), Santa Cruz (16,896), San Mateo County (Redwood City) (111, 782), Torrance (9,950), California; Naples (1,253), and Perrine (1,054), Florida; Galena, Illinois (4,126); Concordia (6,255), Garden City (6,283), Holton (2,885), Larned (3,533), Pittsburg (17,571), Kansas; Ashland, Kentucky (29,537); Brunswick (8,658), Farmington (3,743), Greenville (1,955), Isleboro (718), Kennebuck (3,6698), Limestone (1,855), Sangerville (1,194), South Berwick (1,800), Wells (2,160), Maine; Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (68,375), and Montgomery County (Rockville) (82,912), Maryland; Clare (1,844), Norway (3,728), Rochester (3,759), Wakefield (3,391), Michigan; Marshall (8,533), Slater (3,070), Missouri; Meridian, Mississippi (35,841); Scottsbluff, Nebraska (12,057); Lancaster (3,095), Littleton (4,571), Meredith (2,192), Newport (5,304), New Hampshire; Fair Lawn, New Jersey (9,017); Las Cruces, New Mexico (8,385); Lumberton (5,003), Statesville (11,440), North Carolina; Durant (10,027), Konawa (2,205), Midwest City (9,500), Oklahoma; Albany (5,654), Corvallis (8,392), Oregon; Colorado City (5,213), Dalhart (4,682), Jasper (3,497), Mt. Pleasant (4,528), Paris (18,678), Waco (55,982), Texas; Barton, Vermont (1,262); Narrows, Virginia (1,489); Ellensburg, Washington (5,944); Eau Claire (30,745), Watertown (11,301), Wisconsin; Ketchikan, Alaska (4,695); Lac Megantic (4,529), St. Laurent (10,104), Ste-Agathe-des-Monts (3,357), Quebec.

The 16 cities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1948 are: Brewton, Alabama (3,323); Glendale, Arizona (4,855); Claremont (3,057), El Cerrito (16,624), Hawthorne (8,263), San Carlos (3,520), Woodland (6,637), California; Chariton, Iowa (5,754); Flushing, Michigan (1,806); New Holland (2,153), Quakertown (5,150), Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina (5,747); Fort Stockton (3,294), Gilmer (3,138), Lake Jackson (3,100), Texas; and Nephi, Utah (2,835).

Twelve cities which adopted the plan in previous years were added to the directory in 1948. All except one adopted the plan by charter: Bal Harbour (1,000), Lake Alfred (920), Titusville (2,200), Florida; Hart, Michigan (1,922); Winston-Salem, North Carolina (78,815); Cherokee (2,553), Lindsay (1,792), Oklahoma; Clifton (750), Shelbyville (6,537), Tennessee; San Benito, Texas (9,501); Randolph town, Vermont (3,278); and Weirton, West Virginia (32,000), by ordinance.

Voters in 51 communities during 1948 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Sheffield, Alabama (7,933); Huntington Beach (3,738), Santa Barbara (34,958), California; Delta, Colorado (3,717); Grinnell (5,210), Mason City (27,080), Iowa; Beloit, Kansas (3,765); Machias (1,954), Newport (2,042), Southwest Harbor (1,260), Tremont (1,118), Maine; Amesbury, Massachusetts (10, 862); Coldwater, Michigan (7,343); Benson (2,729), Crookston (7,161), Hastings (5,662), St. Cloud (25,173), Minnesota; Cape Girardeau (19,426), Fulton (8,297), Marceline (3,206), Mexico (9,043), Poplar Bluff (11,163), Missouri; Belmont (1,374), Bethlehem (935), Bristol (1,632), New Hampshire; North

TABLE I

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN ON DECEMBER 31, 1948, AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	Legal Basis				Abandonments	
	Charter*	Ordinance*	Total*	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	84	10	94	125	..	1
1920–24	129	19	148	273	..	4
1925–29	78	18	96	369	..	5
1930–34	64	10	74	443	63	9
1935–39	49	17	66	509	31	6
1940	16	2	18	527	4	2
1941	18	1	19	546	5	0
1942	17	11	28	574	5	0
1943	6	4	10	584	1	0
1944	25	3	28	612	8	1
1945	21	4	25	637	3	0
1946	48	14	62	699	12	1
1947	63	12	75	774	11	5
1948	66	16	82	856	15	3
	708	148	856†		158	37

* These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1948, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

†Not included in this figure are 34 cities where the plan does not become effective until 1949 or later, nor the cities which have abandoned the plan. The cities where the plan will become effective in 1949 are Auburn, California; Glenwood Springs, Golden, La Junta, Trinidad, Colorado; Farmington and Hartford, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Russell, Kansas; Bar Harbor, Bath, and Calais, Maine; Saugus, Massachusetts; Hopkins and Montevideo, Minnesota; De Soto, Missouri; Lexington, Nebraska; Claremont, Dover, Franklin, Keene, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Kinston, North Carolina; Osborn, Ohio; Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Richmond, Virginia; Sunnyside, Washington; and Ashland, Wisconsin. The plan does not go into effect until 1950 in Corbin and Nicholasville, Kentucky; and Medford, Quincy, Revere, and Worcester, Massachusetts.

Bergen, New Jersey (39,714); Beacon, New York (12,572); Cozad (2,156), Crete (3,038), Gothenburg (2,330), Nebraska; Miami (8,385), Perry (5,045), Poteau (4,020), Wewoka (10,315), Oklahoma; Lane County (Eugene), Oregon (69,-096); Trenton, Tennessee (3,400); Alamo Heights (5,700), Greenville (13,995), New Braunfels (6,976), Texarkana (17,019), Texas; Gate City (1,565), Virginia; Dorset, Vermont (1,000); Bremerton (15,134), Burlington (1,632), Yakima (27,-211), Washington; Green Bay (46,235), Kaukauna (7,322), Neillsville (2,562), Rice Lake (5,719), Sparta (5,820), Tomah (3,817), Wisconsin.

Of the 122 referenda held in 1948, 71, or 58 per cent, resulted in the adoption of council-manager government by the vote of the people or receipt of charters by legislative action. This compares with 63 per cent favorable action in 1947, 71 per cent in 1946, and 67 per cent in 1945.

Changes in Directory. The state supreme court of Georgia voided the Augusta, Georgia (65,919), charter adopted in 1947 on the technicality that a clerk in the legislature had failed to attach proof of advertising to the enabling act before it went to the governor for his signature. The state supreme court of Kentucky declared the charter of Nicholasville (3,192) void because of improper wording. This charter was to have become effective in 1950. Sylacauga, Alabama (6,269), Marianna, Arkansas (4,449), Avalon, California (1,637), and Coquille, Oregon (3,329), rescinded council-manager ordinances under which they had been operating. Colonial Beach, Virginia (1,105), and Brandon, Vermont (2,979), were removed from the list as of December 31 because the councils failed to appoint managers during the year.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Fifteen cities held referenda during 1948 on the continuation of the council-manager plan. Four of the 15 decided to abandon the plan: Cavendish, Vermont (1,398), and Cottage Grove, Oregon (2,626), effective in 1948; Madison, South Dakota (5,018), effective May 1, 1949; and Ashtabula, Ohio (21,405), where the legality of this action is being questioned in the courts. Since 1908 when the plan was first inaugurated, 38 cities have by vote of the people abandoned the council-manager plan.[1] Eleven cities voted in 1948 to retain the plan: Brunswick (8,658), Limestone (1,855), Maine; Excelsior Springs, Missouri (4,864); Asbury Park, New Jersey (14,617); Salem, Oregon (30,908); Baytown (11,030), Pittsburg (2,916), Texas; Brandon (2,979), Manchester (2,-139), Montpelier (8,006), Vermont; and Greendale, Wisconsin (2,527).

Legislative Action. Mississippi enabled cities between 30,000 and 40,000 population to adopt manager government. Only two cities, Jackson, and Meridian, are affected by this act and Meridian has already taken advantage of it. Massachusetts revised its optional manager plan D to provide a council of seven or nine

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[1] The 38 places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara and San Mateo County, California; Cocoa, Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Mason City, Iowa; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Huron and Madison, South Dakota; Denton, Gainesville, Houston, and Waco, Texas; Bennington town and village, Brattleboro, Cavendish, Hardwick village and St. Albans, Vermont; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940). Four of these places later readopted the plan: Ashland, Kentucky; Brattleboro, Vermont; San Mateo County, California; and Waco, Texas.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	95	2.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	139	9.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	177	18.3
10,000 to 25,000	662	164	24.8
25,000 to 50,000	212	58	27.3
50,000 to 100,000	106	34	32.0
Over 100,000	92	22	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,658	689	
Other cities		167†	
		856	

* This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

† These 167 places operating under the council-manager plan on December 31, 1948, are shown separately because they have populations under 1,000 (27 towns and villages); because they are not considered by the Bureau of Census as urban places (77 places in Connecticut, Maine and Vermont); because they are outside the United States (46 cities in Canada, Ireland, Puerto Rico, and Alaska); because they are counties (11 counties); or because they are newly incorporated places (6 cities).

instead of the previous limit of four, and passed laws to enable Amesbury, Boston, and Nahant to vote on the adoption of the manager plan.

Growth of the Plan. At the end of 1948 a total of 856 places were operating under the council-manager plan of government and 32 other places had adopted the plan effective in 1949 or later. In 1930 there were 381 cities operating under council-manager government, in 1935 the number was 447, and in 1940 there were 527.[2]

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908–11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

Nearly one-fourth (23.9 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population are operating under the council-manager plan. The largest ratio, 32 per cent, is found in the group of cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population (see Table 2).

Forty-three states now have one or more cities operating under council-manager government. Maine leads with 95 cities and towns, Michigan is second with 73, Texas third with 70, California has 62, Florida 53, and Virginia 52.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Cities Supplement—Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. September, 1944, 47pp. 15 cents. Contains selected data for cities having populations over 25,000 in 1940, including estimated population on November 1, 1943, and per cent change from 1940; detailed information concerning housing, including number of dwelling units and average monthly rent; typical net monthly electric bills; permits issued for new construction in 1942; vital statistics; detailed revenue, expenditure, and debt data for 1942; expenditure for education, number of teachers, enrollment, etc.; number of employed persons with breakdown by industry groups; data on manufacturing, retail, and service establishments; number of registered voters in 1942; data on climate, etc.

—County Data Book Supplement—Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1947. 431pp. $2.75. Contains tables showing selected social and economic facts for each county in the United States; summarizes data for each of 138 metropolitan areas made up of whole counties, shows totals for each State and the United States; indicates comparable items in *Cities Supplement* and *County Data Book*.

—Governmental Units Overlying City Areas. 1947. 55pp. Contains information on the number of local government units overlying the 397 cities over 25,000, by state, by city population-size group, and by region; distribution of the 397 cities according to selected intergovernmental characteristics; distribution according to responsibility for selected functions, by function and city population-size group; governments other than city corporations responsible for selected local functions within the 397 cities, by city.

—Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 27). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1948. 92pp. 35 cents. Lists alphabetically by city over 2,000 currently-issued official serial publications and selected basic documents—including charters, codes, manuals, and comprehensive city plans—of the 92 cities having 1940 populations over 100,000; also contains a subject index to city source materials listed.

—The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900–1940. By Warren S. Thompson. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1948. 61pp. 30 cents.

Selected Standard References: General

American City Government and Administration. By Austin F. MacDonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1946. 657pp. $3.75.

Better City Government. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

Case Reports in Public Administration. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940–47. 120 pamphlets. List of titles and price on request.

Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1948. 92pp. 35 cents. (See above under "Sources of Statistics: General")

City-Manager Government in the United States. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 266pp. $2.50.

County Data Book: A Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of the United States. House Document No. 340, 80th Congress, First Session. United States Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1947. 431pp. $2.75.

Dynamic Administration. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50

Election Administration in the United States. By Joseph P. Harris, Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

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NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October to June.) New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 1212 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.

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SOUTHERN CITY. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITY. League of West Virginia Municipalities, P.O. Box 2851, Charleston, West Virginia. $2.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1948

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

Strangely enough, what may prove to be most significant in the planning year 1948 were the scattered notes of caution. The amount of planning activity grows ever greater, and much of it is quite definitely progress. But there were some developments that demonstrated the need for caution. Disturbing questions cropped up about the implications of some of the planning techniques and principles being so widely and eagerly grasped as panaceas. More people were beginning to be less sure that more expressways, more parking meters, more official plans, more zoning, more industry, more self-sufficient neighborhood units, more new towns, more urban redevelopment, etc., etc., were going to provide the answers to the problems of our cities.

There was beginning to be heard a caution against claiming solutions. How were the expressways affecting urban decentralization, or the central district parking problem? What were parking meters doing to business. Were the professionally prepared, officially adopted master plans going to be effective—and sufficient? Were we sure we knew what we wanted to do with the cleared slums, and if we did, were our plans safe from perversion by expediency? Was the neighborhood unit an unmixed blessing? Were the new towns as perfect on the ground as on the drawing board? Was our zoning sensible? Were we estimating the cost as well as the gain resulting from more new industry?

During the year industrial development continued to absorb the greatest share of the energies of state planning and development agencies. The efforts ranged from straight publicity and advertising to the administration of statutes permitting local governments to erect factory buildings.

The rapid industrial expansion after V-J Day brought many city planning problems in its wake. As a result planning and development agencies were being importuned to assist local communities with their planning problems. The local planning assistance programs in Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana continued to emphasize direct consulting assistance to the community. Other states, including New York, Connecticut, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Ontario, were active in promoting local city and county planning.

Two occurences during the past year stirred up feverish activity on the part of planning and development boards in the United States. These were the basing-point price decision of the Supreme Court and the National Security Resources Board report *National Security Factors in Industrial Location*. The consequences of both are far-reaching. The efforts of agencies to understand the implications of both events will continue into 1949. It is too early to say whether the agencies will be helpful or whether they are tilting at windmills.

Local Planning. A broadened concept in planning is an accepted fact. During the past year basic economic surveys were nearly as numerous as physical plans. Not only are the public information pamphlet and the school text becoming more prevalent, but citizen groups are being put to productive work. Cooperation between various political units for orderly development of metropolitan areas and of regions is steadily increasing. More serious attention is being given, in the current spurt of urban redevelopment plans, to the involved social and economic issues, including the large question of public responsibility for subsidizing the rebuilding of slum areas.

The new look in planning gained impetus in California from the pressures created by a population increase in the past eight years of over 45 per cent. Planning agencies have steadily increased the scope of their activities, and are receiving increased financial support. Thirty-one new city planning commissions have been estabilshed in the past two years in California. Planning as a vital part of government became more apparent in 1948, as did the promotion of public interest in and understanding of official plans.

Land-use controls continued as a leading problem. Among the accomplishments of the year were Sacramento's basic land-use survey, Modesto's comprehensive study of its fringe areas, and San Joaquin County's studies of population, land-use control and zoning. San Francisco worked on a revision of the land-use section of the master plan and the drafting of a new zoning ordinance. Some of the new or recently revised zoning ordinances are those of Avalon, Brawley, Monrovia, Oakland, Ontario, Palm Springs, Pasadena, Redwood City, and Upland. Relaxation of density standards established by the Los Angeles zoning ordinance was prevented by the mayor's strong veto. Santa Barbara adopted an ordinance which established an architectural board of review.

Two of the most ambitious attacks on the parking problem were Pasadena's survey of population and marketing in its entire trading community as a basis for determining parking requirements and San Francisco's transit modernization plan, which is the first stage of a comprehensive traffic planning project begun actively in November, 1947, when a bond issue of $150,050,000 was approved by the voters. Oakland also completed a comprehensive transit plan, covering freeways and major streets, off-street parking, traffic control, and unified terminal facilities. Sacramento obtained a charter amendment to allow issuance of revenue bonds for acquiring parking lots and worked on a street and highway plan. Pomona adopted an ordinance providing for a vehicle parking district. Other cities working on parking plans included Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Oakland, Santa Rosa, Stockton, Palm Springs, Tulare, Inglewood, Anaheim, and Whittier. More than 25 California cities have zoning ordinances requiring provision of off-street parking facilities for certain new buildings, and more than one-fourth of those over 10,000 population own or operate parking lots or garages.

Among the many county and city airport plans worked on during the past year were those of San Joaquin and Santa Clara counties and Sacramento's master plan for the metropolitan area. The numerous shoreline development plans prepared included San Diego's Mission Bay project, the comprehensive report of the Long Beach City Planning Commission on the proposed Alamitos Bay Marina, the Santa Monica Bay shoreline plan adopted by Los Angeles, and the plans of Alameda, Del Norte, Orange, and San Mateo counties.

Urban redevelopment made progress. San Francisco established a redevelopment agency and made a comprehensive study of the area designated for the initial redevelopment project. Los Angeles completed the master plan studies required by the California Community Redevelopment Act, and drafted legislation to create an agency to deal with blighted areas. In Oakland the city council, at the recommendation of the planning commission, ordered a survey of possibilities for development of rental housing and elimination of housing from industrial areas. In addition, state enabling legislation was amended to raise the original 10 per cent write-off allowed in connection with land acquisition for urban redevelopment to 50 per cent.

Several reports were issued to promote public understanding of planning, among them San Francisco's excellent *Progress in City Planning* and the zoning pamphlet prepared by the regional planning commission of Los Angeles County. The Southern California Planning Congress, formerly the Planning Congress of Los Angeles County, is an enlarged organization aimed at encouraging greater participation by civic groups, cities, counties and individuals throughout Southern California.

Planning developments of special interest took place in several other Western states. Lane County, Oregon, became the first county in the state to establish a planning and zoning commission under 1947 enabling legislation. In Eugene, Oregon, a referendum imposed by petition of the citizens last spring resulted in repeal of the city council's authorization of spot zoning, which would have permitted a drive-in restaurant on a new highway in a residential area on the outskirts of the city. Vancouver, Washington, made a comprehensive survey of population, labor force, income, housing, and industrial opportunities of the area as a basis for planning. Tacoma surveyed its site, history, and population and completed an outline for a master plan. Chelan County, Washington, adopted a zoning ordinance, and worked on an industrial survey, a land-use survey, and a billboard control ordinance.

Denver now has a new planning charter and a new planning commission. Work was begun on a subdivision ordinance. A planning exhibit displayed in the city hall attracted considerable public interest. Steps are being taken to coordinate planning in the entire metropolitan area as a solution to the urgent problems created by a 50 per cent population increase in fringe communities during the past eight years.

The people of Houston, Texas, by a vote of two to one turned down a zoning ordinance. Houston is the only city in the population class above 100,000 without a zoning ordinance.

Establishment of a planning commission in Lincoln, Nebraska, was an important development of the year. Planning commissions were also established in Sioux Falls, Pierre, and Rapid City, South Dakota. In Waterloo, Iowa, some 130 of the town's leading citizens, who had worked for over a year as a mayor's action committee, completed a report on the community's needs and an outline of development projects. From St. Paul came a series of excellent news letters on planning. Minneapolis published a proposed zoning ordinance. Oklahoma City published a major street plan, Albert Lea (Minnesota) a comprehensive survey, and Kansas City (Missouri) a comprehensive master plan, a riverfront plan, and a study of the metropolitan area. St. Louis adopted an ordinance establishing minimum housing standards. The 1948 Missouri General Assembly passed a bill establishing a commission to cooperate with a similar Illinois commission for metropolitan planning in the St. Louis area. An analysis of the major development problems of the area was published during the year.

An Illinois Supreme Court decision upholding slum clearance legislation, the creation of the Chicago Land Clearance Commission, and the approval of a bond issue for slum clearance programs paved the way for urban redevelopment activity in Chicago. A traffic and parking survey was completed in Evanston, Illinois, and parking meters installed in three main business districts. In cooperation with civic groups, a detailed survey was made of land use and population. A planning commission was established in Danville.

Of special interest in both Wisconsin and Indiana was the considerable activity under way in small communities. In Wisconsin numerous plan commissions were created during 1948. New zoning ordinances included those of Frederick, New Holstein, Platteville, Portage, Williams Bay, Baraboo, Fontana, Merrill, Twin Lakes, Rhinelander, and Watertown. Airport zoning ordinances were adopted in Rhinelander, Stevens Point, and Wausau. Oshkosh and Green Bay made appropriations for a full-time city planner. La Crosse and Menasha adopted major street plans. From Milwaukee came a thorough study of the city's economic base, permanent improvement requirements, capital financing, and government simplification. The city won approval of a $6,000,000 bond issue for housing and redevelopment.

Several new planning agencies were established in Indiana communities. The joint plan commission created for Marion City and Grant County was the first such consolidation in the state. Citizens advisory councils to assist the plan commission in developing citizen interest and participation have become an integral part of the planning process in several communities, among them Decatur, Logansport, Columbus, and Kokomo.

A number of Michigan cities created plan commissions during the year and Saginaw established a new department of city planning. Major planning reports were Detroit's master plan proposals for transportation and a civic center; Ann Arbor's thoroughfare plan; Flint's study of its urban and metropolitan status; and the master plans for Pontiac and Port Huron. Zoning ordinances either adopted or in process included those of Cascade, Clare, Davison, East Detroit, Escanaba, Garden City, Hart, Marlette, Muskegon, Owosso, Paris, Plainfield, Port Huron, Rochester, and Wyandotte. Jackson amended its zoning ordinance to provide for parking districts.

Attacks on the parking problem in other cities included Wayne's ordinance creating a municipal parking system, Grand Rapids' creation of a parking authority, and Dearborn's off-street parking ordinance. Dearborn's promotion of citizen participation was a major part of its planning program, which included also work on land-use classification and zoning. Washtenaw County published a publicity pamphlet explaining the planning program.

Important studies in Ohio were Cleveland's inventory of vacant residential land, Dayton's origin and destination survey, and Cincinnati's master plan studies of community and neighborhood development, recreation facilities, and parking. Citizen participation continued in Cincinnati. The Citizens Planning Association changed its name to the Citizens Development Committee to reflect a broader program of activities. Cleveland continued to produce excellent planning publicity. Toledo's Regional Planning Association—a five-year-old citizen organization—incorporated and enlarged its membership and activities.

In Tennessee, where local planning is directly assisted under the well-developed program of the state planning commission, every city of over 10,000 population now has a planning agency. Among the accomplishments were Union City's economic survey and Gallatin's land-use study; the parking and traffic studies in Greenville, Clinton, and Knoxville; and the street plans of Morristown and Murfreesboro. Alcoa and Lebanon worked on subdivision regulations, and Rockwood, Columbia, Milan, and Williamson County worked on zoning ordinances. Other activities were recreation studies in Cookeville, Lebanon, Henderson, and Jackson, a building code in Bristol, and street numbering systems in Elizabethton, Selmer, and Cookeville.

The year's most outstanding planning progress elsewhere in the South occurred principally at the county and regional levels. Basic surveys of resources and facilities were published by several Louisiana parishes—St. Landry, St. Charles, Claiborne, Acadia, Franklin, Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Vermillion. The Louisiana legislature passed urban redevelopment legislation: the redevelopment act, however, applies only to cities with a population of more than 400,000, i.e., New Orleans. A major street plan was adopted by New Orleans and a survey of the city's master plan and zoning practices gotten under way.

In Virginia the Lower Peninsula Regional Planning Commission made a study of the physical and economic factors and the related problems of the area's three counties and principal communities. The Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission formed late in 1947 became officially organized and adopted a planning program. In city planning the most important development was Norfolk's land use survey and the appropriation of $25,000 to the redevelopment and housing authority for preliminary studies and plans for urban redevelopment.

In Maryland the Baltimore County Planning Commission, during its first year made considerable progress in preparing a long-range master plan for future development. A metropolitan planning and coordinating committee composed of officials of Baltimore and Howard counties was organized. The first official action was a list of public improvements. Baltimore citizens voted overwhelmingly in favor of a $5,000,000 loan for slum clearance and redevelopment.

In New York's Westchester County an agreement was entered into by six communities to cooperate in solving joint problems and to coordinate development plans. Broome County published a manual on zoning administration and several reports, including one on residential development areas as a part of a master plan of land use in the county. Other developments of note were New York City's inauguration of a comprehensive survey for rezoning; the approval in Rye of a $1,545,000 community improvement program; Buffalo's successful "civic planning week"; and the rapid progress made by the newly organized Poughkeepsie Area Development Association.

Of primary interest in Pennsylvania were the activities in urban redevelopment and transportation. Philadelphia's Redevelopment Authority certified for rehabilitation ten blighted sections of the city. A special fund of $1,800,000 was earmarked for the urban redevelopment program in the plan commission's annual estimate of expenditures for improvements during the next six years.

In the Pittsburg area the final stage was reached in a study of the need and economic feasibility of a rail-river-truck terminal as a means of increasing the use of the area's waterways. Allegheny County completed a master airport plan and organized a traffic and transit commission. Pittsburg's parking authority was held constitutional and the financial aspects of effecting the parking program were studied. Allentown merchants organized a "park and shop" corporation to solve the city's parking problems, and subscribed $200,000 of a $250,000 goal.

Other developments during 1948 were the comprehensive survey of the economic base, community services, physical facilities, and financial program for carrying out specific projects in the York City-County area, and Philadelphia's reports on population and public improvements. Cooperation among various agencies interested in community development was organized in Philadelphia during the year.

Formation of the Passaic-Bergen Community Planning Association marked the first attempt at regional planning in New Jersey outside the work of the New York Regional Planning Association and the official county planning boards. The Association, backed by industrial and business leaders in the area, is fostering social and economic studies. Community participation was stressed in Newark's program. Passaic County published a master plan of land use and a report on transportation. Two comprehensive plans of note were those for Glen Ridge and Morris Plains. Hoboken appointed a planning board. New Jersey's urban redevelopment law of 1946 was held constitutional in a test case.

From Massachusetts came the town plan for Dedham and the master highway plan for the Boston Metropolitan Area prepared by a specially created joint board. Wayland amended a zoning by-law to provide for a special roadside service district in which the uses of property are limited to those required by the highway motorist.

Norwalk, Connecticut, made progress in its planning program, particularly in subdivision regulations and community participation. Wallingford published a leaflet on its subdivision regulations. Providence, Rhode Island, completed an extensive study of the city's recreation needs. A long-range plan for urban redevelopment was presented by the Providence Redevlopment Agency, and a $2,000,000 bond issue for purchasing and clearing project sites was approved by the citizens in the November election.

The above summary of planning developments throughout the county is by no means the sum total of the year's accomplishments. It covers some of the new and especially interesting activities. But even this limited picture shows clearly the remarkable progress made during 1948 in city, county, metropolitan, and regional planning.

Planning Education. The current shortage of trained planners has made planning education a focus of attention. The number of colleges and universities offering degrees or courses in planning has steadily increased; 19 now offer degrees, and instruction in planning is available in at least 17 additional schools.

The University of Oklahoma, which has had for a long time not only courses in planning but also facilities for research and practical field experience in its Institute of Community Development, authorized the awarding of a master's degree in regional and civic planning. The University of Chicago established a program of education and research in planning which leads to both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Emphasis in Chicago's program will be on the social aspects of planning. An independent department of civic planning was created at the University of California in Berkeley. The two-year graduate curriculum, leading to a master's degree, is aimed at "generalization" rather than "specialization" in planning education.

An important contribution to planning research activities was the establishment at Columbia University of an institute for urban land use and housing studies. Columbia's School of Architecture announced the McKim Fellowship, awarded in 1948 and every third year following, for research on a subject relative to architecture or city planning. Six fellowships for research in metropolitan community problems were awarded by the University of Michigan for the academic year 1948.

Many opportunities for another and highly important type of planning education were offered during the year. Princeton University's Bureau of Urban Research sponsored a series of five public lectures during the month of March on "Cities in Transition", which dealt with changing population patterns, physical readjustment of the city, the economic theory of urban expansion, governmental problems of urban decentralization, and the defense of cities in aerial warfare. Indiana University was one of the sponsors of last summer's ten-day workshop in local and state government, which included many sessions of interest to planners. Northwestern University established a study center concerned with the problems of metropolitan Chicago, and inaugurated a series of monthly lecture conferences in the Fall.

Still another medium of planning education is in the meetings and programs of the various groups of "young planners". New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia have active groups, and similar activities were being organized in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, during the year.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) published the proceedings of its annual planning conference, a list of motion picture plans on planning and housing, and several selected bibliographies on planning.

City Planning Data

Information on official planning agencies, their organization, employees, and expenditures, whether the city has a comprehensive zoning ordinance, when the zoning ordinance was last completely revised, and whether the zoning ordinance requires commercial establishments to provide off-street parking facilities are shown in Table XIV for 890 cities over 10,000. Of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 586 cities reported having an official planning body, 70 cities reported having an unofficial planning agency or committee, 234 cities reported not having any planning agency, and 182 cities did not reply to the questionnaire. But of the 182 cities not responding, 42 municipalities were reported by the 1948 Municipal Year Book as having an official planning agency. These 42 cities and three cities with unofficial planning agencies are included in Table XIV. Municipal officials early in 1949 reported the data used in Table XIV.

Planning Agency. The size of the planning commission varies from three members in nine cities (Auburn, Maine; Darby and Donora, Pennsylvania; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Grand Junction, Colorado; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; New Castle, Pennsylvania; Norwood, Massachusetts; and Shelbyville, Indiana) to 50 members in Albert Lea, Minnesota. The median size is seven, including ex-officio members, for all cities over 10,000; but in cities over 100,000 the median is nine. In 54 per cent of the cities of 10,000 or more the planning agency has one or more ex officio members. The number of appointive members of the planning board ranges from three to 50 with five the most popular size in cities over 10,000. They are appointed in cities over 25,000 by the mayor in 180 cities, by the city council in 87 cities, by the city manager in 18, by other officials or bodies in two, elected by the people in three cities, and 17 cities did not report. In the population group of 10,000 to 25,000 the appointed members of the planning agency are appointed by the mayor in 156 cities, by the council in 123, by the city manager in eight, are elected by the people in 19, and 15 cities did not report.

The Planning Director. Of 288 reporting cities over 25,000 population, 100 cities have a full-time planning director, 50 cities have another city official serve as planning director in addition to other duties, and 138 cities did not report who assumes the duties of planning director. In 20 cities over 25,000 the city engineer also serves as planning director; in 11 cities the chairman of the planning agency is also planning director; in six cities the city manager; in six cities the public works director; in five cities the building official or city inspector; and in two cities, the city clerk.

Of 299 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, eight cities have a full-time planning director, 57 cities have another city official serve as planning director in addition to other duties, 18 cities have the chairman of the planning agency also serve as planning director, and 216 cities did not report planning director duties assumed by any city official. In 24 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, the city manager also serves as planning director; in 22 cities the city engineer is also planning director; in four cities the building official or city inspector; in three the city clerk; in two cities the service director; and in two cities the commissioner of public works.

In the 108 cities over 10,000 employing a full-time planning director, this official is selected by the planning agency in 44 cities, by the city manager in 26 cities, by the mayor in 17 cities, by the city council in 13 cities, by the finance commissioner in one city, by the civil service commission in one city, by the mayor and planning agency in one city, and five cities did not report.

Employees. Full-time planning staffs were employed by 153 cities over 10,000 in 1948 as compared with 164 cities in 1947 and 144 in 1946. Los Angeles, California, reported the largest full-time staff, 75 members, with New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit following in that order. Part-time staff only were used by 171 cities over 10,000 in 1948, as compared with 127 cities in 1947. Fifty-eight per cent of the 171 cities using only part-time staffs are between 10,000 to 25,000 (see Table XIV).

TABLE I

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Groups	No. of Cities in Group	Type of Planning Agency			Agencies Having Full-Time Employees	Agencies Having Only Part-Time Employees	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000	Cities with Comprehensive Zoning	Requires Off-Street Parking
		No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Official Agencies	None					
Over 500,000......	14	14	14	0	13	0	13	14	1
250,000 to 500,000.	23	23	23	0	20	1	18	21	3
100,000 to 250,000.	55	53	48	4	36	3	32	45	5
50,000 to 100,000.	106	97	79	13	37	17	40	82	13
25,000 to 50,000.	212	196	143	38	21	50	52	142	23
10,000 to 25,000.	662	552	321	179	26	100	55	343	36
All over 10,000....	1,072	935*	628	234	153	171	210	647	81

* This figure includes 45 cities not reporting for the 1949 YEAR BOOK and for which information was taken from the 1948 YEAR BOOK.

Expenditures. A total of 306 cities over 10,000 population having official planning agencies reported total 1948 expenditures for the operation of their planning agencies to be $4,140,300. Financial support for municipal planning agencies ranges from $313,900 in Los Angeles and $310,700 in New York City to nothing in 122 cities over 10,000. The planning agencies in 210 cities over 10,000 had expenditures of more than $1,000 in 1948; 108 cities had expenditures of less than $1,000, and 159 cities did not report expenditures for planning (see Table XIV).

Comprehensive Zoning. One of the principal tools of planning is a zoning scheme restricting the height, area, bulk, and use of buildings or premises by districts. Eighty-eight per cent, or 304 cities, of all reporting cities over 25,000, and 74 per cent, or 343 cities, of all reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 claim to have comprehensive zoning ordinances. More than 86 per cent of the 628 cities which have official planning agencies also have zoning ordinances. All except five of the cities over 100,000 have comprehensive zoning ordinances.

Complete Revision of Zoning Ordinances. City officials were asked to indicate what year their zoning ordinance was last completely revised. Of the 612 reporting cities over 10,000 population, 62 cities are now revising their zoning ordinances;

245 cities have made complete revisions since 1944; 98 cities made complete revisions between 1940 and 1944; 64 cities from 1935 through 1939; 44 cities from 1930 through 1934; and 99 cities have zoning ordinances that were last completely revised before 1930.

In terms of city-size groups, 56 per cent of the 341 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population and 43 per cent of the 271 reporting cities over 25,000 population either have made a complete zoning ordinance revision since 1944 or are now making the revision. The percentage of cities by population group reporting that their zoning ordinance was last completely revised prior to 1930 ranges from 45 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 11 per cent for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Twenty-seven per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000, 20 per cent of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000, 17 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000, and 15 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 reported that their zoning ordinances were last completely revised prior to 1930.

Off-Street Parking Required. The cities were asked to indicate whether their zoning ordinance requires theatres, stores, wholesalers, manufacturers, and other commercial establishments to provide off-street parking facilities. Of 662 reporting cities over 10,000 population, 81 cities require commercial establishments to provide off-street parking; 21 cities require some but not all commercial establishments to provide off-street parking; 12 cities either have or are considering a proposed ordinance requiring commercial establishments to provide off-street parking; and 548 cities do not have any such requirement in their zoning ordinances. Nine cities over 100,000 population require commercial establishments to provide off-street parking: Atlanta, Bridgeport, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Nashville, Oklahoma City, Wichita, and Youngstown. Thirteen of 77 reporting cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population and 23 of 145 reporting cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population have this off-street parking requirement in their zoning ordinances. This analysis was restricted to cities requiring off-street parking facilities in their zoning ordinance and does not include cities stipulating such facilities by means of special ordinances.

TABLE XIV

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

Of 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 740 are included in this table, 150 are listed in the footnotes at the end of the table, and 182 did not report. The data in this table were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1949 by municipal officials, except for 45 cities that did not report and for which data were taken from the 1948 YEAR BOOK as indicated by a dagger (†). For cities having an official planning agency, under **Planning Agency** the first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency, by whom appointed, and the number of ex officio members, except that **EL** indicates planning board members are elected. Under **Who Serves as Planning Director, P** indicates that the city has a full-time director of planning; the other symbols (see code) in the column indicate that the city does not have a full-time planning director and has named the city official who serves as planning director in addition to his other duties; except that when **P** is shown, the small letter (see code) to the right of the **P** indicates the official or agency that appoints the full-time planning director. Under **Number Full and Part-Time Employees** the first figure shows the number of full-time employees, and the second figure the number of part-time employees paid by the city. Under **Expenditure 1948 (in thousands)** are shown the total operating expenditures of the official planning agency for 1948 or the last fiscal year ending in 1948. Under **Zoning Ordinance** the column **Comprehensive** indicates whether (**Y** yes, **N** no) the zoning ordinance contains the use, height, bulk, and area regulations; **Year Last Revised** shows the last two digits of the year when the zoning ordinance was last completely revised, except that **R** indicates the zoning ordinance was undergoing revision early in 1949; and **Requires Off-Street Parking** shows whether (**Y** yes, **N** no) the zoning ordinance requires owners of theatres, stores, wholesalers, manufacturers, and other commercial establishments to provide off-street parking facilities. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of the table. **L** means less than $50. Cities having no official planning agencies are listed at the end of the table.

SELECTION OF PLANNING AGENCY

A—City Manager
C—City Council
EL—Elected
M—Mayor
W—Commissioner of Public Works
Uno—Unofficial Plan Agency
None—No planning agency

WHO SERVES AS PLANNING DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
B—Building Official, City Inspector
H—Chairman of Planning Agency
E—City Engineer
K—City Clerk
P—Full-time Planning Director
S—Service Director
T—City Supt.
W—Dir. Public Works.

WHO APPOINTS PLANNING DIRECTOR

a—City Manager
c—City Council
f—Commissioner of Finance
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission
s—Civil Service Commission

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING ORDINANCE		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	Comprehensive	Year Last Revised	Requires Off-street Parking
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill.	14M20	Pp	6–..	$151.3*	Y	44	N
Detroit, Mich.	9M	Pp	38–..	187.2	Y	40	Y
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	Pp	75–..	313.9	Y	46	Y[2]
New York, N.Y.	6M1	H	58–..	310.7	Y	..	N
Philadelphia, Pa.	8M1	Pp	58–..	286.9	Y	33	N
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md.	6M3	Pp	14–0	58.1	Y	42	N
Boston, Mass.	9M	Pp	9–..	30.5	Y	24	N
Buffalo, N.Y.	11C	Pp	9–..	35.2	Y	27	N
Cleveland, Ohio	6M1	Pm	30–..	117.0	Y	29	N
Milwaukee, Wis.	7M	Pp	21–0	80.5	Y	20	N

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY: Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	PLANNING AGENCY: Who Serves as Planning Director	PLANNING AGENCY: Number Full- and Part-time Employees	PLANNING AGENCY: Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	ZONING ORDINANCE: Comprehensive	ZONING ORDINANCE: Year Last Revised	ZONING ORDINANCE: Requires Off-street Parking
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued							
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9M	...	52–..	...	Y	...	...
St. Louis, Mo.	9..5*	...	11–1	59.2	Y	26	N
San Francisco, Calif.	5M2	Pp	26–..	281.9	Y	R	N[3]
Washington, D.C.	...	...	..–..	25.0	Y	...	N
250,000 to 500,000							
Atlanta, Ga.	6M3	Pc	6–0	29.5	Y	29	Y
Birmingham, Ala.	12C5	...	..–1	1.4	Y	44	N
Cincinnati, Ohio	5M2	Pp	11–4	53.6	Y	33	N[3]
Columbus, Ohio	3M2	Pm	5–..	16.0	Y	48	Y
Dallas, Tex.	15C	Pa	21–..	65–0	Y	48	Y
Denver, Colo.	40M†	...	4–..†	...	Y†	...	...
Houston, Tex.	6M1	Pm	6–3	27.5	N	...	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	5M5†	...	9–..†	...	Y†	...	...
Jersey City, N.J.	7M2	...	..–..	...	Y	...	N
Kansas City, Mo.	8M5	Pa	17–..	...	Y	41	Y[2]
Louisville, Ky.	3M2[1]	Pp	21–2	82.5	Y	31	N
Memphis, Tenn.	8M4	Pc	4–0	11.1	Y	...	N
Minneapolis, Minn.	4M5	Pp	14–..	49.0	Y	R	N
Newark, N.J.	6M3	Pm	6–..	39.4	Y	30	N
New Orleans, La.	9M1	Pm	9–..	68.8	Y	R	N
Oakland, Calif.	7M	Pa	8–..	31.4	Y	35	N
Portland, Ore.	9M	Pf	7–..	23.3	N*	24	N
Providence, R.I.	5M2	Pp	9–..	35.2	Y	R	N
Rochester, N.Y.	8C1	Pa	8–2	39.0	Y	R	N[3]
St. Paul, Minn.	..M	Pm	4–..	24.0	Y	41	N
San Antonio, Tex.	7M1	B	..–..	0	Y	38	N
Seattle, Wash.	6M3	Pc	14–..	43.8	Y	23	N
Toledo, Ohio	5M[1]	Pp	15–..	34.0	Y	R	N
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio	5M2	Pp	6–..	17.3	Y	R	N
Albany, N.Y.	3M2	E	3–..	8.2	Y	...	N
Bridgeport, Conn.	5M1	Pp	3–..	5.2	Y	R	Y
Cambridge, Mass.	7A	Pa	4–2	13.5	Y	43	N
Canton, Ohio	...	...	..–..	.3	Y	...	...
Charlotte, N.C.	5C2	H	1–1	6.9	Y	47	N
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8M2[1]	P..	2–..	9.8	Y	R	...
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Atlantic City, N.J.	8..1	...	..–..	...	...	...	N
Austin, Tex.	9C3	Pa	3–1	24.4	Y	...	N
Berkeley, Calif.	6C1	...	2–3	18.6*	Y	49	N
Bethlehem, Pa.	5C	E	0–2	0	Y	26	N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	...	...	0–..	.3	Y	31	N
Charleston, S.C.	9M1	...	0–0	0	Y	30	N
Charleston, W.Va.	13M	...	1–1	7.9	Y	48	N
Chester, Pa.	5M	...	..–..	2.5	Y	48	Y
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3C2	...	..–..	...	Y	48	Y
Columbia, S.C.	None				Y	24	N
Columbus, Ga.	5C2	...	..–..	...	N	...	...
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9C2	Pa	4–..	19.2	Y	48	...*
Covington, Ky.	None				Y	31	N
Davenport, Iowa	13M2	Pp	1–1	13.8	Y	48	Y
Dearborn, Mich.	7M2	Pm	4–..	19.1	Y	R	Y
Decatur, Ill.	8M3	...	..–..	.1	Y	41	Y[2]
Durham, N. C.	4C1	Pa	4–1	17.3	Y	R	N
East Chicago, Ind.	6M3†	...	1–0†	...	Y†	...	...
East Orange, N. J.	8M1	...	..–..	3.3	Y	R	N[3]
El Paso, Tex.	5M	E*	1–2	6.5	Y	30	N
Evanston, Ill.	12M3	B	1–1	12.0	Y	40	N
Evansville, Ind.	9M	Pm	4–..	11.5	Y	40	N
Fresno, Calif.	6M3	...	2–4	9.4	Y	39	N
Glendale, Calif.	5C	Pa	8–..	20.5	Y	...	N
Greensboro, N.C.	8C	Pa	4–0	14.8	Y	26	N
Hamilton, Ohio	5A	E	..–..	...	Y	R	N
Hammond, Ind.	5M4†	...	0–..†	...	Y†	...	...
Highland Park, Mich.	5M2	Pm	..–..	2.2	Y	42	Y
Huntington, W.Va.	9M3	...	..–12	0	N	...	...
Jackson, Miss.	Uno				Y	47	N
Johnstown, Pa.	5C	...*	..–2	.1	Y	26	N
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6C1	Pc	4–..	19.8	Y	47	N
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	Pc	1–0	2.8	Y	...	N
Lancaster, Pa.	5C	...	..–..	.3	Y	48	Y
Lansing, Mich.	8M1	Pp	3–..	6.2	Y	42	Y
Lawrence, Mass.	5M	...	0–2	1.6	Y	43	N
Lincoln, Neb.	..C	...	..–..	...	Y	45	N
Little Rock, Ark.	12C	Ps	2–0	...	Y	37	N
McKeesport, Pa.	5C	E	1–..	L	Y	33	N

es Moines, Iowa	15M	E	2–..	6.5	Y	39	N
Duluth, Minn.	12M1	Pp	3–..	10.8	Y	37	N
lizabeth, N.J.	..M	...	..–..	...	Y	33	N
Erie, Pa.	5C	Pc	3–..	8.4	Y	37	N
Fall River, Mass.	5M	Pp	2–..	9.4	N■	47	N
Flint, Mich.	6C3	Pp	3–..	9.4	Y	27	N
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3M	Pmp	3–2	16.5	Y	...	N
Fort Worth, Tex.	9C	...	3–..	11.1	Y	47	N
Gary, Ind.	6M3	...	1–..	7.1	Y	...	N
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6M4	P..	5–..	...	Y	45	N
Hartford, Conn.	6A1	E	0–0	.1	Y	45	N
acksonville, Fla.	Uno†				Y†	...	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	7C†	...	1–1†	...	Y†	...	...
Long Beach, Calif.	6A1	Pp	12–..	45.2	Y	N	25
Lowell, Mass.	None				Y	41	N
Miami, Fla.	9C	Pc	5–..	28.3	Y	R	N
Nashville, Tenn.	4M1	Pp	6–..	24.0	Y	33	Y
New Bedford, Mass.	..M	...	..–1	...	...	...	...
New Haven, Conn.	6M1	Pm	4–1	14.8	Y	...	N
Norfolk, Va.	4A1	Pa	7–0	30.1	Y	24	N
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9M	Pa	5–..	15.8	Y	47	Y
Omaha, Neb.	5M1	Pm	..–..	...	Y	45	N
Paterson, N.J.	6M3	...	1–2	15.0	Y	31	N
Peoria, Ill.	3M6	...	..–..	.2	...	...	...
Reading, Pa.	5C	H	..–..	L	N	...	...
Richmond, Va.	7C	Pp	4–0	15.9*	Y	43	N
Sacramento, Calif.	6C3	Pp	7–..	31.8	Y	43	N[3]
Salt Lake City, Utah	8C3	Pc	3–..	15.0	Y	44	N
San Diego, Calif.	7A2	Pp	16–0	62.9	N■	29	N
Scranton, Pa.	..M	...	..–..	.8	Y	...	N
Somerville, Mass.	None				Y	25	N
South Bend, Ind.	5M4	...	..–..	.9	Y	R	N
Spokane, Wash.	...	P..	5–..	...	...	...	...
Springfield, Mass.	6M3	Pp	4–0	11.5	Y	36	N
Syracuse, N.Y.	5M1	...	3–3	12.4	Y	48	N
Tacoma, Wash.	7C2	...	3–1	20.0	Y	45	N
Tampa, Fla.	None				Y	44	N
Trenton, N.J.	...	...	..–..	...	Y	42	N
Tulsa, Okla.	9M3	Pm	1–1	8.1	Y	24	N
Utica, N.Y.	...	P	1–5	6.0	...	R	N
Wichita, Kan.	15M	W	2–1	9.6	Y	48	Y
Worcester, Mass.	5M	...	0–5	.3	Y	43	N
Yonkers, N.Y.	7M	Pp	3–..	16.0	Y	28	N
Youngstown, Ohio	4M3	W	..–1	...	Y	29	Y
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.	5M1	E	..–..	1.0	Y	48	N
Altoona, Pa.	4M	...	..–..	...	Y	42	N
Amarillo, Tex.	7C	...	..–7	...	Y	R	...*
Asheville, N.C.	7C	...	0–0	...	Y	48	N

Malden, Mass.	6M†	...	0–1†	...	Y†	...	...
Manchester, N.H.	5M4	...	..–..	2.7	Y	27	N
Medford, Mass.	7M	...	..–..	L	Y	25	N
Mobile, Ala.	6M3	...	0–0	...	Y	34	N
Montgomery, Ala.	6C3	...	1–..	...	Y	48	Y
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	3M2	...	..–..	...	Y	R	N
New Britain, Conn.	6M3	...	0–0	0	Y	48	N
New Rochelle, N.Y.	5M1	Pp	1–1	8.8	Y	40	N
Newton, Mass.	5M2	W	..–..	0	N	22	N
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	Uno				Y	42	N
Oak Park, Ill.	12M	...	..–1	0	Y	46	Y
Pasadena, Calif.	7C	Pc	7–..	27.1	Y	48	N
Passaic, N.J.	Uno				Y	29	N
Phoenix, Ariz.	7C	Pa	8–0	27.4	Y	47	Y[2]
Pontiac, Mich.	8A1	...	3–..	11.0	Y	39	N
Portland, Me.	5C	Pa	3–..	9.1	Y	46	N
Portsmouth, Va.	...	...	..–..	...	Y	46	N
Pueblo, Colo.	None				Y	31	N
Quincy, Mass.	..M	...	..–1	.5	Y	43	N
Racine, Wis.	4M	...*	4–..	10.6	Y	47	N
Roanoke, Va.	5C	...	..–1	...	Y	32	N
Rockford, Ill.	15M1[1]	Pp	2–..	7.9*	Y	27	N
Saginaw, Mich.	6A3	Pa	3–..	6.4	Y	39	Y[2]
St. Joseph, Mo.	None				Y	47	N
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9A	...*	..–2	.5	Y	48	N
San Jose, Calif.	5C1	Pa	7–..	32.9	Y	43	N
Santa Monica, Calif.	7C	Pa	6–0	25.8	Y	48	Y
Schenectady, N.Y.	7A1	Pp	4–..	...	Y	27	N
Shreveport, La.	..M	...	3–..	...	Y	48	N
Sioux City, Iowa	11M	...	1–..	2.8	Y	...	N
Springfield, Ill.	...	...	..–..	...	...	...	N
Springfield, Mo.	None				Y	46	N
Springfield, Ohio	5M2†	...	0–0†	...	Y†	...	...
Stockton, Calif.	5M4	...	1–1	5.3	Y	R	N[3]
Terre Haute, Ind.	6M3†	...	0–0†	...	N†	...	...
Topeka, Kan.	11M	...	..–1	3.6	Y	47	N
Troy, N.Y.	..M	H	..–7	.1	Y	...	N
Union City, N.J.	8M1	...	..–2	6.6	N	30	N
Waco, Tex.	9C	A	..–9	.6	Y	47	Y
Waterbury, Conn.	5M2	Pp	2–..	8.0	Y	43	...
Waterloo, Iowa	5M	Pp	2–..	11.3	Y	48	Y
Wheeling, W.Va.	9C	...	..–..	0	Y	46	N
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5C	...	..–..	0	N	...	...
Winston-Salem, N.C.	7C2[1]	Pp	..–1	14.6	Y	48	Y
York, Pa.	5M†	...	..–2†	...	N†	...	...
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	9C	E	..–5	4.8	...	...	N
Alameda, Calif.	5C	...	..–1	1.1	Y	40	N
Alexandria, Va.	5M	...	..–1	1.3	Y	...	N

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Planning Agency: Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Planning Agency: Who Serves as Planning Director	Planning Agency: Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Planning Agency: Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	Zoning Ordinance: Comprehensive	Zoning Ordinance: Year Last Revised	Zoning Ordinance: Requires Off-street Parking
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Alhambra, Calif	9C4	...	1–1	2.6	Y	R	N
Alton, Ill	4M	...	..–..	...	Y	27	N
Amsterdam, N.Y	7M	E	..–..	0	Y	28	N
Anderson, Ind	7M2	...	..–10	.5	...	...	N
Ann Arbor, Mich	6M3	Pp	2–1	9.6	Y	...	Y
Appleton, Wis	4M3	...	..–..	0	Y	28	N
Arlington t, Mass	5EL	H	..–1	...	...	...	...
Auburn, N.Y	..M	...	..–21	...	...	...	N
Aurora, Ill	...	Pm	1–15	4.9	Y	29	N
Bakersfield, Calif	7C3	Pa	2–2	15.8	Y	37	N
Bangor, Me	5C	Pa	1–..	...	Y	40	N
Bay City, Mich	5C2	Pc	..–2	4.8	Y	41	N
Bellingham, Wash	5M2	...	0–0	1.5	Y	47	N
Beloit, Wis	3C5	E	..–..	2.5	Y	45	N
Berwyn, Ill	Uno				Y	39	N
Beverly, Mass	9M	H	..–10	.4	Y	48	N
Beverly Hills, Calif	None				Y	48	Y
Bloomfield, N.J	6C2	...	..–1	...*	Y	...	N
Boise City, Idaho	Uno†				N†	...	...
Bristol, Conn	...	...	..–..	...	Y	47	N
Brookline t, Mass	5EL	...	..–..	1.3	...	...	...
Burbank, Calif	4C3	Pa	4–..	16.2	Y	45	Y
Burlington, Iowa	..C†	...	..–..	...	...	...	...
Burlington, Vt	4M1	...	..–..	.2	Y	...	N
Chelsea, Mass	5M	...	0–0	L	N	...	N
Chicopee, Mass	5M	...	..–..	...	Y	40	N
Clarksburg, W.Va	11A	A	0–0	.2	N	...	...
Clifton, N.J	8M1	...	..–10	1.2	...	36	N
Clinton, Iowa	...	...	..–..	0	N	36	N
Colorado Springs, Col.	9C2	...	0–0	0	Y	27	N
Concord, N.H	6M3	Pp	2–1	8.4	Y	41	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Uno				Y	27	N
Cranston, R.I	6M2†	...	1–0†	...	Y†	...	...
Cumberland, Md	..C	...	..–..	1.5	N	44	N
Danville, Ill	17M	Pp	2–..	...	Y	...	N
Dubuque, Iowa	7C	B	..–3	9.2	Y	34	N
East Cleveland, Ohio	..C5	E	0–0	.1	Y	45	Y
Easton, Pa	5C	K	0–1	...	Y	R	N
E. Providence t, R.I	None				N	29	N
Eau Claire, Wis	Uno				Y	48	N
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
New Albany, Ind	6M	Pp	..–..	2.7	Y	47	N
New Brunswick, N.J	...	...	..–..	3.2	Y	46	N
Newburgh, N.Y	5M	...	0–0	0	N	...	N
New Castle, Pa	3C	W	..–..	...	Y	25	N
New London, Conn	5C2	...	..–7	L	Y	28	N
Newport, Ky	5M2	...	..–..	...	...	...	...
Newport, R.I	5M	...	..–2	.8	Y	39	N
Newport News, Va	None				Y	37	N
Norristown, Pa	None				Y	33	N
Norwalk, Conn	8M2	Pp	2–..	4.4	Y	29	N
Ogden, Utah	None				Y	R	N
Orange, N.J	6M3	H	0–0	1.3	Y	22	N
Oshkosh, Wis	Uno				Y	25	N
Ottumwa, Iowa	12C	...	0–0	0	Y	34	N
Owensboro, Ky	4M1	Pm	6–..	...	Y	47	N
Paducah, Ky	4..3	E	0–0	0	N	28	N
Parkersburg, W.Va	Uno				Y	47	N
Pensacola, Fla	5C1	H	..–..	...	Y	47	Y
Perth Amboy, N.J	..M	...	..–..	6.0	N	48	N
Petersburg, Va	..M	...	0–0	0	Y	47	Y[2]
Pittsfield, Mass	5M	...	0–1	4.0	Y	26	N
Plainfield, N.J	6M1	...	0–1	.1	Y	45	Y
Port Arthur, Tex	5C	...	..–..	...	...	41	N
Port Huron, Mich	6C3	E	..–10	10.2	Y	R	Y
Portsmouth, Ohio	0..3	A	0–..	0	Y	46	N
Poughkeepsie, N.Y	6M	...	3–..	2.5	Y	45	N
Quincy, Ill	11M	...	..–..	1.5	Y	46	N
Raleigh, N.C	5C	...	0–5	0	Y	44	N
Richmond, Ind	6M4	E	..–2	1.9	Y	23	N
Riverside, Calif	6M3	...	1–..	4.4	Y	...	N
Rocky Mount, N.C	Uno				Y	46	N
Rome, Ga	5C	A	0–0	...	N	48	N
Rome, N.Y	...	...	..–..	...	Y	47	N
Royal Oak, Mich	6M3	...	..–1	1.0	Y	44	N
Salem, Mass	5M	...	..–1	.4	Y	29	N
Salem, Ore	7M4	H	..–..	.1	Y	45	N
San Angelo, Tex	None				Y	39	N
San Bernardino, Calif.	9M	Pm	2–..	7.2	N	42	N
Santa Ana, Calif	..C	Pc	1–2	8.3	Y	39	N
Santa Barbara, Calif.	6M3	K	..–..	5.0	Y	30	Y

[illegible]	None				Y	28	N
mira, N.Y	..M	...	0–0	0	Y	47	N
yria, Ohio	4M3	...	..–1	0	Y	28	N
id, Okla	5A5	...	..–..	0	Y	28	N
verett, Mass	5M	...	0–0	...	Y	26	N
verett, Wash	6W3	...	..–..	.1	Y	42	Y^2
rgo, N.D	5M3	Pp	1–0	7.9	Y	27	N^3
tchburg, Mass	5M	H	..–5	...	N	...	N
nd Du Lac, Wis	5C2†	...	0–1†	...	Y†	...	...
adsden, Ala	..C	...	..–..	...	...	...	...
arfield, N.J	None				Y	29	N
reat Falls, Mont	9M	W	0–0	0	Y	30	N
reen Bay, Wis	7M	Pp	..–..	...	Y	38	N
reenville, S.C	5M4	...	..–..	4.4	Y	48	N
ackensack, N.J	6M1	...	..–1	.1	Y	37	N
amtramck, Mich	6M3	E	..–..	0	Y	47	N
averford tp, Pa	...				Y	R	Y
igh Point, N.C	5C	H	0–11	0	Y	47	Y
untington Pk, Calif	8M1	...	..–..	.1	Y	...	N
utchinson, Kan	9C	...	..–9	0	Y	32	N
glewood, Calif	5M	...	0–1	3.3	Y	47	Y
ckson, Mich	6M3	...	..–..	4.5	Y	43	Y
mestown, N.Y	5M1	B	..–2	.4	Y	23	N
hnson City, Tenn	9A1	...*	..–..	...	Y	46	N
liet, Ill	..M	...	..–..	0	Y	39	N
earny, N.J	...				Y	24	N
enosha, Wis	7A2	...	..–7	4.5	Y	24	N
ingston, N.Y	None				N	28	N
okomo, Ind	6M3	...	2–1	...	Y	48	Y
a Crosse, Wis	3M4	...	..–..	...	Y	38	N
afayette, Ind	5M4	...	..–..	1.2	Y	...	N
ebanon, Pa	5C2	...	..–..	.2	N	...	N
exington, Ky	5M3	Pp	2–1	10.0	Y	30	N
ima, Ohio	4M1	...	..–2	7.2	Y	48	N
orain, Ohio	4M3	...	..–7	...	Y	48	Y
ower Merion tp, Pa	5C†	...	2–..†	...	Y†	...	...
ubbock, Tex	7C2	E	..–2	3.0	Y	46	N
ynchburg, Va	7C	...	..–1	3.2	Y	R	N^3
arion, Ind	6M3†	...	..–..	...	N†	...	...
arion, Ohio	M†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
ason City, Iowa	..M	...	..–2	0	Y	42	Y
assillon, Ohio	4M3†	...	..–..	...	N†	...	...
aywood, Ill	None				Y	40	Y
elrose, Mass	8M	...	..–..	.1	Y	24	N
ichigan City, Ind	7M2	...	..–..	2.4	Y	R	N
iddletown, Ohio	5C1	...	0–..	L	Y	31	N
oline, Ill	Uno				Y	29	N
uncie, Ind	6M3	E	..–1	2.1	Y	47	Y
uskegon, Mich	6C3	Pa	..–..	...	Y	25	Y
uskogee, Okla	7M2	E	..–2	.3	Y	46	Y

Sharon, Pa	..C	...	..–..	0	Y	48	Y
Sheboygan, Wis	4M3	...	..–2	3.7	Y	48	N
Sioux Falls, S.D	9M	...	..–10	0	Y	43	N
South Gate, Calif	5C1	...	..–6	3.5	Y	R	Y
Spartanburg, S.C	5C	...	..–..	3.5	...	...	...
Stamford, Conn	5M	...	1–..	3.0	Y	23	N
Steubenville, Ohio	..M3†	...	..–..	...	N†	...	...
Superior, Wis	5A3	B	..–2	3.8	Y	R	N
Taunton, Mass	9M	...	..–..	.2	Y	25	N
Teaneck tp, N.J	6A3	A	..–1	.2	Y	29	N
Tucson, Ariz	3M2	Pa*	4–1	9.4	Y	...	N
Tuscaloosa, Ala	6M3	...	..–..	1.5	N	R	...
Tyler, Tex	Uno	W			Y	45	N
University City, Mo	5C4	W	..–2	.5	Y	46	Y
Warren, Ohio	4M3	B	..–1	...	Y	25	N
Warwick, R.I	9M6†	...	0–2†	...	Y†	...	...
Watertown t, Mass	5EL	...	0–..	...	...	...	...
Watertown, N.Y	7M	A	0–0	L	Y	42	N
Waukegan, Ill	None				Y	24	N
Wausau, Wis	4M†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
Wauwatosa, Wis	6C1†	...	0–..†	...	...	...	...
West Allis, Wis	4M3	...	0–0	0	Y	25	N
W. Hartford t, Conn	5A	...	..–1	...	Y	45	Y
West Orange, N.J	6M3	...	..–1	...	Y	35	N
W. Palm Beach, Fla	7C1	...	..–9	...	Y	38	N
White Plains, N.Y	7M	P..	3–..	13.7	Y	R	N
Wichita Falls, Tex	15C2	E	..–1	6.3	Y	48	N
Wilkinsburg, Pa	...				Y	29	N
Williamsport, Pa	...	...	..–..	...	Y	31	N
Wilmington, N.C	5C	...	0–0	0	Y	46	N
Woonsocket, R.I	6M1†	...	0–6†	...	Y†	...	...
Wyandotte, Mich	11M	...	..–..	1.2	N	...	N
Yakima, Wash	4W1	...	0–..	0	Y	38	N

10,000 to 25,000

Aberdeen, S.D	None				Y	47	N
Abington tp, Pa	None				N	36	N
Ada, Okla	5C2	A	..–..	0	N	...	...
Adrian, Mich	6C3	H	0–0	...	N	39	N
Albany, Calif	5C	...	..–1	...	Y	...	N
Albany, Ga	..C	...	..–5	2.3	N	...	N
Albert Lea, Minn	50M	...	..–1	...*	N	38*	N
Alliance, Ohio	..M	...	..–..	...	N	...	N
Alpena, Mich	..M	...	..–..	1.4	Y	45	Y
Ames, Iowa	7M	H	1–..	2.6	N	43	N
Anaheim, Calif	8M1	E	..–2	3.2	Y	R	N
Anderson, S.C	5C	B	..–2	0	Y	41	N
Andover t, Mass	5EL	...	..–..	...	Y	36	N
Ansonia, Conn	Uno				Y	47	N
Ardmore, Okla	8C1	A	..–..	0	Y	46	N

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING ORDINANCE		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	Comprehensive	Year Last Revised	Requires Off-street Parking
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
Arkansas City, Kan	..M	...	..-..	0	Y	39	N
Asbury Park, N.J	6C1	...	..-2	.6	Y	...	Y
Ashtabula, Ohio	3C3	A*	0-0	0	Y	33	N
Atchison, Kan	7C	A	..-7	0	Y	43	Y
Athol t, Mass	5EL	...	..-..	...	N	...	...
Attleboro, Mass	7M	H	1-1	4.1	Y	47	N
Auburn, Me	3C	A	..-3	0	Y	48	N
Augusta, Me	24M1	...	0-0	0	N	...	N
Austin, Minn	None				N	33	N
Barberton, Ohio	3M2	...	..-..	...	...	...	N
Bartlesville, Okla	Uno				Y	28	N
Batavia, N.Y	7M	...	..-7	0	Y	46	N
Beaver Dam, Wis	3M3	...	..-..	0	Y	33	N
Beaver Falls, Pa	5M1	...	..-..	...	N	...	...
Beckley, W.Va	7M4†	...	1-..†	...	Y†	...	...
Bedford, Ind	5M1†	...	..-..	...	Y†	...	...
Bell, Calif	Uno				Y	R	N
Bellevue, Pa	5C	H	..-5	0	Y	40	N
Bend, Ore	6C3	A	..-1	.5	Y	47	N
Benton Harbor, Mich	6M3	H	0-0	0	Y	27	N
Big Spring, Tex	5C2	...	..-..	...	Y	47	N
Billings, Mont	None				Y	42	N
Biloxi, Miss	None				Y	48	N
Birmingham, Mich	9..2	...	..-..	...	Y	...	...
Bismarck, N.D	5C3	...	..-..	0	Y	42	N
Bluefield, W.Va	5C	...	0-..	0	Y	38	N
Brainerd, Minn	None				Y	47	N
Brawley, Calif	6C1	...	..-7	0	Y	47	Y
Bremerton, Wash	8M4	E	..-1	.7	Y	48	Y
Bridgeton, N.J	6M2†	...	0-..†	...	N†	...	...
Bristol t, R.I	5C	...	..-5	...	Y	46	N
Bristol, Tenn	10M3	...	..-..	.6	Y	43	N
Brookfield, Ill	5C†	...	0-0†	...	Y†	...	...
Brownsville, Tex	5M1	A	..-..	...	Y	47	N
Brownwood, Tex	7C1	...	..-7	0	N	42	N
Brunswick, Ga	7C1	...	0-0	0	Y	29	N
Bryan, Tex	8C1	...	..-..	0	N	R	...
Burlingame, Calif	6C3	...	..-..	.2	...	36	N
Burlington, N.J	10C	...	..-..	...	Y	29	N
Burlington, N.C	5C	...	..-..	...	Y	...	N

City	PLANNING AGENCY				ZONING ORDINANCE		
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	Comprehensive	Year Last Revised	Requires Off-street Parking
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
East Moline, Ill	5M1	...	..-6	.5	Y	29	N
East Point, Ga	5C	B	..-1	...	Y	38	N
Ecorse, Mich	6M2	...	..-6	.9	Y	42	N
El Centro, Calif	6M4	...	..-10	0	Y	R	N
El Dorado, Kan	13M1	...	0-0	...	Y	44	N
El Reno, Okla	Uno				Y	37	N
Ellwood City, Pa	None				N	40	N
Elmwood Park, Ill	Uno				Y	42	N
Emporia, Kan	11C	A	0-2	0	Y	48	Y
Endicott, N.Y	3C1	...	..-..	.1	Y	48	N
Englewood, N.J	8M1	...	1-1	5.0	Y	35	N
Escanaba, Mich	9M3	...*	1-2	6.0	Y	R	N
Euclid, Ohio	None				Y	41	Y
Eugene, Ore	5..2	...	..-..	...	...	...	...
Eureka, Calif	7M2	...	0-1	L	Y	40	N
Fairfield, Ala	None				...	21	N
Faribault, Minn	Uno				Y	46	N
Farrell, Pa	None				Y	46	N
Fayetteville, N.C	5M	...	..-..	...	...	...	...
Fergus Falls, Minn	None				Y	36	N
Ferndale, Mich	6M3	...	0-0	0	Y	39	N
Floral Park, N.Y	None				...	32	N
Fort Collins, Colo	None				Y	29	N
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	10C	...	..-..	...	Y	48	...
Fort Myers, Fla	5*†	...	0-1†	...	Y†	...	...
Fort Thomas, Ky	6M1	...	..-1	...	Y	46	N
Framingham t, Mass	6EL*	...	..-..	...	Y	47	N
Frederick, Md	5M	H	..-..	L	Y	48	N
Fredericksburg, Va	..M	...	0-0	0	Y	48	N
Freeport, N.Y	5M	...	0-0	.1	Y	45	N
Fremont, Neb	None				...	...	N
Fullerton, Calif	6C3	E	..-..	2.7	Y	47	N
Fulton, N.Y	3M2	...	..-..	0	Y	22	N
Gainesville, Fla	5C	...	..-1	1.0	Y	32	N
Gainesville, Ga	None				Y	46	N
Garden City, N.Y	5C	W	0-0	0	Y	46	Y^2
Gardner, Mass	..M	...	..-..	...	N	...	...
Garfield Hgts, Ohio	4M	...	..-4	.3	Y	47	Y
Gastonia, N.C	5C	...	..-..	...	...	...	...
Glen Cove, N.Y	7M	H	..-..	...	Y	26	N

ambridge, Ohio	Uno				Y	47	N
ampbell, Ohio	5M	S	1–5	0	Y	41	Y
ape Girardeau, Mo	8M1	...	..–1	...	Y	29	N
arbondale, Pa	None				...	48	N
arnegie, Pa	None				Y	44	N
arteret, N.J	5M	...	0–0	0	N	R	...
arthage, Mo	None				N	R	...
asper, Wyo	Uno				Y	48	N
hampaign, Ill	5C2*	...	..–..	...	Y	26	N
harlottesville, Va	7M	...	..–..	0	Y	R	N
heltenham tp, Pa	None				Y	41	Y
hillicothe, Ohio	5M	...	..–..	.3	Y	...	N
lairton, Pa	5M	H	1–1	4.8	Y	48	N
laremont t, N.H	None				Y	30	N
larksdale, Miss	None				...	47	N
larksville, Tenn	Uno				N	41	N
layton, Mo	4M3	...	..–1	...	Y	46	Y
leveland, Tenn	5C	...	..–5	.5	Y	47	N
lovis, N.M	None				Y	48	N
oatesville, Pa	5C	E	..–..	...	Y	...	N
oeur D'Alene, Idaho	7M1	...	..–..	0	Y	46	N
offeyville, Kan	9M2	...	0–0	0	N	27	N
ollingswood, N.J	None				...	R	...
olumbia, Mo	5C2	...	..–..	0	Y	35	N
olumbia, Tenn	8..	...	..–..	...	...	...	...
olumbus, Ind	5M4	...	0–0	2.2	N	R	N
ompton, Calif	5C	...	..–1	.4	Y	46	Y^2
oncord, N.C	5C2	...	..–2	1.3	Y	R	N
orning, N.Y	Uno				...	R	...
ortland, N.Y	None				N	18	...
oshocton, Ohio	17M	...	2–2	0	N	...	N
rawfordsville, Ind	7M3	...	..–..	0	Y	46	N
udahy, Wis	Uno				...	47	N
uyahoga Falls, Ohio	3M1	S	0–0	0	Y	29	Y^2
anbury, Conn	None				Y	29	N
anvers t, Mass	5EL†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
arby, Pa	3C	...	..–3	0	Y	35	N
aytona Beach, Fla	11C5	...	..–..	.2	Y	42	N
ecatur, Ala	..C	...	..–..	...	Y	48	N
ecatur, Ga	6C†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
enison, Tex	Uno				Y	39	N
enton, Tex	9M†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
erby, Conn	Uno				Y	38	N
ixon, Ill	Uno				Y	38	N
onora, Pa	3C	...	..–3	0	N	47	N
othan, Ala	5C†	...	0–0†	...	Y†	...	...
over, N.H	5C	...	..–1	...	Y	48	N
urant, Okla	None				Y	40	N
yersburg, Tenn	6M2	...	..–..	0	Y	46	N
ast Hartford t, Conn	7C	...	0–0	.2	Y	R	Y
Gloucester, Mass	5M	...	..–5	.3	...	...	N
Gloucester City, N.J	4M1	...	0–0	0	N	...	...
Goldsboro, N.C	4C1	E	..–5	.5	N	31	N
Goshen, Ind	None				Y	47	N
Grand Forks, N.D	5M3	E	..–1	0	Y	28	N
Grand Island, Neb	None				Y	48	N
Grand Junction, Colo	3M	A	..–..	...	Y	37	N
Granite City, Ill	..M	...	..–5	.8	N	...	N
Greeley, Colo	None				Y	46	N
Greenfield t, Mass	...	H	..–..	...	N	...	...
Greensburg, Pa	5M	...	..–6	0	N	...	...
Greenville, Miss	..C	...	..–..	...	...	47	N
Greenville, N.C	5C	...	..–..	.2	Y	48	N
Greenwood, Miss	None				Y	47	N
Griffin, Ga	$4C^1$	H	0–1	7.5*	Y	47	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	6C3	A	..–..	3.5	Y	48	Y
Guthrie, Okla	None	A	..–..	...	...	24	N
Harlingen, Tex	..C	...	1–5	0	Y	...	N
Harrison tp, Pa	5EL*	...	..–..	...	N	R	Y
Harvey, Ill	..C	...	0–0	.1	Y	26	N
Hattiesburg, Miss	None				...	...	...
Helena, Mont	Uno				Y	48	N
Hempstead, N.Y	5C	...	..–1	.3	Y	48	N
Henderson, Ky	3M2†	...	0–..†	...	Y†	...	...
Hibbing, Minn	7C	...	..–1	.7	Y	43	N
Hickory, N.C	5M2	H	..–1	2.5	Y	45	N
Highland Park, Ill	4M4	H	..–..	...	Y	47	Y
Hillside tp, N.J	None				Y	31	N
Holland, Mich	None				N	...	Y^2
Hopkinsville, Ky	None				N	47	N
Huntsville, Ala	5C4†	...	0–0†	...	N†	...	...
Idaho Falls, Idaho	12M1	...	0–0	1.2	Y	44	N
Independence, Kan	None				N	46	N
Iowa City, Iowa	7M	...	0–0	0	Y	36	N
Irondequoit t, N.Y	5C	...	2–..	6.4	Y	45	Y
Ironton, Ohio	3A2	A	..–..	0	N	R	N
Ironwood, Mich	9C	...	0–0	0	N	...	...
Jackson, Tenn	5M2†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
Jacksonville, Ill	Uno				Y	26	N
Janesville, Wis	5A2	...	..–4	3.0	Y	48	N
Jefferson City, Mo	..M	...	..–..	...	Y	32	...
Jeffersonville, Ind	..M	...	..–..	...	...	44	...
Johnson City, N.Y	3C2	...	0–0	0	Y	40	N
Johnston t, R.I	None				Y	48	N
Johnstown, N.Y	3M2	E	2–3	L	Y	36	N
Jonesboro, Ark	...*				Y	34	N
Kankakee, Ill	..M	...	..–..	...	Y	48	N
Keene, N.H	6M3	...	..–1	.4	Y	48	N
Kenmore, N.Y	None				Y	28	N
Key West, Fla	6C1	...	..–1	...	Y	40	N

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Planning Agency: Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Planning Agency: Who Serves as Planning Director	Planning Agency: Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Planning Agency: Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	Zoning Ordinance: Comprehensive	Zoning Ordinance: Year Last Revised	Zoning Ordinance: Requires Off-street Parking
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
Kingsport, Tenn	5A4	...	..–0	1.0	Y	45	Y
Kingston, Pa	5M3	...	..–1	0	Y	47	N
Kinston, N.C	4C1	...	..–..	0	N	...	...
Kirkwood, Mo	5C4	...	..–9	.1	Y	41	N³
Klamath Falls, Ore	6M3	...	0–0	.3	Y	40	N
La Grange, Ill	5M3	...	..–..	.1	Y	44	Y²
La Porte, Ind	9M1	E	1–..	.2	Y	33	N
Laconia, N.H	6M3	Pp	1–1	6.1	Y	48	N
Lafayette, La	Uno				Y	38	N
Lakeland, Fla	5M	B	..–..	...	...	...	...
Lancaster, Ohio	4M3†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
Lansdowne, Pa	5C	A	0–0	...	Y	45	...
Laramie, Wyo	Uno				Y	47	N
Lawrence, Kan	11M1	Pm	1–11	...	Y	48	N
Lawton, Okla	4M†	...	..–3†	...	Y†	...	...
Leominster, Mass	3M1	...	..–..	L	Y	45	N
Lewiston, Idaho	18C3	E	0–0	0	N	...	N
Lewistown, Pa	5C	...	..–..	0	N	...	...
Lexington t, Mass	5EL†	...	..–..	...	Y†	...	...
Lexington, N.C	5M	...	..–..	...	Y	46	...
Lincoln, Ill	9M1	...	0–0	0	...	...	...
Lincoln Park, Mich	7M2	...	0–0	0	Y	...	N
Little Falls, N.Y	None				Y	43	N
Lock Haven, Pa	..C	...	..–..	...	...	...	...
Lockport, N.Y	5M2	...	..–1	2.2	Y	48	Y²
Lodi, Calif	5C3	...	..–..	1.0	Y	37	N
Lodi, N.J	None				Y	39	N
Logan, Utah	7C	E	..–..	2.7	...	47	N
Logansport, Ind	..M	...	0–0	0	N	...	...
Longview, Tex	15C3	E	..–..	...	Y	48	N
Longview, Wash	6M1	...	..–1	.2	Y	47	N
Lynbrook, N.Y	5C	...	..–..	0	Y	R	Y
Lyndhurst tp, N.J	...	...	0–0	0	Y	...	N
Lynwood, Calif	..C	K	..–..	.7	Y	46	...
McAlester, Okla	...				N	...	...
McAllen, Tex	5C	...	.–..	.5	Y	45	N
Mamaroneck, N.Y	5C	...	0–..	...	Y	38	N
Manhattan, Kan	...				Y	41	N
Manitowoc, Wis	3M4	...	0–..	2.6	Y	47	N
Mankato, Minn	...				N	48	Y
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	None				N	R	N
Northampton, Mass	9M1	...	..–..	.3	...	...	N
Northbridge t, Mass	5EL	H	..–5	...	Y	40	N
Norwood t, Mass	3EL	...	0–0	.4	Y	R	N
Nutley, N.J	6M3	...	1–..	.2	Y	48	N
Oil City, Pa	5C†	...	..–0†	...	Y†	...	...
Okmulgee, Okla	6M5	...	0–0	0	N	48	N
Old Forge, Pa	Uno	E	..–..	...	N	..	N
Olympia, Wash	12M	...	..–1	.5	Y	42	N
Oneida, N.Y	None				Y	47	N
Oneonta, N.Y	Uno				Y	49	...
Ontario, Calif	6M3	...	..–1	2.6	Y	47	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	19M1	...	..–..	.1	N	...	...
Ossining, N.Y	3M2	...	..–..	...	...	...	...
Oswego, N.Y	None				Y	40	N
Ottawa, Ill	...				Y	41	N
Ottawa, Kan	9C	K	0–1	1.2	Y	47	N
Owosso, Mich	7M	...	0–0	...	Y	R	N
Painesville, Ohio	3A2	A	..–3	0	Y	27	N
Palestine, Tex	None				Y	46	N
Palo Alto, Calif	6M4	...	..–1	6.0	Y	R	N
Pampa, Tex	Uno				Y	46	N
Panama City, Fla	None				Y	46	N
Paris, Tex	7C1†	...	0–0†	...	Y†	...	...
Park Ridge, Ill	7M	...	..–7	...	Y	28	N
Parsons, Kan	12M	...	..–..	0	N	45	N
Peabody, Mass	5M	H	..–1	...	...	...	N
Peekskill, N.Y	5M1	...	..–1	.3	Y	...	N
Peru, Ind	..M	...	..–..	...	N	...	N
Phoenixville, Pa	None				Y	45	N
Pine Bluff, Ark	None				Y	24	N
Piqua, Ohio	3M2	A	0–5	0	Y	43	N
Plattsburgh, N.Y	..M	...	..–..	...	N	...	...
Plymouth t, Mass	5EL	...	..–5	0	N	...	N
Pocatello, Idaho	6C1	...	..–8	0	Y	47	N
Pomona, Calif	14M1	...	1–1	3.8	Y	45	N
Ponca City, Okla	5C	...	..–..	...	Y	..	..
Port Chester, N.Y	3C2	...	..–..	0	Y	27	N
Portsmouth, N.H	5A2	...	..–..	2.0	Y	R	N
Pottstown, Pa	5C3	...	..–5	.8	Y	45	N

Maplewood tp, N.J.	..1	E	..-3	5.0	Y	34	N
Marblehead t, Mass.	6EL	...	..-..	...	N	28	N
Marietta, Ohio	..M	...	..-6	L	N	48	N
Marinette, Wis.	5..	...	0-0	0	...	...	...
Marquette, Mich.	7C	Pa	1-7	5.3	N	R	N
Marshall, Tex.	7C1	...	..-..	0	N	...	...
Marshalltown, Iowa	None				Y	48	N
Marshfield, Wis.	4C2	...	0-1	0	Y	48	N
Martinsville, Va.	5C	T	..-1	0	Y	42	N
Massena, N.Y.	5M4	K	..-..	.1	Y	...	N
Mattoon, Ill.	6C2	...	..-..	0	...	R	...
Maywood, Calif.	...	...	..-9	.1	Y	46	N
Medford, Ore.	7M3	...	..-1	.1	N	...	N
Melrose Park, Ill.	None				Y	24	N
Menasha, Wis.	5M3	...	..-..	...	Y	47	N
Menominee, Mich.	None				Y	46	N
Merced, Calif.	7M2	Pc	1-..	...	Y	48	N
Methuen t, Mass.	5EL	...	0-..	.1	Y	47	N
Middletown, N.Y.	None				Y	28	N
Midland, Mich.	7C2	Pa	1-0	...	Y	48	Y
Millburn tp, N.J.	6C1	...	..-..	1.0	Y	36	Y^2
Millville, N.J.	...				Y	40	N
Mineola, N.Y.	...				Y	40	N
Minot, N.D.	5M3	...	0-0	0	Y	...	N
Missoula, Mont.	Uno				Y	48	Y
Mitchell, S.D.	None				Y	48	N
Modesto, Calif.	5C3	Pc	..-..	8.1	Y	40	N
Monessen, Pa.	5C†	...	0-0†	...	Y†	...	...
Monroe, Mich.	9M	...	..-..	0	N	37	N
Monrovia, Calif.	Uno				Y	47	Y
Monterey, Calif.	9M3	...	0-1	.5	Y	40	N
Morgantown, W.Va.	5C	...	..-1	2.3	Y	48	N
Moultrie, Ga.	6C	...	1-..	0	N	...	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	5M	...	..-..	...	Y	46	N
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	5C	A	..-1	5.7	Y	40	N
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	M3	...	0-0	0	Y	39	N
Nampa, Idaho	7M	...	..-..	0	Y	...	N
Natick t, Mass.	5EL	...	0-0	.2	Y	...	N
National City, Calif.	7M2	E	..-3	8.0	Y	48	Y
Needham t, Mass.	5EL	...	..-1	...	Y	...	N
New Castle, Ind.	6M1	E	..-..	...	Y	...	N
Newburyport, Mass.	7M	...	..-..	.1	...	...	N
Newton, Iowa	7M	...	0-0	0	Y	38	N
Newton, Kan.	7M	A	..-7	.1	N	42	N
Niles, Mich.	...				Y	45	N
Norfolk, Neb.	None				N	35	N
Norman, Okla.	7M2	...	..-2	3.4	Y	R	N
North Adams, Mass.	5M	...	..-..	0	Y	46	N
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	5EL	...	0-0	0	N	...	...
North Little Rock, Ark.	10M	...	..-..	2.3	N	48	Y^2
Rahway, N.J.	None				Y	30	...
Reading t, Mass.	...	...	..-..	...	Y	42	N
Redlands, Calif.	5C3	H	..-..	0	Y	47	N
Redondo Beach, Calif.	6M3	...	..-..	2.9	Y	48	Y
Redwood City, Calif.	7C2	...	2-1	2.1	Y	48	N
Reno, Nev.	6M3	...*	..-3	7.4	Y	47	N
Rensselaer N.Y.	Uno				...	44	N
Richmond, Calif.	6C3	...*	5-1	27.0	Y	48	Y^2
Richmond Heights, Mo.	5C4	...	..-6	.3	Y	46	Y
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	None				Y	46	N
Ridgewood, N.J.	5C	...	..-..	0	Y	46	Y
River Rouge, Mich.	None				Y	39	N
Rochester, N.H.	7M2	...	.-..	.3	Y	47	N
Rock Hill, S.C.	5C	...	..-..	0	N	...	N
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	..M	...	..-..	0	Y	41	N
Roselle, N.J.	None				Y	47	N
Roswell, N.M.	5M2	A	1-..	2.4	Y	47	Y
Rutherford, N.J.	6M3	...	0-1	2.2	Y	31	N
Rutland, Vt.	...	...	..-..	...	Y	48	N
St. Augustine, Fla.	None				Y	38	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	10C3	...	..-..	0	Y	42	N
Salem, Ohio	3M2	...	..-..	...	...	...	...
Salina, Kan.	7C	...	..-..	0	Y	29	N
Salinas, Calif.	8M1	...	0-1	.5	Y	38	N
Salisbury, Md.	None				Y	36	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	5M	E	..-2	...	Y	47	N
San Gabriel, Calif.	Uno				Y	R	Y
San Leandro, Calif.	5C3	A	0-0	.2	Y	R	N^3
San Mateo, Calif.	5C2	Pa	3-0	10.9	Y	47	Y^2
Sanford, Fla.	...	...	..-..	...	Y	44	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	7C1	E	0-2	...	Y	32	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	6M	...	..-2	4.2	Y	48	Y
Sarasota, Fla.	3M1	...	..-..	...	Y	...	N
Saugus t, Mass.	5EL†	...	0-1†	...	Y†	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	None				Y	29	N
Scarsdale, N.Y.	5M1	A	0-6	.4	Y	47	Y^2
Scottsbluff, Neb.	5M2	E	0-0	0	Y	47	N
Sedalia, Mo.	Uno				Y	30	N
Seminole, Okla.	None				Y	45	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	4M1	...	0-1	...	Y	47	Y
Shaler tp, Pa.	5C	...	0-0	0	Y	32	...
Shamokin, Pa.	None				...	35	N
Shawnee, Okla.	None				Y	49	Y
Shelbyville, Ind.	3C	...	..-..	...	N	...	N
Sherman, Tex.	15M3	E	..-..	.4	Y	36	N
Shorewood, Wis.	None				Y	37	N
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	12C1	...	..-13	10.3	Y	48	N
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	Uno				Y	31	N
South Orange, N.J.	Uno				Y	R	N^3
S. Pasadena, Calif.	7C2	...	..-8	2.5	Y	48	Y

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Planning Agency: Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Planning Agency: Who Serves as Planning Director	Planning Agency: Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Planning Agency: Expenditures 1948 (in thousands)	Zoning Ordinance: Comprehensive	Zoning Ordinance: Year Last Revised	Zoning Ordinance: Requires Off-street Parking
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
South Portland, Me	5A	A	..–1	1.3	Y	41	Y
South River, N.J	None				N	R	N
S. St. Paul, Minn	None				Y	48	N
Staunton, Va	4C1	...	..–..	...	Y	38	N
Sterling, Ill	None				Y	46	N
Stevens Point, Wis	4C2	B	0–0	0	Y	36	N
Stillwater, Okla	C†	...	0–1†	...	Y†	...	...
Stoneham t, Mass	5EL	...	..–6	.1	Y	25	N
Stratford t, Conn	10C1	...	..–3	.5	Y	45	Y
Struthers, Ohio	5M	...	..–..	...	Y	49	N
Suffolk, Va	None				Y	47	N
Summit, N.J	9M1	...	..–..	...	Y	48	Y[2]
Swampscott t, Mass	5..	...	0–1	1.5	Y	48	N
Sweetwater, Tex	15C	A	0–0	0	...	48	N
Swissvale, Pa	None				N	25	N
Temple, Tex	5C	E	..–..	...	Y	48	N
Texarkana, Ark	None				Y	47	N
Texarkana, Tex	C†	...	0–0†	...	Y†	...	...
Thomasville, Ga	5C	A	..–..	...	Y	48	N
Thomasville, N.C	None				Y	30	N
Tiffin, Ohio	2M3	...	..–..	.2	Y	39	N
Tonawanda, N.Y	6M	...	..–..	...	...	...	N
Traverse City, Mich	3C6	...	..–..	...	Y	43	N
Twin Falls, Idaho	None				Y	48	N
Two Rivers, Wis	5A2	...	0–0	0	Y	25	N
Union tp, N.J	Uno				Y	40	Y
Uniontown, Pa	5C	...	..–5	0	N	...	...
University Park, Tex	5M	E	..–..	L	Y	40	N
Urbana, Ill	5M3	...	..–..	.5	Y	40	N
Vallejo, Calif	7M2	...	..–..	...	Y	47	N
Vancouver, Wash	9M3	...	..–..	1.5	Y	45	N
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
Vicksburg, Miss	None				Y	47	N
Virginia, Minn	None				N	R	...
Walla Walla, Wash	..C	...	..–2	2.0	Y	49	Y
Wallingford, Conn	None				Y	42	N
Warren, Pa	5C	...	..–2	...	N	...	...
Watertown, S.D	10M	...	..–..	0	Y	...	N
Watertown, Wis	..M	E	1–6	.1	Y	R	N
Waukesha, Wis	3M5	Pm	1–..	6.4	Y	47	N
Waycross, Ga	5C1	...	..–..	...	N	46	N
Webster Groves, Mo	5C2†	...	0–0†	...	Y†	...	...
Wellesley t, Mass	5..	...	..–..	5.9	N	...	N
Wenatchee, Wash	5M1	...	0–0	L	Y	47	N
W. Springfield t, Mass	5EL	H	..–..	1.2	Y	29	N
West Warwick t, R.I	Uno†				Y†	...	...
Westerly t, R.I	None				Y	25	N
Westfield, Mass	Uno				Y	47	N
Westfield, N.J	..M1	...	..–..	...	Y	46	N
Weymouth t, Mass	7EL	...	..–7	...	...	...	...
Whiting, Ind	None				Y	33	N
Whittier, Calif	7M	E	..–1	.8	Y	48	N
Willimantic, Conn	None				Y	46	N
Wilmette, Ill	Uno				Y	41	Y[2]
Winchester t, Mass	5EL	...	0–0	.1	Y	24	N
Winchester, Va	7C	...	..–..	...	N	...	...
Winnetka, Ill	6M3	W	..–2	.5	Y	45	N
Winona, Minn	...	...	..–..	0	Y	40	N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	3M4	...	..–..	...	Y	48	N
Woburn, Mass	5M	...	..–..	.1	Y	...	N
Wooster, Ohio	4M1	...	..–..	.9	N	...	...
Xenia, Ohio	3A2	A	..–..	0	N	...	...
Ypsilanti, Mich	9M6	A	0–0	.7	Y	R	N[3]

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[1] These cities have joint city-county planning boards.

[2] These cities have zoning ordinances that require some but not all commercial establishments to provide off-street parking facilities as follows: Theaters only—Decatur, Ill.; Everett, Wash.; Holland, Mich.; Los Angeles; Madison, Wis.; and Wilmette, Ill. Theaters and amusement places—Compton, Calif. Commercial but not industrial establishments—Phoenix, **Ariz. New** construction—Petersburg, Va. Kansas City, Mo., requires places of

Darby tp, Pa. *25,000–50,000*—Galesburg, Ill.; Meriden, Conn.; Miami Beach, Fla.; North Bergen tp, N. J.; and Woodbridge tp, N. J. *10,000–25,000*—Boone, Ia.; Lackawanna, N. Y.; Reidsville, N. C.; Sumter, S. C.; and Wilson, N. C.

Forty-four cities have neither a planning agency nor a comprehensive zoning ordinance: *25,000–50,000*—Aliquippa, Pa.; Ashland, Ky.; Belleville, Ill.; Central Falls, R. I.: Fort Smith, Ark.; Hazelton, Pa.; Torrington, Conn.; and Washington, Pa. *10,000–25,000*—Aberpublic assembly, including theaters but excluding churches, to provide one off-street parking space for each 10 seats, out-right commercial and industrial establishments must provide only off-street or off-alley loading spaces. In Saginaw, Mich., new theaters must provide off-street parking, and the board of zoning appeals frequently specifies that "non-conforming" buildings have off-street parking facilities. San Mateo, Calif., and Scarsdale N. Y., both require off-street parking facilities for theaters and places of public assembly. San Mateo includes churches, and Scarsdale includes restaurants with more than 100 seats, hospitals, sanatoriums, apartment hotels, and lodging houses. Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Garden City, N. Y.; Lockport, N. Y.; Millburn tp, N. J.; North Little Rock, Ark; Richmond, Calif.; and Summit, N. J. reported some commercial establishments were required to provide off-street parking facilities but did not indicate which businesses had to meet this requirement. La Grange, Illinois, off-street parking applies only in light commercial district for loading and unloading merchandise.

[s]These cities either have or are considering a proposed ordinance for off-street parking.

Sixty-four cities do not have a planning agency and did not report whether they have a comprehensive zoning ordinance: *100,000 to 250,000*—Camden, N. J. *50,000 to 100,000*—Augusta, Ga.; Binghamton, N. Y.; and Brockton, Mass. *25,000 to 50,000*—Alexandria, La.; Anniston, Ala.; Butte, Mont.; Elkhart, Ind.; Hagerstown, Md.; Joplin, Mo.; Meridian, Miss.; Monroe, La.; Newark, Ohio; and West Haven t, Conn. *10,000 to 25,000*—Amesbury t, Mass.; Annapolis, Md.; Ashland, Ohio; Athens, Ga.; Barre, Vt.; Bath, Me.; Beacon, N. Y.; Biddeford, Me.; Bogalusa, La.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Butler, Pa.; Cambridge, Md.; Cleburne, Tex.; Coraopolis, Pa.; Corsicana, Tex.; Cranford tp, N. J.; Dormont, Pa.; Dover, N. J.; Elwood, Ind.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Forest Park, Ill.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Greenwood, S. C.; Hannibal, Mo.; Hanover, Pa.; Hanover tp, Pa.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Hudson, N. Y.; Huron, S. D.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Jeannette, Pa.; Laurel, Miss.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Mount Carmel, Pa.; Mount Vernon, Ill.; Natchez, Miss.; New Kensington, Pa.; Olean, N. Y.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Pittston, Pa.; St. Clair Shores, Mich.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Selma, Ala.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Streator, Ill.; Sunbury, Pa.; Terrell, Tex.; Vincennes, Ind.; and Waynesboro, Pa.

One city, Mount Vernon, Ohio, has an unofficial planning agency but did not report whether it has a comprehensive zoning ordinance. Nashua, New Hampshire, has a plan commission established by ordinance, but it is not yet organized.

Nine cities have both an unofficial planning agency and a comprehensive zoning ordinance: *25,000–50,000*—Danville, Va.; and Middletown, Conn. *10,000–25,000*—Clearwater, Fla.; Dunmore, Pa.; Freeport, Ill.; La Salle, Ill.; Neenah, Wis.; Norwich, Conn.; and Winthrop t, Mass.

Eighteen cities reported an unofficial or semi-official planning committee but had no comprehensive zoning ordinance: *50,000–100,000*—Beaumont, Tex.; and Harrisburg, Pa. *25,000–50,000*—Albuquerque, N. M.; Laredo, Tex.; Lewiston, Me.; and Mansfield, Ohio. *10,000–25,000*—Bessemer, Ala.; Bradford, Pa.; Carlisle, Pa.; Chickasha, Okla.; Easthampton t, Mass.; Frankfort, Ind.; Indiana, Pa.; Latrobe, Pa.; Marlborough, Mass.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Sandusky, Ohio; and Trinidad, Colo.

Thirteen cities have neither an official nor unofficial planning agency but do have a comprehensive zoning ordinance: *50,000–100,000*—Bayonne, N. J.; Cicero, Ill.; and Upper

deen, Wash.; Ambridge, Pa.; Arnold, Pa.; Ashland, Wis.; Astoria, Ore.; Bellaire, Ohio; Berwick, Pa.; Blytheville, Ark.; Borger, Tex.; Cairo, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Centralia, Ill.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Columbia, Pa.; Conshohocken, Pa.; El Dorado, Ark.; Findlay, Ohio; Florence, S. C.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Geneva, N. Y.; Hornell, N. Y.; Huntington, Ind.; Keokuk, Ia.; Kewanee, Ill.; Moberly, Mo.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Muscatine, Ia.; New Bern, N. C.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Pekin, Ill.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; St. Charles, Mo.; Valley Stream, N. Y.; Watervliet, N. Y.; West Frankfort, Ill.; and Westbrook, Me.

Albert Lea, Minnesota: Zoning ordinance will be revised in 1949. Consultant services to prepare master plan cost $10,000.

Amarillo, Texas: Off-street parking is requested where possible.

Ashtabula, Ohio: The city manager and city engineer serve as planning director.

Berkeley, California: This is the 1948–1949 budget figure.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: This figure includes payment on master plan.

Champaign, Illinois: Planning agency acts only on zoning questions.

Chicago, Illinois: This figure is the appropriation for 1949.

Corpus Christi, Texas: Off-street parking is required for places of public assembly outside the central district, and all neighborhood and secondary business districts require building set backs.

El Paso, Texas: Assistant engineer also serves as planning director.

Escanaba, Michigan: Director of parks and forestry serves as planning director.

Fall River, Massachusetts: Zoning ordinance is now under preparation.

Fort Myers, Florida: City council is the official planning board.

Framingham t, Massachusetts: Town board serves as planning board.

Griffin, Georgia: Operating expenditure includes outlays of both city and county.

Harrison tp, Pennsylvania: City board of commissioners serves as the planning board.

Johnson City, Tennessee: Director of the area state planning commission is also planning director.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania: Director of parks and public property also serves as planning director.

Jonesboro, Arkansas: Planning agency was just started.

Portland, Oregon: Zoning ordinance includes only use.

Racine, Wisconsin: Park superintendent also serves as planning director.

Reno, Nevada: Regional planning commission appoints a full-time planning staff that serves on a consulting basis.

Richmond, California: Assistant director of public works also serves as planning director.

Richmond, Virginia:This figure represents 17 months.

Rockford, Illinois: This figure represents nine months.

St. Louis, Missouri: Board of public service selects members for the planning agency.

St. Petersburg, Florida: A planning engineer from the engineering department also serves as planning director.

San Diego, California: Zoning ordinance includes use, bulk, and area but not height.

Tucson, Arizona: County pays one one-half of the planning director's salary. The civil service commission and the city manager appoint the director.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1948

By Guy R. Justis

Administrative Consultant, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

In retrospect the public welfare events of 1948 had a dual aspect. Because of rising costs and a desire to make public assistance and services as efficient and effective as possible, the general public, legislatures, and various groups, as well as public welfare administrators and staff people, were concerned with how well the total program was being administered. The second focus was placed on examining the various parts of the total public welfare program, reviewing their relationships, and then developing different plans for meeting present problems and weaknesses.

In a sense this dualism reflected the wide concern of the nation with the philosophies and policies of the public welfare programs it had established. There was a questioning, not of the basic need for public welfare, but of the best methods to reach the desired goals. With the war now three years past the public was prepared to evaluate realistically the attainments of the program.

The year's events focused around three aspects of public welfare: finance, the nature and relationship of existing programs, and proposed new programs.

As could be expected in a period of inflated price levels, the welfare programs found themselves pinched between the increased need of assistance and the increasing inadequacy of grants, too often established in terms of prewar purchasing power. This was particularly noticeable in the general assistance program which in nearly all jurisdictions is financed from local revenue. This, being based primarily on property taxes, proved too inflexible to meet current demands. Increasing emphasis was noticed of the demand that the federal government participate in financing this program.

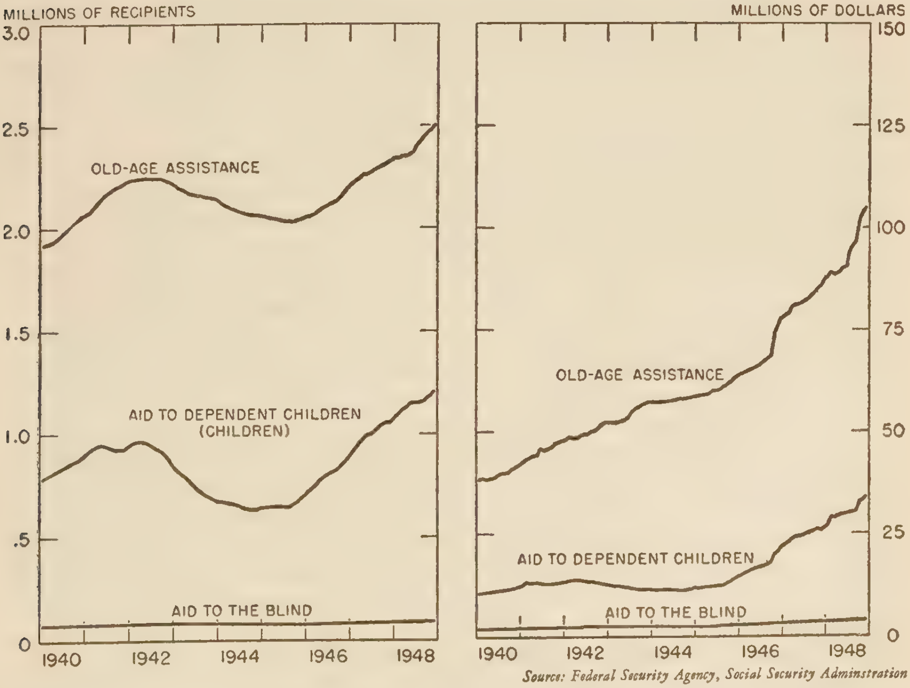
Increased caseloads also created new financial demands. While caseload rises were unspectacular, they occurred in every program, reflecting a more normal labor market with greater unemployment and underemployment among those who, from physical or mental handicaps, age, or lack of skill, are only marginally employable in normal times. Frequently public assistance was being called upon to supplement earnings of these marginal workers as inflated prices created needs impossible to meet from any other source.

Discussion of the existing social welfare program centered primarily on the relationship of social insurance and public assistance. The year reflected an increasing awareness that social insurance cannot be, as was intended, the first bulwark against need unless its coverage is extended and the level of benefit is substantially raised. As now constituted the public assistance programs, instead of providing a residual coverage, are increasingly shouldering the major part of the burden—a role originally designated for the insurances. A realignment of the programs or a reassessment of their proper functions can reasonably be expected from the persistent and searching inquiries of 1948.

Some recognition also was given the importance of the public welfare function in repeated proposals to raise the Federal Security Administration to cabinet level with the inclusion of all federal activities in the health, welfare, and education fields in one department. While no concrete steps were taken in this direction, Congress, against the recommendation of the President, included the administration of the federal employment service and unemployment compensation in the Federal Security Administration. The President's Reorganization Plan would have placed them in the Department of Labor.

Discussion of new programs was concerned largely with disability insurance and compulsory medical insurance. Continuing interest was shown in the experience of Rhode Island and California with their state-financed disability insurance programs, and it seems reasonable to expect more state interest in this type of insurance. Planning for adequate coverage and benefits will probably envisage some federal participation.

On compulsory medical insurance, both advocates and those opposed have



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration

RECIPIENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1940 TO DECEMBER, 1948

Includes data for programs administered without federal funds in states without plans approved under the Social Security Act.

watched intently as England experiments with her newly created medical insurance program. In the main the comparison of conclusions seems to generate more heat than light on the subject, but it seems safe to say that a more realistic and widespread use of medical facilities will result whichever way the present controversy may be resolved.

In summary, these were the landmarks in public welfare during 1948: a continuing concern with inflation, increasing costs, and rising caseloads; a re-evaluation of the relations between public assistance and the social insurances; and a growing concern with the need of disability insurance and some type of program to more adequately meet medical needs.

Federal Welfare Legislation. Although a large number of bills were introduced, the 1948 session of the 80th Congress passed very few bills concerned with public welfare. Despite a request by the President that old age and survivors insurance be extended and the level of benefits be raised, no positive action was taken by the Congress. The only OASI bill to pass excluded between one-half and three-quarters of a million salesmen and similar workers from insurance coverage given them by a series of court interpretations of the existing law.

Tacked on to this bill as an amendment was a provision increasing the federal financial participation in old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. Effective October 1, 1948, the legislation provides that the federal government will contribute in regard to assistance for the aged and the blind $15 for the first $5 of state and local money and then dollar for dollar matching up to a maximum grant of $50 per month. Thus the federal government share of a $50 grant would be $30. An increase in aid to dependent children was made of $3 a child with proportionate increases in the top ceiling.

This additional federal participation made it possible for various states to make their assistance grants more nearly adequate, and people dependent on public aid cope a little better with the sky-rocketing costs of food and other living needs. However, this increase in assistance grants, as well as a 20 per cent increase in the already higher railroad retirement benefits and the general increases in veterans' benefits of all types, pointed up more vividly the inadequacy of OASI coverage and benefits, which at the end of the year averaged only $25 per month. This inadequacy of OASI was a major factor in the efforts of some to graft a "pension" philosophy on the present old age assistance.

One of the significant events in Congress was the release of three reports by the Advisory Council on Social Security which had been established by the finance committee of the Senate. One of the given reasons for lack of Congressional action on social security legislation was that Congressional leaders were waiting for the reports and recommendations of the Council. For this reason, as well as because of the intrinsic value of the studies which had been made, the reports were eagerly awaited.

The first report, concerned with old age and survivors insurance, recommended sweeping changes which would extend coverage to virtually all working people and would increase the benefits. The second report dealt with disability and recommended insurance protection against permanent disability.

The report on public assistance was the third issue. Briefly, the Council made these recommendations: more adequate federal financial participation in the aid to dependent children program; federal aid for general assistance; added federal grants for medical needs of assistance recipients; federal participation in old age assistance payments made to persons in public institutions other than mental hospitals; no federal matching of state programs having a residence requirement except for a one year requirement for old age assistance; and finally, a recommendation that a commission be appointed to study current child health and welfare needs.

The year 1948 saw no action by Congress on these recommendations but they undoubtedly will receive serious consideration this year.

State Legislation. There was relatively little activity at the state level as only 19 of the state legislatures met during 1948. Primarily these were concerned with the increased expenditures of public welfare. Thus Mississippi noted that 72 per cent of the state budget was absorbed by public welfare and education, while New Jersey cited a three-fold increase in welfare expenditures in the decade 1937-47 ($83,600,000 to $247,600,000). In Kentucky an integrated program embracing welfare and employment security was inaugurated during the year.

As reflected in the various Governors' messages, there was increasing concern over the growing state financial burden. All estimates of revenue were predicated upon a continuing high level of business activity, and the fiscal dangers of any slackening were noted.

There was frequent mention of the inadequacy of the social insurances and their failure to meet the demands of the needy. Concern over this problem expressed itself in two ways: (a) a tightening of eligibility standards and the use of lien laws and relative responsibility to shift the demand for assistance from state to the individual; (b) a frank recognition of the need and a loosening of eligibility so that public assistance can be used as a real means of income maintenance. This latter tendency was most strikingly illustrated by the election returns of the three Pacific Coast states. In each instance an attempt was made to liberalize the amount of grant, modify the need basis for assistance, and liberalize or omit lien provisions and relative responsibility. While the final effects of these initiative measures are not yet apparent, they will probably do much to foster a pension philosophy in meeting the needs of the aged and blind.

Local. As previously noted, the burden of general assistance falls almost exclusively on the local units of government—the cities, counties and townships. In large cities, with an increase over 1947 of some 54 per cent in caseload and 136 per cent in expenditures, the nature of the problem became apparent. To meet this rising cost, municipalities could turn only to the property tax, which already was bearing more than its fair share of the cost of government. The relatively fixed revenue producing ability of this tax is too familiar to need elaboration.

As a result of this dilemma, local units of government were becoming increasingly articulate in demanding a more equitable distribution of the burden. They supported the demand for federal participation in general assistance expenditures. They also became more insistent upon a division of state revenues collected from sources unavailable to the cities. Thus Chicago requested a return of a portion of the sales tax returns collected by Illinois, and the existence of a state surplus lent a good deal of strength to this demand. Mutual help and joint financing between state and local levels of government can be expected to receive serious consideration in the future, just as state-federal financing is being reviewed and altered.

Caseloads. Using August as a representative month, the expenditures for 1947 and 1948 at the federal level were respectively $125,000,000 and $144,000,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent. The 1947 amount covered 2,300,000 old age assistance recipients, 400,000 aid to dependent children families with 1,027,000 children, 79,000 blind, and 333,000 general assistance cases. In contrast, August, 1948, recipients were 2,400,000 old age assistance, 450,000 aid to dependent children families including 1,151,000 children, 84,000 blind, and 356,000 general assistance cases. Percentage-wise old age assistance recipients increased 6 per cent, amount expended increased 15 per cent; blind aid recipients also increased 6 per cent, payments increased 14 per cent; aid to dependent children families and children increased 12 per cent, while payments were 19 per cent greater than in 1947; general assistance recipients were 7 per cent more than in 1947 and payments were 16 per cent greater.

Conclusion. The year 1948 saw a continuing rise in the number of public assistance recipients with an even greater rise in cost, with this due to the rising price level. Serious concern was shown over the inadequacy of social insurance with its present coverage and low benefit levels. Financing the programs has shifted emphasis from the adequacy of available revenue to the more equitable distribution of the tax burden, and the future probably holds new programs embracing disability and possible health insurance.

Yet the challenging question remains: If, during a year of unprecedented prosperity and high employment, over four million people were dependent on public assistance as they were in 1948, what steps can be taken to absorb them into the economy? How can they find their place as participating and contributing members of the national community?

Public welfare today finds itself too occupied with ameliorating situations already desperate. Too little concern, and even less money, was devoted to the task of discovering the roots of dependency and the steps necessary to eradicate it. Until such roots are understood and remedial measures taken, public welfare will continue to meet need after the pattern creating it is established and accepted. Prevention of dependency must be recognized as the need and vital philosophy behind social welfare measures.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37) is the national association serving public welfare officials through agency and individual memberships. In addition to its consultative and reference facilities, the Association serves state and local public welfare organizations through committee activities, publications, and regional meetings. A monthly publication, *Public Welfare,* is sent to all members, as well as a *Letter to Members,* a monthly newsletter devoted largely to national legislative developments. In addition, at irregular intervals various special studies in the field are made available to members. Six regional meetings were held in 1948 and the annual round table conference took place in Chicago in December.

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Public Health

Developments in 1948

By Ira V. Hiscock

Chairman, Department of Public Health, Yale University

If trends continue, we will be an older people with fewer children, prosperous and well fed, according to authorities on population. In 1948 the provisional birth rate was lower that that of the record breaker of 1947 (some 3,700,000), while the general death rate compared with that of 1946, the lowest on record in the United States, and the infant mortality and tuberculosis mortality continued to decline. The communicable disease experience was favorable except for poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).

World and National Assemblies. An important milestone was the first World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, which met at Geneva on June 24, 1948, with delegates or observers from over 70 participating countries in attendance. The program adopted gave priority to six major problems—malaria, maternal and child health, the control of tuberculosis, and of the venereal diseases, environmental sanitation, and nutrition.

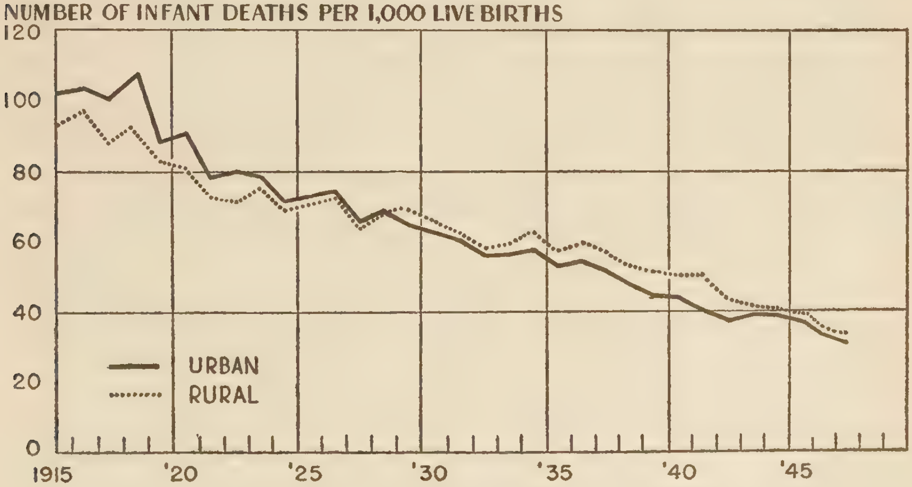
Preceding this session by nearly two months, the National Health Assembly was held in Washington, with more than 800 leaders from all parts of the United States in attendance, including the consumers, the professions, the official and voluntary agencies, universities, and research groups. The report published by the Federal Security Agency in September, 1948, called attention to the fact that some 18,000 local units provide some form of health and medical services, that about 20,000 voluntary health organizations and some 6,000 hospitals are operating in different communities, each segment generally independent of the rest, and that "there are grave shortages in such fundamental provisions as local public health departments; where they exist, they are largely understaffed and underfinanced." Basic goals include efficient operation, or establishment where they do not exist, of citizen health councils in every state and community, and for each community a local health unit with a full-time qualified staff adequate to the needs of the population and to the special problems of the community.

Three major bills which passed the 80th Congress represent important advances: The National Heart Act (Public Law 655), the Dental Research Act (Public Law 755), and the Stream Pollution Bill (Public Law 845). Concerning dental health, for example, the research findings of the United States Public Health Service indicate that through the use of a sodium fluoride solution applied to children's teeth, dental decay can be lowered from 40 to 50 per cent. The council on dental health of the American Dental Association has expressed the opinion that topical fluoride therapy should be used routinely in private dental offices and in school and community dental health programs. Several municipalities in

Wisconsin and other localities have taken action to provide for the fluorination of the water supply as a means of reducing dental decay.

Local Units. Among organizations which have endorsed the principle of adequately staffed local health departments are the American Public Health Association, the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, the National Health Council, and the National Grange. The Lions International took time out from their fun making at their convention in New York in July to hold a half-day forum on local health units; similar forums are being recommended to the 5,600 member clubs. A new bulletin published in 1948 by the Federal Security Agency on the *Local Health Unit Story,* estimated that basic minimum public health services can be provided with the expenditure of $1.50 per capita per year and indicated the distribution of sources of local, state, and federal funds.

Illustrative of the activities of the National Health Council, reference may be made to new plans of the Massachusetts Central Health Council and also to the activity of the Seattle and Washington state health councils in the consolidation late in 1948 of the health services of Seattle and King County, leaving only two cities in the state that had not combined with their respective counties in providing health services to their citizens. A National Advisory Committee on Local Health Units, with representation from 50 national organizations, issues a bulletin and renders other service from the National Health Council office, 1790 Broadway, New York.



Source: United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births in Urban and Rural Areas of the United States: 1915 to 1947

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population and "rural" includes places under 10,000. Prior to 1939 infant mortality data were tabulated by place of occurrence and since 1939 by place of residence. The effect of the shift can be judged by the urban rates for 1939, 1940, and 1941 for both methods: by place of occurrence the rates were 45.3, 43.8, and 41.4, and by place of residence, 44.3, 42.3, and 40.0, respectively. The urban rate for 1947 was 31.1 by place of residence as compared to 32.8 for 1946 and the rural rate for 1947 was 33.3 as compared with 34.7 in 1946.

Hospitals. The American Hospital Association and the American Public Health Association prepared and published a statement or guide to define the areas in which greater cooperation and integration of hospitals and health departments may be achieved. This statement refers to a common interest in providing the best possible technical facilities and administrative tools for the further development of both the preventive and therapeutic aspects of medical practice. "The expression of this relationship in terms of greater coordination of the activities of hospitals and health departments has already occurred in some communities, but a great deal still remains to be accomplished in this direction."

In Minnesota the state hospital plan was completed and construction was commenced in numerous places. Several local units were considering joint county-municipal hospitals, an impetus to which was said to have been given by the Supreme Court decision sustaining such projects under the joint powers act of 1943. Progress in health center and hospital plans in Mississippi and in Indiana promised to advance the community health programs on a broad front. In Kansas the hospital license law which provides that all hospitals, public or private, must be licensed went into effect in July. The state hospital survey in Kansas was completed and the needs of particular areas evaluated. Increased attention was given by city, county, and hospital districts to the improvement of existing facilities and the building of hospitals in areas recommended by the state advisory hospital council, and priorities were established for the receiving of federal aid.

Community-wide chest X-ray surveys were continued with the help of the United States Public Health Service in Washington, D.C., and in a few other localities. A preliminary report issued in October, 1948, on the survey in Minneapolis completed in 1947 revealed 98 active cases of tuberculosis, nine of which were previously registered with the health department. As of February, 1948, 55 had entered a sanatorium, 31 per cent of them in the minimal stage of the disease.

Sanitation. In Jackson, Michigan, some 15,000 chest X-rays were taken as a part of the city-county program of tuberculosis case finding. This city also adopted the restaurant ordinance proposed by the Public Health Service, revised a meat inspection ordinance, and cooperated with the county agricultural agent in dispensing 900 pounds of poison rat bait for the "extermination" of rats,—a problem dramatically editorialized under the title "We Pay the Pied Piper", in the November, 1948, *American Journal of Public Health.* Other communities in the state of Michigan revised food-handling ordinances, the granting of the license of producers to sell milk to processing plants in Saginaw being contingent on certification by the city health officer and on location of the dairy farm within 25 miles of the city.

A regulation in Virginia provides for permission to be secured by restaurants, dining rooms, soda fountains, and other eating places from the state health commissioner; but cities may provide local regulations.

In Racine and Walworth counties of Wisconsin, a number of smaller cities and villages joined together to establish a joint milk inspection service similar to that which has been in operation along the north shore of Chicago. The Oranges in New Jersey have likewise had a joint milk inspection service for many years. The American Public Health Association, through a special committee, recently issued a constructive report emphasizing the importance of joint planning and cooperative action by neighboring communities in the milk inspection service. Another series of provisions in Wisconsin relates to food control, as, for example, in Superior, where a course of sanitation instruction for food handlers is required, in Green Bay where regulations govern the slaughtering and sale of meat, and in Fond du Lac where slaughtering plants have been prohibited within four miles of the city limits.

Hay fever sufferers will note with satisfaction a 1948 report that the New York City department of health believes that within the next few years it will be possible to eliminate practically all the ragweed plants within the city limits, "and every effort will be made to extend the ragweed control program throughout the metropolitan area". The Brooklyn Botanic Garden and the city health department sponsored a joint conference on the "Control of Plants Harmful and Annoying to Man." The commissioner of health called meetings of health officers and municipal officials from the metropolitan area to discuss the use of 2, 4-D for the control of ragweed.

Professional Organization. The membership of the American Public Health Association, the largest and best known organization of the public health profession, with over 11,000 members, serves as the accrediting agency for schools of public health. The number of institutions accredited to give the master of public health (M.P.H.) degree (diploma of public health, D.P.H. in Canada) is 11. Of these institutions, seven have been accredited to give the doctor of public health (Dr. P.H.) degree. The seventy-sixth annual meeting was held in Boston in November with a registration of over 4,200. A new section, the 13th, on Medical Care (including Hospital Care), was authorized. Three standing committees on administrative practice, on professional education, and on research and standards are centers of constructive services. Surveys and appraisals of state and community health work (including in 1948 follow-up on studies in California and Colorado and a new study of Pennsylvania), information regarding administrative practices and evaluation methods, and regular consultation and advisory service, are available. New editions of the *Health Practice Indices,* of the *Evaluation Schedules* and of the *Guide for Use of the Evaluation Schedule* were published.

Standards For Local Health Services

By Roscoe P. Kandle, M.D.

Field Director, American Public Health Association, New York

THE PROBLEM of evaluating public health services faces the chief administrator and health officer of every city. It is difficult but some items can be measured, and substantial progress has been made in developing the principles and methods and in devising standards of actual practice. In general, measurable items will fall into three categories—facilities, effort, and status or achievement.

Two instruments useful in this field are the *Evaluation Schedule* and the *Sanitation Evaluation Schedule* of the American Public Health Association.[1] Both of these schedules are designed to measure the community programs, services, and achievements and not the health department alone. They can be of great value, however, with regard to a health department.

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[1] Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, (1) *Evaluation Indices.* 1947. Free. A new edition is expected to be published in 1949.

The data secured from the reasonably complete preparation of the Evaluation Schedule by 276 communities in 34 states, for the years 1943 to 1946 inclusive, are recorded in *Health Practice Indices.*[2] Approximately 26,000,000 people live in the areas submitting schedules. The data are recorded in bar diagrams showing the quartiles and medians (see chart). Although the contributors are not publicly identifiable, each participating area is notified of its key number and can thus identify itself. A summary of selected items from this volume is presented in Table 1. The items have been selected first, because it is hoped they will be of practical interest and use to the chief municipal administrator; second, because they appear to be sensitive and critical indices; and third, because the data necessary to compile them should be readily available. It will be noted that they are largely facilities, i.e. personnel, or achievement such as reduction of death rates, protection of children against communicable disease, or attainment of satisfactory restaurant sanitation.

Extensive data regarding effort are usually available from activity reports such as the annual reports. They are very difficult to evaluate unless some accomplishment indices also are used.

As public health has become more technically difficult, and thus demanding better trained and qualified people, costs have advanced but results in terms of actual saving of lives, disability and economic loss have increased even more rapidly. A minimum staff for a unit serving 50,000 people would be one full-time medical health officer, one public health engineer, one sanitarian, 10 public health nurses (one of whom is of supervisory grade), and three clerical workers. This unit is duplicated for each 50,000 persons, and additional specialists are of course necessary.

"It would be expected that the staff of a single local health department for a population unit of 150,000 should include two or three full-time administrative medical officers, that is, the commisioner of health or health officer, a chief of division or bureau of communicable diseases including tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and a chief of division of maternity and child hygiene, including the health of school children; a chief of division of environmental sanitation, who would be of professional grade, and five assistant sanitary officers; 30 public health nurses, of whom four would be of supervisory grade; and 10 persons of secretarial and clerical grades, but also one statistical clerk or statistician, one full-time veterinarian, three persons for public health laboratory work (one of professional grade, one technician, and one unskilled assistant), one full-time dentist and two full-time dental hygienists, and one health director."[3] Official recommended educational qualifications for medical officers, nurses, engineers, dentists, laboratory workers, community health educators, sanitarians, industrial hygienists, nutritionists, and school physicians are available without cost from the American Public Health Association.

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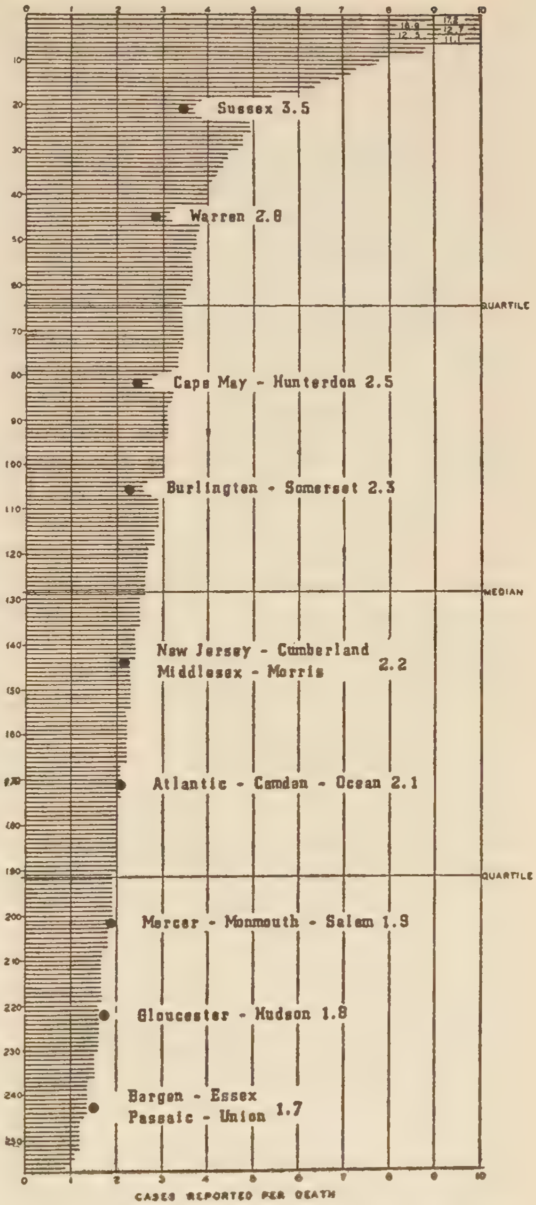
[2] Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association; *Health Practice Schedule for Use in the Study and Appraisal of Community Health Programs. 1947;* and (2) *Sanitation Evaluation Schedule for Use in the Study and Appraisal of Community Sanitation Programs. 1948.* Available without cost from the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Schedules on dental and mental programs are being developed.

[3] Haven Emerson, *Local Health Units for the Nation* (Commonwealth Fund, 1945).

Basic data regarding costs are outlined in Table 1. The range of local funds spent by health departments was from zero to $2.44 with a median of 36 cents. The median for communities over 100,000 was, however, 63 cents. Similar data are presented for the total funds expended for public health by the local health department. The range here is eight cents to $3.50 with a median in larger communities of 87 cents. These include state and federal funds as well as board of education funds when administered by the health department. When the study, *Local Health Units for the Nation,* referred to above was made it was considered that the minimum personnel outlined were those which could be secured with $1 per capita.

Presumably at least $1.50 per capita would now be required and considerably more is necessary to provide services above



TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED PER DEATH FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD IN SELECTED NEW JERSEY COUNTIES, COMPARED WITH HEALTH PRACTICE INDEX OF 256 COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1943-46

Source: New Jersey Public Health News

This is one of 61 charts that are presented in the volume *Health Practice Indices,* and it illustrates how the data can be used by the officials of a given city. Here the ratio of newly reported cases to death of tuberculosis per year in selected New Jersey counties is compared with the recorded experience of 256 communities, each of the small horizontal bars representing a single community. The chart shows a range of total experience from the finding of 17 cases per death to less than one case per death (obviously there must actually be many more cases than deaths). The New Jersey counties range from 1.7 to 3.5. If those above the upper quartile are considered "good" only two counties would be so graded.

the minimum. In *Health Practice Indices* one-fourth of the communities were above $1 per capita and many communities are known to be providing $2.50 without considering the services to be more than adequate. It should be emphasized that the total funds spent for public health by a community are often considerably in excess of the funds spent by the health department. The other largest sources are the board of education and the voluntary agencies. In a recent study[4] in an eastern county, 40 per cent of the total public health dollar came from voluntary funds, 20 per cent from local tax funds, and 40 per cent from state tax funds.

Public health nursing has made significant advances in the past year in developing practical cost accounting methods. Costs of providing public health services vary widely among the cities of the United States. Some of the factors affecting these costs are salary scales, methods and amounts of travel, and adequacy of office space. For many years, public health nursing agences have studied costs, because they have collected fees for nursing from families able to pay, from some federal agencies, and from some insurance companies. The usual basis for such fees has been the average cost per home visit computed by a method worked out some years ago by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. In recent years, small industries, schools and day care centers, and universities wanting field experience for their students have been contracting for part-time service from public health nursing agencies. It has become necessary to know costs of other work besides home visiting.

The National Organization for Public Health Nursing has received grants and other assistance from the United States Public Health Service, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company to develop a comprehensive method for computing costs in public health nursing which will meet the needs of health departments and other agencies employing public health nurses. A committee of nurses, accountants, health officers, and statisticians has guided this work for the past two years. Public health nurses have directed the study, using the services of the Trundle Engineering Company of New York. A manual[5] has been written, outlining a recommended method which can be used to compute the cost of an entire program such as tuberculosis nursing, the cost of a unit of service such as a clinic session or a home visit, or the cost of a unit of time such as an hour of school nursing. At the present time a series of institutes is being conducted throughout the country to teach directors of public health nursing agencies and their chief clerks how to apply the cost procedure in local services.

Thus far services in at least 23 cities are working out costs, the results of which will be useful to the agencies themselves in planning work, selling service, and controlling expense. As these and other agencies share their findings with the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, information will become available which will be useful to all public health work and of interest to all health administrators and mayors and city managers.

[4] Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, *Keystones of Public Health for Pennsylvania* (The Association, 1948).

[5] In tentative form at present, will probably be on sale by December, 1949, from the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York.

TABLE 1

SELECTED PUBLIC HEALTH DATA FROM MORE THAN 200 COMMUNITIES, 1943–46

These data are from *Health Practice Indices, 1943–46*, issued late in 1947 by the American Public Health Association, showing the range of actual accomplishments in various fields of community health service for the years 1943 through 1946. Use of these data may be illustrated as follows: A city of 200,000 with two full-time medical officers employed in the health department (school physicians not included here) would have 100,000 population per medical officer and would thus fall just below the lower quartile in the actual experience recorded. The median is at 48,000 which is notably close to the 50,000 figure used in many discussions (notably Haven Emerson, *Local Health Units for the Nation*, Commonwealth Fund, 1945) as a minimum number of people who can reasonably support and utilize a minimum, adequate, local health unit.

Item	No. Health Departments Reporting	Range	Median	Upper Quartile	Lower Quartile	Median	
						Communities Over 100,000	Communities Under 100,000
HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL:							
Population per full-time medical officer (in thousands)	276	11.3–652.5	48.0	31.5	97.7	106.1	41.6
Population per full-time public health nurse (in thousands)	276	2.3–180.0	10.6	6.9	15.6	11.3	10.6
Population per full-time sanitarian (in thousands)	276	3.6–325.0	21.8	16.1	35.1	16.9	23.5
Population per full-time clerk (in thousands)	276	3.8– 92.5	17.9	13.0	25.4	16.9	18.0
GENERAL HOSPITALS:							
Beds per 100,000 population	259	0–4285.7	327.5	564.0	203.0	459.7	285.3
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE:							
Diphtheria: Cases per 100,000 population, five-year period	271	0–104.8	10.4	3.0	22.3	8.8	11.0
Diphtheria: Deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	269	0–7.3	0.6	0	1.6	0.5	0.7
Whooping cough: Deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	268	0–10.0	1.1	0.3	2.6	0.9	1.2
TUBERCULOSIS:							
Deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	265	1.9–105.5	29.3	17.1	43.8	37.4	27.3
Active cases reported before death: Percentage hospitalized within two months of report	240	0–100.0	58.3	83.0	29.7	63.6	56.7
SYPHILIS:							
Cases reported: Percentage in early and early latent stages	258	5.7–100.0	50.0	68.0	38.5	46.6	50.4
NFANT HEALTH:							
Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births, five-year period	262	10.7–93.1	38.6	31.8	46.7	36.9	39.3
Children under one year: Percentage under nursing supervision	257	0–100.0	28.4	61.1	14.1	27.7	28.4
CHOOL HEALTH:							
Entering school children examined: Percentage with parent present	213	0–100.0	49.3	86.0	18.9	61.0	48.1

TABLE 1—SELECTED PUBLIC HEALTH DATA, 1943-46—Continued

Item	No. Health Departments Reporting	Range	Median	Upper Quartile	Lower Quartile	Median	
						Communities Over 100,000	Communities Under 100,000
FOOD CONTROL:							
Restaurants, lunch counters and taverns: Percentage with approved sanitation and food-handling facilities	224	0–100.0	76.2	95.5	44.4	87.7	73.3
Foodhandlers: Percentage reached by group instruction program	213	0–100.0	6.0	43.1	0	13.3	4.6
HEALTH DEPARTMENT BUDGETS:							
Cents per capita from local sources spent by health department	266	0–243.6	36.2	61.1	20.8	63.0	31.5
Cents per capita from all sources spent by health department	266	8.2–350	74.5	101.7	56.5	87.1	72.4
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES:							
Cents per capita from all sources spent by public and private health agencies	267	13.9–384.2	83.0	120.3	60.8	116.6	78.7

Venereal disease control programs have evolved some cost data. A practical example[6] shows that the cost of finding[7] a new case of syphilis has usually ranged between $25 and $50. In a mass blood testing program the cost per positive test found (not including cost of laboratory analysis) was $11.65 and the cost per patient actually brought under control was $22. Previous costs in this city had been about $33 per case. It is thus reasonable to expect that a budget or report containing items on mass syphilis control will contain some cost data. The quality of the case finding can be measured by the item "cases reported—percentage in early and early latent stages", in Table 1.

Because of the extent of dental decay it is especially necessary to be certain that funds spent in this field produce the maximum results. Dental treatment is more readily susceptible to cost and efficiency studies than many other health activities. From the point of view of long-term results the treatment of children is generally considered more effective than adults and of young children more than older. In other words, when funds are very limited preference to younger children is recommended. In a series of important studies[8] costs per operation for children's dentistry in urban and suburban clinics were $1.65 to $4.68. The cost per child was $9.71 to $12.61. A basic index of the quality of any dental clinic is the percentage of cases *completed*. Little is gained by

[6] Philadelphia Department of Public Health, *Annual Report, 1947*.

[7] The term "case finding" refers to a key process of any good public health program whether it is in communicable disease control or sanitation. For each disease there are definite techniques which when applied result in the identification and location of the existing cases of the disease. In the communicable diseases each case is a focus of further spread. The same can be said for such sanitation problems as rat harborages. Some methods are more efficient than others. They can be measured, however, in finite terms of actual cases found per unit of effort and per dollar spent. It is suggested that in each program the case-finding procedures be identified and critically measured.

[8] J. M. Wisan, D. J. Galagan, N. W. Chilton, "Studies in Dental Public Health Administration: Part I. Cost Analysis of the New Jersey Dental Treatment Program, 1944-1945," *Journal of the American Dental Association*, March 1, 1947, pp. 322-329; also "Part III. Administrative Factors in a Dental Treatment Program as Measured by Lost Time Analysis," January, 1948, pp. 39-52.

so-called "emergency treatment only" or only treating a few of the decayed teeth in a child's mouth. In the studies referred to, the percentage of completion varied from 22 percent to 97 per cent. The lower figures were associated with high costs per child and lower percentage of completion and are considered to be less desirable types of administration.

These studies also examined the important problem of lost time of the operating dentist. It was found to be about 8 per cent of the total time available in private office and clinic programs and 2 per cent in trailer and mobile clinics. The cost of this unproductive lost time was over $3,600 in the programs studied. The major reasons for lost time were susceptible to administrative correction such as poor scheduling, patients late or failed to arrive, and inefficient or excessive records. Dental programs should not be maintained without reasonable attempts at these types of analyses.

Laboratory costs are susceptible to a unit cost basis. Comparative data vary widely with different types of "case loads" and differences in definition of the costs included. In any one laboratory, however, data from year to year can be compared and also with regard to different types of tests. The cost of the tests can also be compared with their efficiency in case finding and control methods.

There have been at least two national studies in the health field from which reports from most areas became available in 1948. Most states had completed a state hospital survey as required by the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. Each state thus developed a plan for hospital construction. The reports and plans should be available through inquiry to the state health department. A federal volume on the philosophy and standards of planning for hospitalization which is highly useful is *Health Service Areas, Requirements for General Hospitals and Health Centers* published by the United States Public Health Service.[9]

A national study by states also was conducted in the field of child care by the American Academy of Pediatrics. State reports are now becoming available (contact your local medical society or academy of pediatrics). These contain extensive data regarding available facilities and needs. It is expected that the full report will be published by the Commonwealth Fund of New York in 1949.

[9] Public Health Bulletin 292 available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at 25 cents.

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Sources of Statistics: Health

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—*Health Service Areas;* Requirements for General Hospitals and Health Centers.

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—*The Journal of Venereal Disease Information.* (Monthly.) Current information for the control of syphilis and gonorrhea.

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Housing

Developments in 1948

By Dorothy Gazzolo

Associate Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

The American Municipal Association in December, 1948, adopted a statement of housing policy that read in part as follows: "Municipalities are vitally concerned about the housing needs of their citizens . . . To date those needs have not been adequately met . . . Inadequate housing creates additional municipal problems and increases municipal expenditures . . . We believe a solution can be found within the framework of our democratic institutions." The AMA recommended that cities can carry out their responsibilities by (1) adequate planning of cities and neighborhoods, (2) by the use of the power of eminent domain to redevelop blighted areas to adapt them for use not only for housing but for other sound municipal purposes, (3) by rehousing families displaced through redevelopment, (4) by providing a share of the necessary subsidies for such programs, and (5) by urging state and federal governmental aid for these same purposes.

The role of the states in housing received more attention in 1948 than during any previous year, principally because it became an issue of the Presidential campaign. However, the government's housing role, whether operating on the federal, state, or local level, was in all cases felt to be merely supplementary to private enterprise. The objective of each program was stated as keeping this supplementation to the minimum necessary to permit the demolition of unhealthful substandard housing and to provide replacement housing for low- and moderate-income families within their ability to pay. The record of the year's housing production and financing as summarized below indicates that this pattern prevailed.

Production. Bettering the 1947 production record by more than 9 per cent, the number of permanent housing starts for 1948 was set at 930,000 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, less than 2 per cent of which was publicly sponsored. However, the federal government insured or guaranteed against loss the private investors who financed more than one-third of this housing.

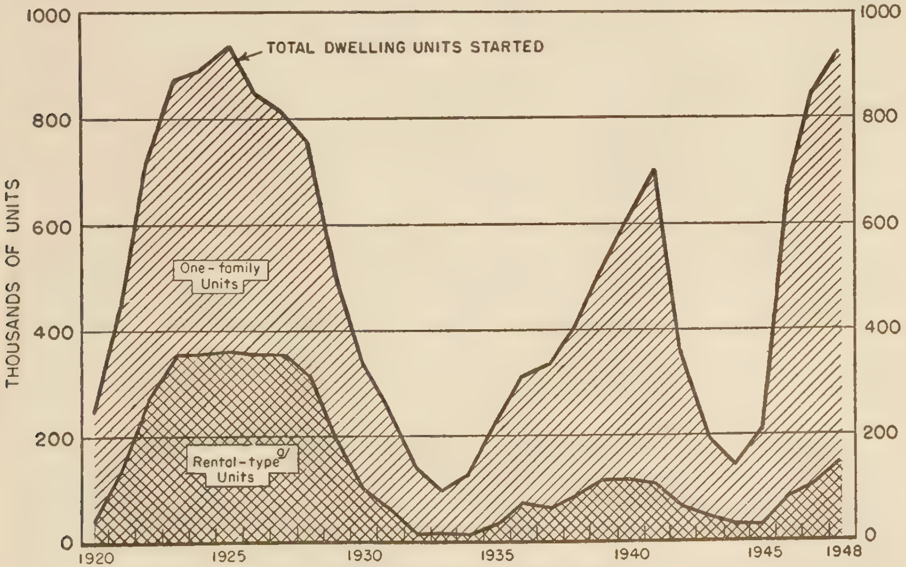
The rate of housing production increase for 1948 was only about one-third the increase of 1947 over 1946—but brought the figure within about 1 per cent of the country's all-time high of 937,000 units for the year 1925. If there were added to the 1948 production figure the conversions of existing properties from non-housing use to housing use or from single-family to multiple-family use, a one million total might be established. Spokesmen for the housebuilding industry claimed that total.

An increased supply of rental housing was produced during the year: 17 per cent of the 930,000 total as against 13 per cent of the 1947 total of 854,600 units. The percentage during the peak building years of the 1920's was about 40.

Costs. No national average figure on the cost-to-build was published for 1948, nor was there any average figure available on selling price. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports an increase of about 8 per cent in the average construction cost of all privately financed single-family dwelling units started in 1948. The Department of Commerce, on the other hand, sets the increase at 15 per cent. In any case the rate of increase dropped as compared with a 34 per cent rise in 1947. Thus, based on the estimated $8,800 average selling price of housing built in 1947 (including cost of land, overhead, and profit), the 1948 figure can be set between $9,500 and $10,000.

Other evidence of the continued rise in housing costs can be found in the fact that the Department of Commerce "composite index of construction costs" at the end of November, 1948, showed a 6.4 per cent increase in costs over those prevailing at the end of 1947. Further, the average mortgage per dwelling unit insured by the Federal Housing Administration increased by 6 per cent over the 1947 figure. The average hourly earnings of workers on private building construction reached an all-time high of $1.937 per hour in November 1948, according to BLS—9.2 per cent above the rate for December, 1947.

Federal Financing. Financing for the housing produced in 1948, as well as for the sales of existing housing made during the year and for repairs and alterations,



Source: United States Department of Labor, in Housing Statistics *issued by Housing and Home Finance Agency*

RENTAL-TYPE DWELLING STARTS COMPARED WITH TOTAL STARTS

The 158,000 rental-type units started in 1948 were nearly half as much again as in 1947, though still less than half the annual volume of rental housing put under construction during the mid-twenties. All units in multifamily and two-family structures are classified as "rental-type".

was achieved principally through mortgages. A record high of $11,600,000,000 in mortgages, written for $20,000 and less, was reported for the year—plus $602,340,000 for large-scale rental housing mortgages. The number of transactions involved for the first 11 months of the year was set at more than 2,300,000.

It was in this area that the federal government made its greatest contribution to housing: *indirectly,* through the insurance and/or guarantee of more than 45 per cent of these mortgages. Almost two-thirds of such underwriting of financing risk was done by the Federal Housing Administration, with the balance covered by GI home loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. FHA insured loans on new and existing housing amounted to more than $2,700,000,000; GI loans to $1,900,000,000. Of the latter, 27 per cent were second mortgages, with the first mortgage insured by FHA, thus giving veterans what amounted to 100 per cent loans.

More Federal Aid? Whether or not to increase the extent of federal home financing aid through liberalizations of the existing programs or through the development of new methods was a question before Congress almost constantly from the first of the year up to the last days of the special session of Congress in August. In the end a series of new home-financing devices were accepted and public housing extension was defeated. Public Law 901, signed by the President on August 10, revived Title VI aid to rental housing up to March 31, 1949; made additional financing aid available to prefabricated housing manufacturers; provided new inducements for the production of lower-priced sales housing; sought to encourage the formation of housing cooperatives; set up a new program of "yield insurance" to attract large-scale investors, such as insurance companies, into the production of rental housing by guaranteeing them a return on their investment; authorized the Housing and Home Finance Agency to undertake technical research in the field of building codes and of standardized dimensions and methods for the manufacture of building materials and equipment.

The need for more financing assistance was attributed to the fact that the housebuilding industry was still, in the third postwar year, not able to reach the mass housing market: the market represented by the moderate-income family. With building costs continuing high, the industry recognized a need for ways and means of keeping down-payments low for purchasers, monthly payments within the $50 to $75 range, and the amortization period long. Further, the need for rental housing continued to be largely unsatisfied and again the industry was unwilling to operate in such a high-cost, risky field without considerable federal aid.

The nature of the housing need was established early in the year, at the conclusion of a cross-country housing investigation conducted by a Joint Congressional Committee on Housing. The investigation began in 1947 and covered over 30 cities. In January the Joint Committee held additional hearings in Washington; then settled down to reporting its findings. Both the House and Senate received reports in March. On the basis of these reports, the T-E-W bill was adopted by the Senate on the theory that the bill provided means of meeting the full range of the country's housing needs: subsidized housing for low-income families; government backed financing aids for middle-income families; loans and subsidies for slum clearance; federally sponsored research to reduce building costs; a declaration of national housing policy aimed at overcoming the country's chronic housing shortage and providing decent housing for all families.

Although this investigation had established an over-all housing need of 17 to 18 million homes by 1960, it also demonstrated that the extent and nature of this need varied from city to city. The necessity to get the facts *locally* on both housing quality and quantity led to an increased number of local housing market surveys and analyses during the year. Such surveys were conducted under the sponsorship of a variety of agencies, some public, some private, some a combination of the two. In Wichita, San Diego, Houston, El Paso, and Brownsville the city and the Public Housing Administration cooperated on such surveys; in Madison, Vancouver, Waterbury, Norfolk, Cook County, Broome County, Baltimore, and Minneapolis, local public agencies did the job alone; in Seattle, Pittsburgh, Kalamazoo, and Atlanta the pattern was either for private agencies to do the job or for public and private funds to be combined to finance the surveys. These local surveys confirmed the national findings of housing need: need for replacement of substandard housing, for rental housing, for moderate cost housing for new families.

Trends. In the face of this continuing evidence of need, there were some straws in the wind at the end of the year that housebuilding production might be slowing, that not only might the high rate of home mortgage financing be slackening but that existing mortgages might rest on shaky economic grounds. As mentioned above, the monthly building rate showed a consistent decline from May to the end of the year. Further, unofficial surveys of the country persistently demonstrated that sales of new housing were slowing down, with new buildings standing empty in many cities awaiting purchasers. The savings and loan associations, the most popular source of mortgage loan funds, reported a decline in monthly loan volume from May forward. Further, the net inflow of savings into these associations showed a 5 per cent decline from the 1947 level. And another possible evidence of an unsound mortgage trend was that the amount of advances to savings and loan associations by the Federal Home Loan Banks exceeded repayments by about $80,000,000—increasing the amount of outstanding advances by 18 per cent over 1947. Further, for the second year since 1946, mortgage foreclosures showed an upward movement. Although slight, it was felt that this trend had some significance. Previous to 1946 there had been a steadily declining movement for 13 years.

State and City Financing. Although only about 2 per cent of the 1948 housing production was accomplished by public agencies, this type of activity was under continuous attack during the year as a first step in what was claimed would be the socialization of the housebuilding industry. Most of this public building was done with state and city funds, there having been no federal appropriations for such purposes since 1947, when a final $35,500,000 was authorized for the provision of temporary veterans housing. A balance of the $800,000,000 1937 fund for low-rental public housing under the United States Housing Act was available in 1948 for the provision of some 21,000 units of such housing but could not be used because the Act limits costs to $4,000 and $5,000 per unit, depending on city size—except in any case where the city or state will pay the difference between these limits and current costs. During 1948 three cities took advantage of this possibility and, backed by both state and local funds, got work under way on some 1,600 units of housing: New York City, 578 units; Chicago, 800 units; Milwaukee, 232 units.

The number of such units that were counted into 1948 production is set at less than 700, the balance of the estimated 1948 public housing production of 15,000 units coming principally from three sources: (1) permanent state-aided projects in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Hampshire, and Connecticut; (2) some temporary veterans housing still proceeding under the 1947 federally aided program and under state temporary housing programs in California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, or Ohio; (3) city building through the following programs:

NEW YORK—Approved a $200,000,000 program for 17,000 units of middle-income housing, nonsubsidized except for tax exemption on new buildings. By the year's end plans were under way or construction started on 14,506 of the units on 14 different sites. Also, during 1948, construction was started or plans initiated for six projects of 5,700 units for a lower middle-income group, with a subsidy to be paid from city taxes.

CHICAGO—Selected nine sites for 1,500 units of relocation housing for families displaced by urban redevelopment projects—such housing to be financed from a $15,000,000 city bond issue voted in 1947 and from a state contribution.

MILWAUKEE—Financed 580 units for veterans at total cost of $6,900,000—with $4,600,000 from 38-year housing authority first mortgage revenue bonds sold in August and an outright grant of $2,300,000 from a $3,500,000 veterans bond issue voted in April.

MADISON, WISCONSIN—Financed a 120-family permanent veterans project with $985,000 in Madison Housing Authority first mortgage revenue bonds and a city grant of $289,000 from a city bond issue.

PROVIDENCE—Financed 256 units of veterans moderate-rental units through a grant of $1,250,000 and a noninterest bearing loan of $1,600,000.

DENVER—Appropriated $29,000 of a $145,000 city veterans housing fund for 16 "rent-option" houses for moderate-income veterans.

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS—Used $1,400,000 from a 1947 city bond issue to develop unimproved land; then sold lots at reduced prices to a private contractor to build 412 low-cost houses for veterans.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT—Gave a 10-year tax freeze on a 200-unit veterans rental housing project costing $1,666,000.

BOSTON—Appropriated $20,000,000 for an estimated 1,700 permanent veterans rental units, to be sold at the end of five years (a combined city-state-aided project).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY PARK COMMISSION planned 10 houses to cost $22,000 each for the county's 10 paraplegic veterans, to be financed through the 1947 county veterans housing bond issue.

CINCINNATI—Appropriated $100,000 and installed at own expense (estimated $50,000) streets, sewers, and water mains for 110 to 120 temporary prefabricated rental houses built by the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority for persons displaced by a public highway project. In addition, Cincinnati citizens and business firms subscribed $500,000 for equity capital in return for shares of stock in the Cincinnati Community Development Company, a limited dividend company that will build large-scale middle-income housing.

MINNEAPOLIS—Approved expenditure of some $900,000 for a 100-unit family project from a 1947 $2,000,000 bond issue. During the year it completed the first of the projects financed through the bond issue—a 167-family project.

DETROIT—Appropriated $39,905 to remodel an orphanage for temporary housing for 60 families.

Court Decisions. Five state court decisions during the year strengthened the state's role in housing. In Missouri a circuit court held that public housing is entitled to tax exemption because local housing authorities are municipal corporations and their operations are "purely charitable." The tax exempt status of public housing had been in question in the state since 1945, when the provisions of a new constitution were interpreted in such a way that any continuation of the public housing program in the state was prohibited. In Illinois the state supreme court upheld state grants to enable nonprofit corporations to build moderate-rental veterans housing. Further, the constitutionality of state grants for urban redevelopment and housing for both veterans and displaced site families was upheld. In Michigan a supreme court ruling opened the way for insurance company investment in the direct construction and management of housing. In Pennsylvania the highest court upheld a law permitting insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent of its assets in direct construction of large-scale housing. In New Jersey the 1946 urban redevelopment law was declared constitutional on the basis that public aid for redevelopment and housing is a "public purpose."

An adverse court decision in Wisconsin in March, 1948, stopped that state's $8,000,000 veterans' housing program. The program was held unconstitutional on the basis that the constitution bans use of state money for "internal improvements." A special session of the state legislature approved amending the constitution to remove this ban from veterans housing, in the expectation that the regular 1949 session of the legislature would also approve such a move and a referendum on the issue could be held in the spring of 1949.

In California a $100,000,000 long-range housing program was put on the November ballot as the result of a citizens petition carrying more than 225,000 signatures but it was defeated.

Urban Redevelopment. The states and cities achieved some progress in the field of urban redevelopment during the year. In Baltimore the voters approved a $5,000,000 redevelopment bond issue. In Milwaukee the voters approved a $2,500,000 bond issue to be used for redevelopment. In addition, $285,000 for this purpose was included in the regular city budget. In Minneapolis a special city tax levy was assessed in October, expected to yield $292,000 to finance redevelopment activities. A survey of blighted areas had already been initiated by the housing and redevelopment authority using a $25,000 city appropriation.

In Philadelphia a six-year budget for housing and redevelopment was recommended by the Philadelphia Plan Commission in the amount of $1,800,000, starting in 1949. Nine blighted areas had already been certified for redevelopment and the city's redevelopment authority was doing preliminary work on them. In Providence the voters approved a $2,000,000 redevelopment bond issue and the redevelopment authority had already delineated the areas where work should begin.

In San Francisco a redevelopment agency was appointed—bringing to 11 the number of cities where such agencies were in operation in 1948. In New

Orleans, by amendment to the state redevelopment law in a November referendum, private redevelopment corporations may claim tax exemption.

In two cities, November referenda defeated redevelopment bond issues: St. Paul voters turned down a $5,000,000 issue and in St. Louis the voters rejected a $16,000,000 proposed program.

Regulatory Codes. During the year 213 cities of 2,500 population or over were revising their building codes and 32 more were planning revisions. Fifty cities were drafting codes and nine were contemplating codes. St. Louis in April approved a minimum housing standards code to become effective in two years. Toledo passed two ordinances to enforce housing standards under its 1945 code. Norfolk, Virginia, adopted a performance type building code.

Federal Agencies. During 1948 the Housing and Home Finance Agency continued to coordinate the housing functions of the federal government. The three constituent agencies of HHFA were: (1) Home Loan Bank Board—providing a credit reserve for home financing institutions; (2) Federal Housing Administration—insuring mortgages for home purchase, construction and repair; (3) Public Housing Administration—administering a program of federal loans and grants to local government agencies for public low-rent housing and managing federally owned war housing.

The Office of the Housing Expediter also continued in operation, charged with responsibility for administering rent controls and the veterans preference requirements for newly constructed housing. During the year this agency received a special appropriation and conducted a country-wide investigation of complaints about housing built during 1946 and 1947 under the veterans priority program. Builders of structurally defective housing or housing sold above the price established under the program were required to make refunds or to bring the buildings up to specifications.

The other federal agency performing a sizeable housing function was the Veterans Administration, where the GI guaranteed home loan program continued to be administered.

Federally Owned and Aided Housing. Housing under the jurisdiction of the Public Housing Administration at the year's end totaled 716,156 units. About half of this total was federally owned, having been built during the war for war worker occupancy. Over 135,000 units were temporaries converted from war use to veterans use. Title to most of this housing was held by several hundred municipalities—the structures having been made available to them without charge by the federal government under the agreement that the cities would convert them for family use, operate them, and be responsible for their demolition by January, 1950. In addition, PHA acted in a supervisory capacity with respect to 214,728 units of locally owned or managed housing built by some 240 local housing authorities in the preceding 13 years. It also had under its jurisdiction the three greenbelt towns, providing 2,280 units of housing, and 24,503 units of privately owned housing that had been leased to the government during the war for conversion and rental.

Over 500,000 units of this housing were eligible for disposition by the federal government as of the end of the year, either through demolition, sale for non-housing purposes, or sale for housing use. At the start of the year it had had

691,168 units available for disposition. Hence, during the year it had disposed of about 190,000 units of such housing—116,107 units of which went to colleges and universities under terms of Public Law 796. The balance represented sales of permanent housing to veterans, cancellation of the leases on home conversion units, and transfer to non-housing uses. By law, the balance of the temporaries were required to be removed by January, 1950. However, an inquiry conducted late in the year, revealed that seven out of eight of the 321 cities replying to the questionnaire believed that the housing would be required beyond that date.

One federal housing program was completely disposed of during the year—that of the Defense Homes Corporation. The DHC had built more than 10,000 dwellings for rent to war workers of middle to high income. The government was able to dispose of all of them at a net profit of about $2,100,000.

In General. Housing activity took many other forms during the year. An assembly line house, the Lustron house, manufactured in Columbus, Ohio, got under way after long delay, assisted by federal loans, but there had not yet been time to gauge its effectiveness as the year closed.

In addition to the research on building codes and standardized materials and methods authorized by Congress mid-year, two major privately financed housing research projects were initiated during the year: one at Columbia University with a $100,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant, under which housing and urban land problems were to be emphasized; another under the Spelman Fund to study problems of urban redevelopment. Also, various branches of the construction industry were engaging in research studies as the year opened, directed toward construction costs reductions, technological advances, more efficient use of labor, etc. The Bureau of Standards set up a Division of Building Technology during the year to work on similar problems.

The housing needs of minority groups continued to represent the biggest share of the country's unmet housing demand. Some progress was made in encouraging private builders to work in this market and to get investment funds directed toward it. Discriminatory practices in the location and tenanting of housing was subjected to an increasing number of controls. The most notable advance in this respect during the year was the decision of the United States Supreme Court on May 3 withdrawing state and federal court protection of racial restrictive housing covenants. A Massachusetts law was enacted in February prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in public housing. Similar proposals came up in several states and cities in anticipation of sizable future programs of slum clearance and city rebuilding but were either defeated or deferred. Preventing discrimination in such programs loomed as one of the major problems in the field.

Altogether, housing in 1948 assumed more and more the proportions of a field of public concern. Its place as a high ranking political issue, its key spot in the country's economy, and its complicated and individualized relationships to family life placed increasing demands on not only the government but on all parts of the construction industry to find workable solutions to the many problems that housing continues to face.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) closed its 15th year of operations in 1948. Its memship of public officials engaged in the financing, building, or operation of large-scale housing retained its 1947 level of 3,000. In addition, over 200 local housing authorities held agency membership with the Association. During the year a series of regional conferences and a national conference were held for the discussion of current operating problems and of developing housing needs. Committee publications during the year included a series of housing design recommendations. Special reports during the year indicated the nature and extent of state and municipal housing participation in the provision of housing.

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Public Works

Developments in 1948

By John E. Dever

Director of Research, American Public Works Association, Chicago

Municipal officials, who have had to postpone public construction projects year after year, realized in 1948 that construction costs probably will remain at a high level for some time to come. Many cities cannot continue to postpone much longer the reconditioning, replacement, and addition of much-needed capital improvements and municipal services. New sources of revenue were adopted and increased federal and state aid was sought by many cities. But local governments were seriously hampered by debt limits, by bids in excess of estimates, and by insufficient bond issues to finance projects approved when prices were lower. Finally, there was no long-range public works aid program at the national level.

The public works backlog alone was estimated at from 100 billion to 120 billion dollars. Yet last year only four billion dollars of these necessary projects were completed, while the total value of new construction reached almost 18 billion dollars—a new record.

Materials Shortage. Even though the dollar value of materials produced to fulfill this huge volume of construction activity increased 31 per cent over 1947 figures, actual physical production was only 5 per cent more. Therefore, the three basic construction items—lumber, cement, and steel—remained in short supply throughout the year. Lower-grade lumber was available in adequate amounts throughout most of 1948, but orders for top-grades far exceeded the supply and indications are that they will continue to do so. Steel production increased a little and the voluntary allocation program did help some municipal purchasers. The cement situation, already tight, became critical in spots after the spring Supreme Court decision discrediting the basing-point system, and it is believed that little help can be expected here until this matter is cleared up.

In view of the materials shortage and price situation, necessary projects, put off for many years, had to be re-examined in this new light. In some cases, portions of proposed improvements were dropped in order to go ahead with construction. In others, the complex nature of many public construction plans was simplified to achieve economy in both construction and maintenance.

Airports. Airline operators and airport designers continued to disagree on the design of terminal buildings. This fact, coupled with the defeat of $18,000,000 out of $20,000,000 in bonds proposed for airport improvements in the November elections, served to offset the expansive effects of increased federal aid for airports. Beginning with the fiscal year 1948 the federal government made available $500,000,000 for a 10-year cooperative program for the extension of airport facilities.

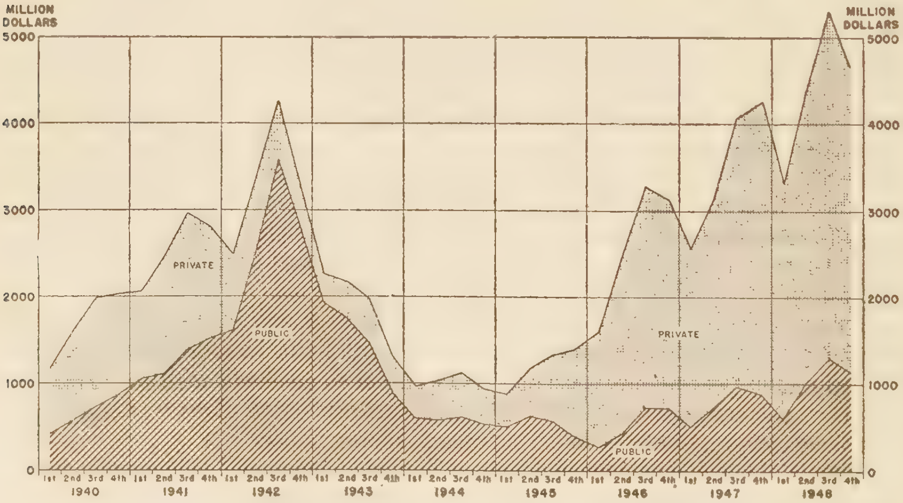
There were, however, numerous restrictions involving agreements to submit to government regulations, and some jurisdictions refrained from taking advantage of the offer of funds for fear of the rigid control imposed by the Act.

Accompanying this was a decided movement away from the idea that every town needs an airport. Instead, there is a growing realization that the type and character of the air activity, both present and potential, should set the controlling and determining pattern to be met, regardless of the size or location of the community.

Many municipalities have come face to face with the troublesome problem of acquiring rights to zone runway approaches properly and have had to appeal to state legislatures for additional grants of power. Others have been unable to obtain material to provide an adequate amount of hard-surfaced standing area. Some increases in nonaviation revenue have served to place more public airports in a money-making position than ever before.

Rodent Control. A total of 570 cities cooperated with the Department of the Interior in a $160,000 five-month rodent control campaign. Probably the most publicized and intensive program to rid municipalities of rats ever attempted, the campaign was concluded with a recommendation by the national committee that Congress should allocate $3,000,000 annually to rid the country of rats. It also pointed up the potential danger of the rat menace in the event of bacteriological warfare.

Street Lighting. A by-product of the 1948 action program of the President's Conference on Highway Safety was that municipal officials were made more keenly aware of the importance of adequate street lighting. Since 1941 many cities have just about doubled their per capita annual outlay for street lighting. More



Source: Office of Economic Research: Federal Works Agency

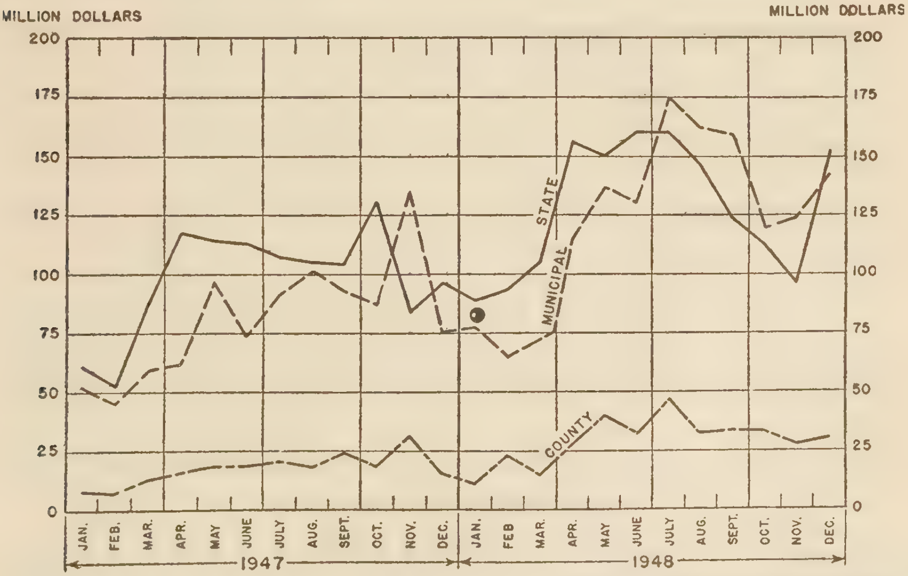
Estimated New Construction Activity in the United States by Quarters, 1940-1948 than 100 communities have instituted planned investment and maintenance programs of $2 per capita or more. New technical advances in 1948 included the use of fluorescent lighting in several southeastern cities and the development of a new electronic individual automatic lamp starter-switch.

Equipment Trends. The 1948 road show and the public works congress equipment clinic indicated a definite trend toward bigger and consequently more expensive equipment, well illustrated by the new super-compactors for airports. This trend may eventually work to the disadvantage of a large number of municipal users who may not need or cannot afford such equipment. Some progress was made in the development and use of equipment for picking up leaves on streets and in the design and production of garbage and refuse collection truck bodies.

Manufacturers have exerted pressure to force the simplification of bidding contract requirements of municipalities, claiming this would help stimulate bidding. Included in the items singled out for criticism were such practices as process patent clauses, contributory and liquidated damages, and efficiency guarantees.

In response to the price situation and general materials and equipment shortage, most cities have substantially raised their minimum requirements for bidding. Several prominent governmental purchasing agents have recommended that the limit be raised to $5,000—purchases below that figure would be exempt from the bidding process.

Snow and Ice Removal. Stimulated by the enormous sums required by cities in the snowbelt area to remove snow and ice during the 1947-48 winter, many cities, including New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington,

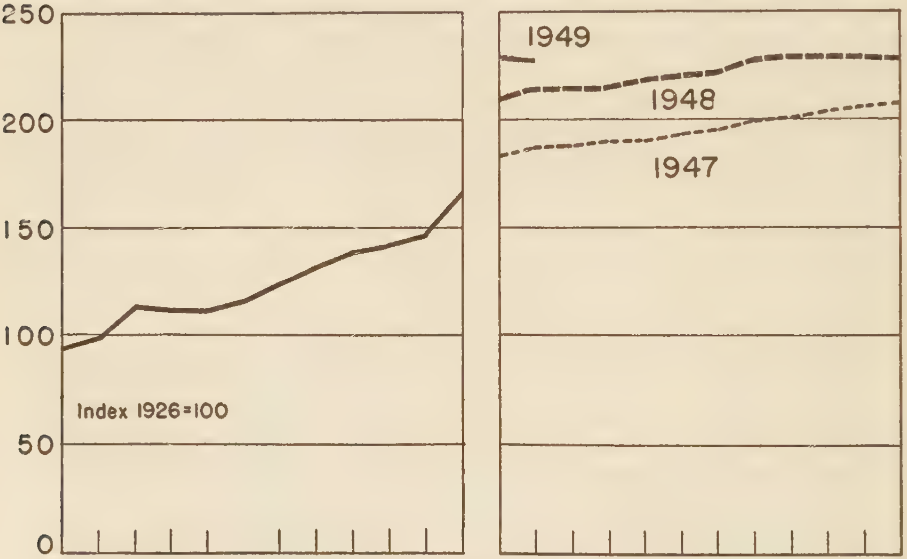


Source: Office of Economic Research, Federal Works Agency

State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded by Governmental Jurisdiction, monthly, 1947 and 1948 completely reorganized their methods, personnel, and equipment. Also, the pressure of a tight labor market caused most localities to mechanize snow fighting forces to a greater extent than ever before.

Several cities and counties are now using scientific storm warning systems, radios on motorized equipment, and an assortment of chemicals and abrasives to assist in snow and ice control. In addition, most jurisdictions are expanding public relations programs to employ citizen help to better advantage in such crises.

Roads and Streets. High costs and the demand for new highways made it impossible to carry on a full-scale replacement and pavement extension program. The backlog of local roads and streets alone was estimated at $16,000,000,000 in 1940 dollars and with 1948's record 41,000,000 motor vehicle registrations made the effective demand for good roads greater than ever before. Among the techniques used in solving this problem were the construction by soil stabilization methods of low-cost pavements, the use of asphaltic oils and heavy tars for seal coating, and the use of light tars for pavement surfaces that could not be thoroughly cleaned. A most satisfactory method of rejuvenating obsolete pave-



Source: Engineering News-Record

Trend in Construction Cost Index 1935-46, and by Months for 1947, 1949, and January to February, 1949

The *Engineering News-Record* construction cost index for February, 1949, was 228.5, as compared to 212.8 in February, 1948, based on 1926=100. The construction cost index has four component parts—steel, lumber, cement, and common labor—and is designed to measure the movement of construction costs in general. This index does not apply to any specific class of construction or to a particular locality, and it should not be used to measure building cost trends because since 1933 common labor wages have increased more than skilled wages. Moreover, this index does not correct for labor productivity, excessive overtime, or costs during abnormal periods.

ments was further developed in the widespread use of plant-mixed asphaltic concrete by a simple machine paving method.

Still unsolved is the matter of expressway routings through towns or around their outskirts. This is due in part to the complicated land-use problems and consequences resulting from such construction. These emanate from the conflict between centralizing and decentralizing forces in population location and the large problem of jurisdictional taxing authority.

Though the 80th Congress set up a two-year program of $450,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending in 1950 and 1951, many cities are finding it difficult to match federal aid. Several counties indicated they will lose their share because of inability to raise the necessary funds.

Sewage Treatment Problems. An outstanding new development has been the rapid rise of problems caused by the increased sale of household garbage grinders. Approximately 350,000 of the units are now in use in homes, and an additional 2,000 in restaurants, hotels, and clubs. Six of the larger cities have already barred their use in business establishments. Other municipalities are increasing sewer service charges, levying additional fees for the privilege of their use, and requiring permits for installation. Several states have pointed out the need for extensive improvements in sewage disposal plants if the installation of such units is permitted.

At the same time there has been a rapid rise in the number of cities using sewer charges as a means of financing plant and sewerage improvements. The use of this device was introduced in Kansas for the first time and was greatly widened in several midwestern states.

By December over 1,300 sewage treatment facilities were either under construction or in various stages of planning. This activity was stimulated by the provisions of P. L. 845 (62 stat. 1155) which makes available $22,500,000 a year for five years as loans on such projects, and the increasingly stiffened attitude of state control boards toward water pollution problems.

Personnel. The pressure of increased wages in the private construction field had a draining effect on the supply of labor available for public projects. This is especially true in the case of junior engineers, technicians, and administrators. To offset this effect, cities such as New York and Kansas City have instituted in-service training schools for public works personnel, covering technical problems, public relations, and other subjects. The International City Managers' Association continued its on-the-job training in public works administration. Several colleges and universities instituted pre-entry courses, notably the Illinois Institute of Technology which offers courses leading to a master's degree in public engineering administration, and Michigan State College where the departments of public administration and civil engineering are cooperating to offer training in engineering administration for those interested in local government work.

Administration. A new and interesting development in the area of public works administration is the use of private companies to run and be responsible for public works departments in government-owned cities. There has been some tendency for cities to take advantage of constantly expanding market conditions by letting contracts for services formerly performed by the municipalities themselves. This has resulted in immediate savings, but may place these same cities in dangerous financial straits by the time the long-run business cycle is completed. Also, there has been a great increase in the number of quasi-public parking authorities which manage underground parking garages, off-street parking lots, and peripheral parking areas. Several states have indicated interest in turnpike authorities similar to the Pennsylvania Turnpike; while the Port of New York Authority completed its program of coordinating all the major New York City area airports, and announced plans to expand other activities.

Certain federal officials and agencies implied that greater administrative problems may be in store for the larger localities in the event of war. This was brought out in the recommendations contained in reports concerning the relocation of industry and the formation of civilian defense organizations.

Professional Organization. During 1948, the American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued to serve as a clearinghouse for the field of public works. Four special studies were published, including *An Analysis of Sanitary Fill Operations; Refuse Disposal Practice, A Bibliography; A Study Report on the Use of Domestic Grinders;* and *Controlling Roots in Sewers by Copper Sulphate.* In addition, the monthly *Public Works Engineers' News Letter* and the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook-Directory* were published. The 1948 Public Works Congress was summarized in the volume *1948 Public Works Congress Proceedings.* Re-emphasized in 1948 were the Association's programs to aid cities in meeting personnel requirements and solving public works problems.

Refuse Collection Charges

CHARGES were made for the collection of refuse from single family dwellings in 125 municipalities in 1948. Table XV reports for these 125 cities the types of residential refuse for which a charge is made, the average monthly bill for residences, and the 1948 revenue from all refuse collection operations including commercial collections. Table XV does not include cities levying charges only outside their limits.

A total of 119 cities in Table XV indicated the type of refuse for which a charge is made. Of the 119 cities, 55 charge for the collection of all three classes of refuse —ashes, garbage, and rubbish; 31 for garbage and rubbish together; 23 for garbage alone; three for ashes and rubbish; three for ashes and garbage; two for ashes only; and two for rubbish only. From another point of view, charges were made for ash collection in 63 cities, garbage in 112 cities, and rubbish in 91 cities.

The average monthly bill for residences is approximately 81 cents for 101 reporting cities over 10,000 population, a 20 cent increase over the 1945 average of 61 cents reported by 74 cities to the 1946 YEAR BOOK. For three classes of refuse collection for which average monthly bills can be derived, 81 cents is the average monthly bill in cities collecting all three classes of refuse, 78 cents in cities collecting both garbage and rubbish, and 72 cents in cities collecting only garbage. Of the 101 cities reporting their charges, 83 charge from 50 cents to and including $1, nine charge over $1, and nine charge under 50 cents. The three most popular average monthly bills are $1, 75 cents and 50 cents levied by 30, 26, and 12 cities, respectively. The size of the monthly bill not only depends on the cost of collection but also on the degree to which the refuse collection service is maintained on a self-supporting basis.

A total of $9,047,900 was collected by 116 cities over 10,000 in 1948 from refuse collection charges, including charges made for services rendered commercial and business establishments. The 1948 revenue averages $77,990 per city reporting as compared with the 1944 revenue that yielded an average of $48,940 per city for the 97 cities reporting to the 1946 Year Book. Revenues reported by individual cities for 1948 range from the $635,273 of Atlanta, Georgia, to $1,700 in Park Ridge, Illinois. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group averaged $355,500 for refuse collection in 1948, cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group averaged $167,157, cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 group averaged $75,329, and the cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 group $37,600.

Table XV

RESIDENTIAL REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

This table includes 125 of the municipalities over 10,000 population, according to the 1940 Census, whose officials reported to the Year Book early in 1949 that special charges are made for refuse collection from single-family residences. Under **Kind of Refuse Collected** is shown the type of refuse for which a special charge is made to pay for its collection from single-family residences; **A** indicates ashes; **G** garbage; and **R** rubbish. Under **Average Monthly Bill** is shown in dollars the uniform flat charge on single-family residences for refuse collection, except that **Y** indicates a uniform flat charge is made on single-family residences but no charge was reported, and **N** indicates that no uniform flat charge is levied; a single dagger (†) is shown if the uniform flat charges were increased during 1948. The column **Revenue** (in thousands) shows the total revenue from all refuse collection charges, including both residential and commercial refuse for which charges are made, for 1948 or the last fiscal year ending in 1948. Leaders (...) indicate that the information was not reported. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table.

City	Kind of Refuse Collected	Average Monthly Bill	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
250,000 to 500,000			
Atlanta, Ga	G	Y	$635.3
100,000 to 250,000			
Canton, Ohio	G	$ .75†	155.8
Ft. Worth, Tex	GR	.60	502.8
Oklahoma City, Okla.	G	1.00	506.7
Sacramento, Calif	G	N	291.1
Spokane, Wash	AGR	1.20	362.6
Tacoma, Wash	AGR	N†	491.6
Tulsa, Okla	G	1.00	377.6
Wichita, Kan	AR	.83	155.9
50,000 to 100,000			
Berkeley, Calif	AGR	N†	354.1
Charleston, W. Va.	AGR	.79†	162.7
El Paso, Tex	GR	.25	90.6
Fresno, Calif	G	N	299.8
Lansing, Mich	G	$ .21	$ 56.0
Little Rock, Ark	AGR	.33	100.5
St. Petersburg, Fla	GR	1.25	....
Wheeling, W. Va	GR	.50	106.4
25,000 to 50,000			
Albuquerque, N. M.	AGR	1.00†	100.9[1]
Alhambra, Calif	AGR	.50	95.4
Ashland, Ky	...	.60	36.4
Clarksburg, W. Va.	AGR	.75	66.3
Council Bluffs, Ia	G	Y	43.3
Easton, Pa	AGR	1.00	54.3
Great Falls, Mont	AGR	.54†	102.0
Mansfield, Ohio	AGR	1.00	85.7
Marion, Ohio	AGR	3.00†	81.4
Muskogee, Okla	.....	1.00	59.2
Parkersburg, W. Va.	R	N	4.1
Riverside, Calif	GR	.75	137.8

TABLE XV.—REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Kind of Refuse Collected	Average Monthly Bill	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
San Bernardino, Calif.	G	$ .60	$ 85.7
Sharon, Pa	G	....	33.0
South Gate, Calif.	AGR	.60	71.3
Tyler, Tex.	GR	.75	90.0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	AGR	1.00†	133.8
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	AGR	N	.....
10,000 to 25,000			
Ada, Okla.	GR	.50	28.6
Arkansas City, Kan.	GR	.42	14.5
Ashtabula, Ohio	AGR	.75	44.1
Austin, Minn	AG	.75†	18.1
Barberton, Ohio	GR	.50	13.5[1]
Bartlesville, Okla.	GR	1.00	73.0
Big Spring, Tex.	GR	.50	29.2
Billings, Mont.	AGR	1.00	82.9
Birmingham, Mich.	G	.58	19.3
Bismarck, N. D.	G	1.00	2.5[1]
Blytheville, Ark.	AGR	.75	21.8
Borger, Tex.	AGR	.75†	40.0
Bremerton, Wash.	AGR	1.00†	125.4
Casper, Wyo.	GR	N	55.7
Chickasha, Okla.	GR	1.00	42.9
Clearwater, Fla.	GR	1.00	53.5
Cleburne, Tex.	G	1.00†	33.3
Clovis, N. M	AGR	.50	32.6
Columbia, Mo.	...	1.00	59.0
Compton, Calif.	AGR	.45†	39.9
Corning, N. Y.	GR	.75	....
Corsicana, Tex.	AGR	.75	16.2
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	GR	.75	....
E. Point, Ga.	AGR	.50	30.0
El Centro, Calif.	GR	1.00	37.4
El Dorado, Ark.	GR	N	....
El Dorado, Kan.	GR	1.00	28.0
Emporia, Kan.	AGR	.75	37.7
Fairmont, W. Va.	AGR	1.00	79.0
Fullerton, Calif.	R	.50	21.6
Grand Forks, N. D.	AGR	.75	74.9
Grand Island, Neb.	AGR	1.00	34.8
Greensburg, Pa.	AGR	1.00	43.5
Guthrie, Okla.	GR	1.00	15.5[1]
Hopkinsville, Ky.	AGR	1.25	44.4
Independence, Kan.	GR	.75†	16.7
Jeannette, Pa.	AGR	.70	41.0
Jonesboro, Ark.	...	N	....
Kankakee, Ill.	AR	N	6.6
Key West, Fla.	GR	1.00	49.0
La Grange, Ill.	AGR	N	$ 50.7
Laramie, Wyo.	AGR	$ .67	17.5
Latrobe, Pa.	AGR	.75	34.3
Lewistown, Pa.	AGR	1.00	52.5
Longview, Tex.	G	N	15.1
Longview, Wash.	G	.75	56.7
Lynwood, Calif.	AG*	....	37.2
Marshall, Tex.	AGR	N†	12.1
Merced, Calif.	AGR	N	34.4
Moberly, Mo.	AGR	1.00	6.5
Monrovia, Calif.	G	.25	....
Monterey, Calif.	GR	1.00	53.7
Morgantown, W. Va.	AGR	1.50†	71.8
Moundsville, W. Va.	AGR	1.25	4.5
Muscatine, Ia.	AGR	1.00	18.1[1]
Newton, Ia.	GR	.50	4.6
Newton, Kan.	...	1.80	24.8
Norman, Okla.	GR	.75†	44.2
Okmulgee, Okla.	GR	.75†	29.0
Olympia, Wash.	AGR	.75	70.2
Ontario, Calif.	GR	.50	31.7
Palo Alto, Calif.	AGR	.90	106.6
Pampa, Tex.	AGR	.75†	38.0
Panama City, Fla.	G	.50	28.5
Park Ridge, Ill.	A	.42	1.7
Pekin, Ill.	AGR	.31	8.4
Pine Bluff, Ark.	G	N	96.6
Redlands, Calif.	AGR	.60	27.1
Redwood City, Calif	AGR	N	59.4
Reno, Nev.	G	N	104.6
Roswell, N. M.	GR	1.00	45.0[1]
San Leandro, Calif.	G	.75	64.1
San Mateo, Calif.	GR	.50	3.0
Santa Cruz, Calif.	G	.75	78.5
Sapulpa, Okla.	GR	1.00	34.7
Sarasota, Fla.	G	1.00†	....
Saulte Ste Marie, Mich.	AGR	.75†	25.2
Scottsbluff, Neb.	AGR	1.10	21.6[1]
Seminole, Okla.	GR	....	16.6
Shawnee, Okla.	AGR	.75†	45.7
Sherman, Tex.	AGR	.75	19.1
S. Pasadena, Calif.	G	.60	43.0
Streator, Ill.	AG	.33	5.3
Sweetwater, Tex.	AGR	.75	3.5
Temple, Tex.	AGR	.75	30.3
Traverse City, Mich.	AGR	.90	24.5
Trinidad, Colo.	...	1.25†*	...
Wenatchee, Wash.	AGR	1.00	68.0
Wilmette, Ill.	AR	N†	30.7
Winnetka, Ill.	A	N	12.0

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[1] Revenue is based on six months in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Muscatine, Iowa; and Scottsbluff, Nebraska; five months in Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Roswell, New Mexico; four months in Barberton, Ohio, and two months in Bismarck, North Dakota.

LYNWOOD, CALIFORNIA: In addition, lawn and tree trimmings are collected.

TRINIDAD, COLORADO: The monthly collection fee increased from 75 cents to $1.25 with the collection of ashes.

Sewer Service Charges

More and more cities are utilizing sewer service charges to finance the disposal of sewage. This activity is gradually being dropped from the general tax budget in many cities. Sewer service charges are described as periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon the presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessment for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.

Number of Cities. Sewer service charges are in effect in 250 cities over 10,000 population (according to the 1940 Census), including 19 cities adopting this charge in 1948. Information on the number of cities from 5,000 to 10,000 using the sewer service charge was not obtained for this Year Book, but according to the 1948 Year Book a total of 199 cities in this group made sewer service charges at the beginning of 1948.

Table I

Summary of Cities Having Sewer Service Charges and Basis of Charge

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Cities With Sewer Service Charges		Basis of Charge*									
		No.	Per Cent	C	F	G	P	R	S	U	W	Z	Other
Cities over 500,000	14	4	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	9	39.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	11	20.0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	106	18	17.0	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	1
25,000 to 50,000	212	46	21.7	7	5	0	1	1	2	4	10	0	1
10,000 to 25,000	662	162	24.5	19	20	2	4	3	12	21	29	0	9
Total	1,072	250	23.3	35	26	3	5	4	14	27	56	2	12

* Data from the 1948 Municipal Year Book (p. 298): C—fixed per cent of water bill; F—number of plumbing fixtures; G—number of front feet; P—type or kind of property; R—number of rooms; S—number of sewer connections; U—flat rate or minimum charge; W—metered water consumption but not fixed per cent of water bill; Z—size of meter.

Table I shows the distribution of the 250 cities over 10,000 among the city-size groups. Sewer service charges are made by 39.1 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000. In four other groups at least 20 per cent of the cities have sewer charges: 28.6 per cent of the cities over 500,000, 24.5 per cent of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 21.7 per cent of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, and 20 per cent of the cities from 100,000 to 250,000. Only 17 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 levy sewer service charges.

Increases in Sewer Rates. Twenty-six cities reported to the Year Book that they raised their sewer service charges in 1948 (see Table XVI). All but two of these cities raised the rates for both residences and commercial establishments, one city raising the residential rates only, and the other only the commercial rates. Sewer service charges remained unchanged in 1948 in 169 cities over 10,000.

Basis of Charge. Information on the basis of the residential and commercial sewer service charges were not obtained for the 1949 Year Book. The 1948 Year Book reports that 17 different varieties of charges were used by 184 cities for their residential consumers. Table 1 reports the number of cities using the principal charges, of which the five most popular are metered water consumption, fixed per cent of the water bill, uniform rate, number of plumbing fixtures, and number of sewer connections. Twelve municipalities over 10,000 reported using a combination of these methods, the most popular being a uniform charge in combination either with metered water consumption or number of sewer connections.

The bases of charges for commercial purposes follow closely the pattern for residential purposes with the emphasis on metered water consumption. Of the 167 cities reporting the bases of their charges, 65 use metered water consumption, 33 a fixed per cent of the water bill, 18 number of plumbing fixtures, 14 a flat rate, 10 have charges based on the type of property, nine on number of sewer connections, with the remaining 18 cities utilizing other bases.

Amount of Sewer Revenue. A total of $25,979,700 in sewer revenues was collected by 181 cities over 10,000 during 1948, as compared with $13,347,300 for 154 cities in 1944, according to the 1945 Year Book. The four largest cities reporting their revenue averaged $2,458,600 which is a substantial increase over the average of $1,607,000 reported by the three largest cities in the 1945 Year Book. The cities from 250,000 to 500,000 reported an average collection of $544,700 for 1948 as compared with an average of $287,000 in 1945. Municipalities from 100,000 to 250,000 averaged $302,700; cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group realized an average of $146,900 each; the 25,000 to 50,000 group averaged $76,000; and the smallest cities averaged $32,300 (see Table XVI).

Table XVI

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES IN 250 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

This table includes 250 cities over 10,000 population according to the 1940 Census, that levy sewer service charges on both residences and commercial establishments inside their corporate limits. Of these 250 cities, 222 reported information to the 1949 Year Book and 28 reported sewer charges to the 1948 Year Book (indicated by a single (†) after the name of the city). Under **Charge Adopted or Raised in 1948**, **A** indicates that the charge was adopted for the first time in 1948, **U** that the charge was increased in 1948, and **N** that the charge was neither adopted nor raised in 1948. Under **Revenue 1948** is the total revenue received from sewer charges in 1948 or the last fiscal year ending in 1948. Leaders (. . .) indicate information was not reported or does not apply. Asterisks indicate footnotes at the end of the table.

City	Charge Adopted or Raised in 1948	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Over 500,000		
Buffalo, N. Y.	U	$1,690.3
Cleveland, Ohio	N	1,281.2[1]
Detroit, Mich.	N	1,981.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	N	4,881.0
250,000 to 500,000		
Cincinnati, Ohio	A	857.4[1]
Columbus, Ohio	N	818.4
Louisville, Ky.	N	1,236.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	N	563.3
Portland, Ore.	N	232.3
Providence, R. I.*	N	156.5
St. Paul, Minn.*	N	175.1
Seattle, Wash.	N	576.0
Toledo, Ohio	N	286.8
100,000 to 250,000		
Akron, Ohio	N	847.7
Canton, Ohio	N	105.2
Charlotte, N. C.	N	181.1
Dayton, Ohio	N	396.5
Des Moines, Iowa	U	103.2
Duluth, Minn.	N	201.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	N	555.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	N	293.0
Omaha, Neb.	N	.....
Richmond, Va.	N	180.0
Sacramento, Calif.	N	162.7

TABLE XVI.—SEWER SERVICE CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Charge Adopted or Raised in 1948	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000		
Allentown, Pa.	A	139.7[1]
Amarillo, Tex.	N	165.6
Brockton, Mass.	...	.....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	N	88.1
Corpus Christi, Tex.	N	206.7
Durham, N. C.	N	93.0
El Paso, Tex.	U*	189.3
Evansville, Ind.	N	131.6
Greensboro, N. C.	U	179.9
Lancaster, Pa.	N	162.9
Madison, Wis.	N	417.4
Oak Park, Ill.	N	104.0
Pontiac, Mich.	N	118.3[1]
Sioux City, Iowa	N	70.0
Springfield, Ohio†	...	75.4
Stockton, Calif.	...	11.0
Waterloo, Iowa	N	.....
Winston-Salem, N.C.	N	125.4
25,000 to 50,000		
Abilene, Tex.	N	165.0
Albuquerque, N. M.	...	.....
Alexandria, La.	N	30.0
Alexandria, Va.	U	113.8
Anderson, Ind.	N	134.8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	U	103.8
Battle Creek, Mich.†	...	84.9
Belleville, Ill.	A	.....
Bellingham, Wash.	N	.....
Bloomington, Ill.†	...	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	N	.....
Clifton, N. J.	N	6.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.	A	99.8
Concord, N. H.	N	29.2
East Cleveland, Ohio	N	81.7
Easton, Pa.	A	80.3
Fargo, N. D.	N	106.6
Great Falls, Mont.	A	220.0*
Hagerstown, Md.	N	.....
Hamtramck, Mich.	N	69.1
Haverford tp, Pa.†	...	119.8
High Point, N. C.	N	110.5
Jackson, Mich.	N	.....
Kokomo, Ind.	N	76.0
Laredo, Tex.	N	8.4
Lower Merion tp, Pa.†	...	.....
Mansfield, Ohio	N	71.4
Marion, Ind.†	...	.....
Massillon, Ohio†	...	69.2
Middletown, Conn.	N	36.5
Muncie, Ind.	N	146.4[1]
Muskegon, Mich.	N	139.9
Muskogee, Okla.	N	58.1
Nashua, N. H.	...	.....
Newark, Ohio	N	74.7
New Brunswick, N.J.	A	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	N	96.4
Royal Oak, Mich.	N	60.7
Salem, Ore.	A	82.0[1]
Sharon, Pa.	N	5
Taunton, Mass.	N	21.0
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	N	5.8
Tyler, Tex.	N	97.0
Warren, Ohio	N	.....
West Orange, N. J.	U	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	U	60.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Abington tp, Pa.	N	16.9
Alliance, Ohio	N	50.4
Ames, Iowa	N	40.9
Anaheim, Calif.	N	78.1
Ardmore, Okla.	N	40.0
Ashtabula, Ohio	U	31.6
Astoria, Ore.	...	16.2
Athens, Ga.†	...	19.8
Athol, Mass.	N	8.6
Barberton, Ohio	N	62.9
Beckley, W. Va.†	...	.....
Benton Harbor, Mich.	N	40.6
Berwick, Pa.	N	36.9
Biddeford, Me	N	2.6
Big Spring, Tex.	N	15.6
Biloxi, Miss.	N	18.5
Birmingham, Mich.	U	38.2
Bloomington, Ind.†	...	89.5
Bluefield, W. Va.	N	63.8
Bogalusa, La.	N	9.8
Borger, Tex.	N	10.7
Boulder, Colo.†	...	12.0
Bowling Green, Ky.†	...	62.6
Brainerd, Minn.	N	21.5
Bristol, Pa.†	...	2.4
Brownsville, Tex.	Uc	.....
Brownwood, Tex.	N	40.0
Bryan, Tex.	N	37.1
Burlingame, Calif.	N	10.8
Burlington, N. J.	N	48.0
Canton, Ill.	N	2.3
Cheltenham, Pa.	N	.....
Claremont, N. H.	N	12.5
Clearwater, Fla.	U	30.1
Clovis, N. M.	U	23.4
Coatesville, Pa.	N	50.6
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	N	9.9
Collingswood, N. J.	N	.....
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	N	.....
Danvers, Mass.†	...	.....
Del Rio, Tex.†	...	5.7
Denison, Tex.	N	.....
Denton, Tex.†	...	49.1
Dothan, Ala.†	...	3.9
Durant, Okla.	...	20.8
Ecorse, Mich.	N	1.8
Englewood, N. J.	N	182.3
Eugene, Ore.	N	28.0
Fayetteville, N. C.	N	26.6
Fergus Falls, Minn.	N	18.1
Ferndale, Mich.	N	64.2
Findlay, Ohio	N	.....
Forest Park, Il.	...	.....
Fort Collins, Colo.	N	37.4
Fort Dodge, Iowa	N	58.9
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	A	.....
Fort Myers, Fla.†	...	35.0
Framingham, Mass.	N	.....
Frankfort, Ind.	N	.5
Fredericksburg, Va.	N	6.3
Freeport, Ill.	N	49.8
Fullerton, Calif.	N	21.6
Gardner, Mass.	N	6.7
Gastonia, N. C.	N	58.9[1]
Gloucester, Mass.	N	17.3
Goshen, Ind.	N	41.3
Grand Forks, N. D.	N	58.6
Grand Junction, Colo.	N	30.0
Greeley, Colo.	N	3.2
Greenville, Tex.†	...	16.7
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	N	17.0
Guthrie, Okla.	A	.....
Hanover, Pa.	N	48.2
Harlingen, Tex.	N	29.4
Harrisburg, Ill.	N	14.8
Henderson, Ky.†	...	12.0
Hickory, N. C.	N	21.5
Hobbs, N. M.†	...	19.0
Hopkinsville, Ky.	N	56.9
Jackson, Tenn.†	...	.....
Jeannette, Pa.	N	18.0
Kankakee, Ill.	U	54.0
Kewanee, Ill.	U	20.8
Key West, Fla.	N	32.0
Lakeland, Fla.	N	68.8
Lancaster, Ohio†	...	.....
Laramie, Wyo.	N	7.5
Latrobe, Pa.	N	1.2
Lexington, N. C.	N	8.1
Lincoln, Ill.	N	21.9
Lincoln Park, Mich.	...	22.1
Lock Haven, Pa.	N	1.2
Lodi, Calif.	A	20.1
Lodi, N. J.	N	.....
Long Branch, N. J.†	...	11.1
Longview, Tex.	N	38.3
McAllen, Tex.	N	43.9
Marinette, Wis.	N	.2
Marlborough, Mass.	N	18.9
Marshall, Tex.	U	32.1
Marshalltown, Iowa	U	72.3
Martinsville, Va.	A	26.9
Mattoon, Ill.	U	54.4
Mattoon, Ill.	U	54.4
Medford, Ore.	N	.....
Middlesborough, Ky.	N	20.3
Midland, Mich.	N	25.3
Monroe, Mich.	...	81.4
Moultrie, Ga.	N	1.6
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	N	51.0
Natick, t, Mass.	N	37.6
New Castle, Ind.	N	.....

TABLE XVI.—SEWER SERVICE CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Charge Adopted or Raised in 1948	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—Cont'd		
N. Attleborough, Mass.	N	.....
Northampton, Mass.	A	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	N	22.5
Painesville, Ohio	A	16.1[1]
Palestine, Tex.	N	45.8
Palo Alto, Calif.	N	74.4
Pampa, Tex.	N	23.0
Panama City, Fla.	N	9.0
Paris, Tex.†	...	30.0
Peabody, Mass.	N	43.7
Peru, Ind.	U	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	N	21.9
Piqua, Ohio	N	38.4
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	U	28.4
Poplar Bluff, Mo.†	...	.....
Portsmouth, N. H.	N	3.2
Pottsville, Pa.	N	.....
Reading, Mass.	N	13.7[1]
Redwood City, Calif.	A	10.6
Rock Hill, S. C.	U	32.2
Roswell, N. M.	N	19.4
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	N	.....
San Buenaventura, Calif.	A	18.0[1]
Santa Cruz, Calif.	N	92.1
Sante Fe, N. M.†	...	10.2
Seminole, Okla.	U	12.6
Scarsdale, N. Y.	N	65.6
Shaker Heights, Ohio	N	55.6
Sherman, Tex.	N	16.9
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	A	13.0[1]
S. St. Paul, Minn.	N	40.0
Stevens Point, Wis.	N	37.9
Sumter, S. C.	A	2.1[1]
Sweetwater, Tex.	N	33.3
Tallahassee, Fla.†	...	32.3
Temple, Tex.	N	25.4
Terrell, Tex.	U	25.0
Texarkana, Ark.	A	.....
Thomasville, N. C.	N	12.0
Traverse City, Mich.	N	42.2
University Park, Tex.	N	70.0
Waycross, Ga.	N	29.5
Waynesboro, Pa.	N	16.5
Wellesley, Mass.	N	67.2
Westerly, R. I.	U	43.9
Westfield, Mass.	U	6.0
Winchester, Va.	U	50.0
Woburn, Mass.	N	39.0
Wooster, Ohio	...	38.0
Xenia, Ohio	N	19.7
Ypsilanti, Mich.	U	33.3

[1] In these cities the revenue reported covers only part of the year: for 11 months in Cleveland, Ohio, Gastonia, N. C., Muncie, Ind.; and Salem, Ore.; for 10 months in Pontiac, Mich.; for nine months in Allentown Pa.; for six months in Cincinnati, Ohio; for five months in Painesville, Ohio; for three months in Redwood City, Calif.; and S. Milwaukee, Wis.; for one month in Sumter, S. C.; for possibly less than a year in San Beunaventura, Calif.

EL PASO, TEXAS: Raised residential rates only.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA: Began August 1, 1948. Revenue is 12 months estimate.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Only on residences over six families.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: Sewer charge levied by the sanitary district.

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See also Utilities and Planning sections.

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See also Utilities section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1948

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

Two principal utility developments in 1948 had distinct impacts upon municipalities: first, extensive new construction at high costs, and second, pressure for rate increases. The first hit practically all utilities in all cities. The second struck mainly transportation and telephones, but reached also water, gas, and electricity.

CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

"Construction" as used in this survey includes all new utility installations, equipment as well as land and structures. It piled up greatly during 1948 because of prior shortages and delays in getting needed materials and equipment. It consisted of provisions for new customers and increases in average consumption, and of needed replacements and improvements deferred during the war.

Not only the volume of physical construction was extraordinarily high, but also the level of costs had risen tremendously with the countrywide inflation. As a rough general average the cost level had lifted over 60 per cent since the end of the war, and stood around 100 per cent above prewar costs; with substantial differences between different classes of plant and equipment.

The conjuncture of high needs and costs has raised sharply a question of policy, the advisability of holding back construction as much as possible and leveling out the work over a longer period of time, hoping for later cost recessions. High present capital costs naturally impose high depreciation and interest charges on annual operation for a long time in the future. This may have serious financial repercussions when or if prices decline, especially if business recession combines with deflation. The problem of balancing immediate needs against extraordinary costs will doubtless continue through 1949 and probably through 1950. It impinges equally upon management, regardless of whether the local utility is privately or publicly owned, but the average municipal management is probably more cautious than the private. The latter appears to proceed more as if current prosperity were permanent, rather heedless of future financial dangers. It could be repeating the experience of the 1920's and 1930's when the utilities first stimulated the boom and later accentuated the bust. The 1948 conditions strongly suggest that caution is definitely in order.

RATE PRESSURES

The postwar inflation has not only skyrocketed construction costs, but has also elevated tremendously the annual costs of operation. This impact has varied considerably between the different kinds of utilities, depending upon the relative extent of labor in the total annual costs, upon the extent of new capital additions and their consequent requirement for depreciation and interest charges, and upon the growth of business volume and revenues. The principal utilities will be briefly reviewed.

Transportation. The pressure for rate increases was most extensive and intensive in transportation. This is due, first, to the fact that annual costs, especially for bus operation, consists heavily of labor payments, and in most instances there have been two or three rounds of wage increases. Another factor has been the postwar decline in traffic, due mainly to resumed use of private automobiles in place of mass transportation vehicles. In some instances the downward traffic trend has been reversed and economy enhanced through modernization of transportation facilities and service, especially by replacement of street railways with modern buses. For the most part, however, the combination of much higher wages and declining or static traffic has placed the managements under severe financial pressure, and local transportation fares have been increased in municipal as well as privately owned systems. To large extent the straight 10 cent fare has become standard. In some instances the increases have been limited to seven cents, as in northern New Jersey and in the New York City private-bus operation, and as reported from Lincoln, Nebraska.

Telephones. In the telephone industry there have been country-wide rate increases, and in many communities the second round started in 1948. Three factors have dominated. First, wage increases in two or three successions; total annual costs consist heavily of labor charges. Second, enormous new construction due to new subscriber demands and to extensive modernization, especially replacing manual with dial operation, with consequent increases in depreciation and interest charges. Third, the various countrywide intercorporate arrangements, particularly holding to the $10 dividend rate on the AT&T capital stock outstanding. This rate was fixed after the first world war when investor requirements were extraordinarily high, and it has not been adjusted to the much lower level of investor demands in recent years. In some instances the rate increases sought were disallowed by the state utility commissions, and appeals were taken to the state courts, as reported from Vermont and Kentucky.

Water. The rise in construction cost levels has hit heavily the water utilities, but as yet has produced relatively few rate increases, due mainly to the fact that the managements are chiefly public. Roughly 85 per cent of the total utility water supply is furnished through municipally owned systems; the managements are naturally cautious in raising rates, and their actions are subjected to approval by the city councils, which usually are super-cautious in authorizing rate advances. In some instances, as reported from North Carolina, sewer charges have been established to supplement water-system revenues. Heavy new construction has been caused not only by growth of population and increase in average water consumption, but also by the necessity of getting new and better supplies. To large extent the water managements still are struggling with the problem of adjusting rates to costs. This problem has been discussed from the standpoint of sound financial policy at recent meetings of the American Water Works Association. A summary article on costs and rates appears in the March, 1948, number of the

Association's *Journal,* prepared by Lewis R. Howson, a water works engineer.

Gas. While there have been increases in gas rates, they have been less numerous than in other utilities, and there have been decreases, especially where communities are served by natural gas. The difference has been due mainly to three factors. First, there is relatively less labor in the total annual costs of gas operation; second, gas rates, especially natural gas, had more margin between rates and costs; third, there has been relatively much less construction in local gas facilities. To a great extent construction has consisted of natural gas transmission lines, and not of local gas plant and distribution.

Electricity. The great cost increases have naturally hit the electric industry as they have other utilities, but their rate impact has been strikingly different. In general there were few electric rate increases during 1948; in some instances there were decreases. As a striking instance, a 10 per cent reduction of all rates charged by the Consolidated Edison Company was ordered near the close of the year by the New York Public Service Commission.

The reasons for the static electric rates have been mainly threefold. First, technological progress. Second, prewar rates were generally excessive and furnished a substantial margin of excess revenues above total annual costs. Third, there have been great advances in electric consumption, which continued not only during the war but extended through the postwar years. For the most part the annual cost increases have been absorbed by mounting business volumes at existing rates. This is shown by the financial results of the privately owned class "A" and class "B" electric utilities for the 12 months ended September 30, 1948, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. Total electric sales to ultimate consumers amounted to 198,609,000,000 kilowatt hours, a 10.4 per cent increase over the same period in 1947. Total utility operating revenues amounted to $4,042,556,000, a 12.9 per cent increase. Operating costs (exclusive of return on investment) totaled $3,273,537,000, an increase of 16 per cent. After all other income credits and debits, including total interest payments, the net balance of income available for the common stock was $646,592,000, an increase of 0.7 per cent. While there are doubtless exceptions, the rapid growth in business volumes and revenues at prevailing rates has enabled most companies to do very well, despite wage increases and other advances in costs.

While the private electric companies have fared well against inflation, they have been strikingly surpassed by publicly owned systems, especially the Tennessee Valley Authority. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, the 140 public distributors of TVA power sold nearly 5,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. This is reported as a 57 per cent increase over the wartime peak in 1945. The four largest municipalities (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville) reported a combined surplus of $5,942,000 above all annual costs (including interest and amortization). This was over 26 per cent of the total operating revenues obtained at much lower rates than prevail generally in the private electric industry. Like relative results are shown by the Columbia River Power Systems for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. Total system operating revenues amounted to $24,514,000, a 12 per cent increase over 1947. Net income after all credits and debits, including depreciation and interest, amounted to $9,136,000 in 1948 as compared with $6,606,000 in 1947.

On public operation, an impressive study was published in the latter part of the year, *Public Power Pays,* by the American Public Power Association. It gives a comparison of operating costs between private and public systems. Contrary to popular impression, rates of public systems, long known to be lower, carry burdens in the way of taxes or equivalents in excess of those carried by private systems.

Municipal Airports. The pressure of rising costs is hitting the cities that have constructed and financed airports for use by commercial airlines. Most of the cities probably never did charge enough to cover the full cost of service, and they are now struggling to make the airports financially self-sustaining. At the same time the airlines have been trying to get reductions in airport charges but increases in air-travel rates. The controversy between the New York Port Authority and the airlines for the use of Idlewild International Airport has highlighted the problem with which other cities are confronted.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC

In general rising costs have entailed increases in rates, except where conditions have been extraordinary. Moreover, if the utilities are to be financially self-sustaining, and if needed expansion is to be efficiently provided, the managements must have adequate revenues to cover total annual costs, including necessary return on investment. This is equally true whether a utility is privately or publicly owned.

What is necessary wherever rate increases are sought, regardless of ownership, is to survey and determine accurately whether additional revenues are needed and the extent, to cover all reasonable costs, and to protect the public against unwarranted charges. For the most part, adequate factual surveys have not been made. On the state commission side there has been heavy pressure of work which, together with unclear standards, precluded the careful regard properly expected by the public; also there has been apparent an easy-going attitude in the face of inflation. On the municipal side there has not been clear realization of responsibilities toward the consumers served by private companies; and city officials have otherwise been subjected to many postwar headaches.

There is also another line of municipal action which in particular instances could establish exact and effective regulation: modernization of franchises. Within the framework of state regulation, exact regulatory standards and procedure can be fixed in any new franchise sought by a company. Norfolk, Virginia, has been striving for such a local transportation franchise. Chicago in May, 1948, granted a new 42-year franchise to the Commonwealth Edison Company, but largely missed the opportunity of doing a really good job for the public. While this new Chicago franchise fixed more definite public rights and contains better provisions for administration than existed in the expired franchise, many of its provisions are so indefinite as to stimulate future disputes and to preclude exact and systematic administration. This applies to the amount of return to which the company is entitled, the powers of rate-fixing by the city, the terms of revocation by the city, its final rights on termination, the settlement of disputes, and the procedure of administration in the public interest.

FEDERAL REGULATION

Natural Gas. Unfortunately, the fundamentals of effective regulation have not been even near-well observed by the state commissions. It has been only on the federal level, by the Federal Power Commission under the 1938 Natural Gas Act, that definite and administrable standards have been practically applied. The ten-year FPC accomplishments are therefore particularly interesting, a period when few rate reductions were effected under the state commission regimes.

As of June 30, 1948, natural gas rate reductions under FPC jurisdiction amounted on an annual basis approximately to $47,000,000 and to a cumulative total of $246,000,000. These figures are based on sales volume at the time the reductions went into effect, and do not reflect the intervening 40 per cent increase in volumes. The benefits went to ultimate consumers in the many cities of the country. In addition, FPC denied proposed rate increases, or these were withdrawn after suspension, at a total annual amount of $6,750,000, cumulative $24,100,000. Four reductions, aggregating nearly $700,000 annually, went into effect in 1947, and one proposed increase of $200,000 was stopped; in 1948 three proposed increases of $335,000 total were withdrawn or disallowed after suspension. However, FPC allowed some increases, totalling $1,200,000 annually, and $8,200,000 cumulatively, granted mostly before the end of the war; the increases since amounted only to $86,000 annually, none during the first half of 1948.

What has been particularly important for the postwar inflationary period, the FPC has succeeded in cutting through the old rate-case confusions of reproduction-cost valuations and opinion evidence, and has been acting on the basis of reasonably exact costs kept under comprehensive accounting control. It is therefore in a position to approve increases promptly if they are justified and to reject them if not. In contrast the state commissions have been overwhelmed with proposed increases and in the absence of exact standards have been largely floundering, and have been allowing rate advances of very dubious justification. The time certainly has come for transforming the state regulatory systems so that they can be precisely and systematically administered. The cities have a profound interest in such reconstruction for the economic and general welfare of their communities.

Also on the federal level, the Securities and Exchange Commission, in its administration of the Holding Company Act of 1935, has contributed materially to the possible transformation of state utility regulation. The holding company systems, through their interstate ramifications and corporate complications, had succeeded to considerable extent in stimying the powers of state control. Up to June 30, 1948, the SEC had brought about divestment from holding company control a total of 318 electric companies, 163 gas companies, and 261 nonutility companies. Of the utility totals, 192 electric and 126 gas companies are no longer subject to the Holding Company Act and have come exclusively under the jurisdiction of state regulation; this number will have increased further by 18 and 6 respectively as of March 15, 1949. With this release of utilities to state commission control, there is added importance for the state regulatory systems to be made exact and administrable.

Professional Organizations. The American Water Works Association (500

Fifth Avenue, New York 18) in 1948 approved and published standards on (1) a procedure for disinfecting water mains, (2) specifications for reinforced concrete water pipes—steel cylinder type, not prestressed, (3) specifications for service line materials, and (4) tentative recommended practice for inspecting, repairing, and repainting elevated steel water storage tanks, standpipes, and reservoirs. The Association also issued policy statements on water resources, allocation of Colorado River water, and federal legislation on stream pollution. A 96-page report, entitled *Survey of Operating Data for Water Works in 1945,* was published and a survey of the compensation of water works personnel was started. Another professional organization is the American Public Power Association (1757 K Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) composed of more than 600 publicly owned utilities. The Association's *News Bulletin,* the only report of its kind to management of publicly owned electric systems, was made a weekly service, and its monthly magazine, *Public Power,* increased its circulation to 10,000. The most significant staff study issued during the year was *Public Power Pays,* an analysis of comparative operating costs between public and private systems.

Typical Bills for Electric Service

Relatively few changes in residential electric bills were made during the period January 1, 1947, to January 1, 1948. A total of 608 of the 3,788 communities for which the Federal Power Commission publishes typical residential bills had changes in one or more of the typical electric bills (25, 100, 250, 500 kwh). Electric bills were reduced in 299 of the 608 communities, increased in 263 communities, and bills for some consumptions were decreased and others increased in 46 communities. The increases, in general, were brought about by the application of fuel, tax, and commodity clauses in rate schedules. The net result of these changes brought about practically no change in the level of average bills for the various residential consumptions in the United States.

In addition to the bill changes noted above, eight utilities serving 169 cities of 2,500 population or more returned to their customers amounts varying up to 88.5 per cent of the bill rendered in a specific month, or made no charge for one or two months' service.

Changes in the average monthly bills for 25 kwh, 100 kwh, and 250 kwh of residential electric service between 1935 and 1948 indicate an average of approximately 22 per cent reduction in bills during the 13-year period with an over-all drop in unit prices of approximately one cent per kwh. Except for the 250 kwh residential bill in cities over 50,000 population the greatest reductions in amount

TABLE 1

AVERAGE TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, 1935-48, BY POPULATION SIZE GROUPS

Year (Jan. 1)	50,000 Population and More			10,000 to 50,000 Population			2,500 to 10,000 Population			2,500 Population and More		
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
935.......	$1.60	$4.47	$8.90	$1.84	$4.87	$8.80	$1.99	$5.14	$9.11	$1.72	$4.67	$8.91
936.......	1.53	4.21	7.85	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
937.......	1.45	4.10	7.51	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.56	4.25	7.83
938.......	1.43	4.03	7.34	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.51	4.20	7.72
939.......	1.40	3.96	7.21	1.57	4.32	7.81	1.65	4.48	7.94	1.48	4.13	7.58
940.......	1.36	3.88	7.05	1.51	4.22	7.67	1.60	4.37	7.79	1.44	4.06	7.37
941.......	1.34	3.83	6.98	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.40	3.98	7.30
942.......	1.34	3.80	6.95	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.40	3.96	7.25
943.......	1.33	3.80	6.94	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.39	3.94	7.20
944.......	1.33	3.78	6.92	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.39	3.92	7.14
945.......	1.32	3.76	6.89	1.42	4.01	7.33	1.49	4.16	7.46	1.37	3.89	7.09
946.......	1.28	3.73	6.86	1.40	3.96	7.27	1.46	4.10	7.37	1.34	3.85	7.04
947.......	1.23	3.64	6.77	1.34	3.84	7.11	1.41	3.99	7.23	1.29	3.75	6.93
948.......	1.23	3.64	6 77	1.34	3.84	7.10	1.40	3.99	7.23	1.29	3.74	6.92
949.......	1.25	3.68	6.87	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

SOURCE: Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C. For typical monthly bills and related data for residential, ommercial, and industrial services in each city of 50,000 population and more and for residential service in each city f 2,500 population and more see annual publications of the Commission titled *Typical Electric Bills.*

†Data not collected.

*Average bill data not computed for these years for these groups.

‡Data not yet available at time of going to press.

and per cent occurred in communities with populations between 2,500 and 10,000. Table 1 gives the average typical monthly bills by population size groups for each year from 1935 through 1948.

The level of the average typical monthly bill for 100 kwh of residential electric service by states and by geographic divisions in 1935 and 1948 is shown in Table 2. In 1935 only one state had an average bill of $3.56 while in 1948 more than one-third of the states had bills of less than this amount. Four states, Arizona, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Utah, had reductions during this period of more than 30 per cent. Reductions in amounts appear to be as great in states with low average bills as in states having high average bills in 1935. Considerable change in the ranking of the various states occurred during the period.

The Federal Power Commission, in its report, entitled *Typical Residential Bills: 1948, Cities of 2,500 Population and More,* shows information for 3,788 communities served by 1,214 utilities. Of these communities, 22.4 per cent are served by 832 publicly owned utilities and 2,984 communities are served by 382 privately owned utilities. A publicly owned and a privately owned utility render service in 58 communities, two or more privately owned utilities serve 21 communities, and

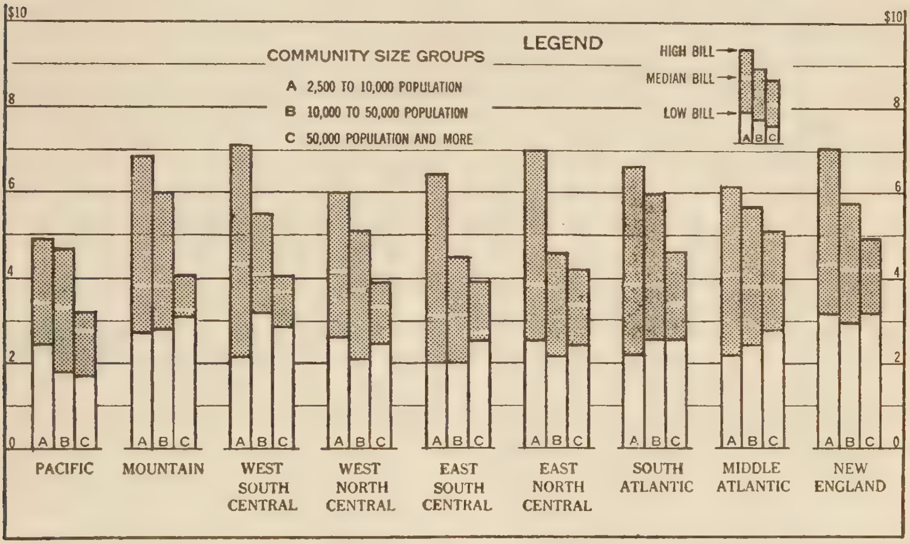
Table 2

AVERAGE MONTHLY BILLS FOR 100 KILOWATT-HOURS RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, CITIES OF 2,500 POPULATION AND MORE, 1935 AND 1948

State	Rank		Bill		Decrease	
	1948	1935	1948	1935	Amount	Per Cent
Tenn.	1	11	$2.53	$4.18	$1.65	39.5
Wash.	2	1	2.60	3.56	.90	25.3
Ore.	3	4	2.94	3.89	.95	24.4
Ala.	4	8	2.97	4.13	1.16	28.1
Calif.	5	7	3.08	4.12	1.04	25.2
Utah	6	22	3.17	4.72	1.55	32.8
Mich.	7	2	3.20	3.64	.44	12.1
Mo.	7	3	3.20	3.71	.51	13.7
Ky.	9	13	3.22	4.31	1.09	25.3
Idaho	10	20	3.27	4.56	1.29	28.3
Ga.	11	11	3.34	4.18	.84	20.1
Neb.	12	16	3.38	4.40	1.02	23.2
Wis.	13	6	3.41	4.08	.67	16.4
Ohio	14	10	3.43	4.14	.71	17.1
Md.	15	13	3.46	4.31	.85	19.7
S.C.	15	18	3.46	4.54	1.08	23.8
Minn.	17	5	3.47	4.06	.59	14.5
Ill.	18	8	3.52	4.13	.61	14.8
N.C.	19	28	3.55	4.96	1.41	28.4
Ariz.	20	47	3.60	6.14	2.54	41.4
Colo.	20	25	3.60	4.76	1.16	24.4
N.D.	22	27	3.70	4.86	1.16	23.9
Va.	23	36	3.74	5.22	1.48	28.4
UNITED STATES			3.74	4.67	.93	19.9
Ind.	24	17	3.75	4.46	.71	15.9
Tex.	25	30	3.76	5.04	1.28	25.4
Mont.	26	18	3.79	4.54	.75	16.5
Kan.	27	15	3.80	4.34	.54	12.4
Conn.	28	29	3.81	5.02	1.21	24.1
Iowa	29	26	3.83	4.83	1.00	20.7
Miss.	30	41	$3.90	$5.44	$1.54	28.3
Pa.	30	21	3.90	4.71	.81	17.2
W. Va.	32	24	3.91	4.75	.84	17.7
Ark.	33	42	3.92	5.53	1.61	29.1
Nev.	34	35	3.93	5.21	1.28	24.6
N.J.	35	40	3.95	5.38	1.43	26.6
La.	36	44	4.03	5.80	1.77	30.5
Okla.	36	33	4.03	5.12	1.09	21.3
Wyo.	36	37	4.03	5.24	1.21	23.1
S.D.	39	23	4.08	4.74	.66	14.0
N.H.	40	38	4.22	5.36	1.14	21.3
Me.	41	30	4.27	5.04	.77	15.3
Vt.	42	34	4.37	5.17	.80	15.5
N.M.	43	46	4.40	6.07	1.67	27.5
Mass.	44	32	4.45	5.05	.60	11.9
N.Y.	45	39	4.49	5.37	.88	16.4
Fla.	46	48	4.58	6.38	1.80	28.2
Del.	47	43	4.59	5.54	.95	17.1
R.I.	48	45	4.61	5.85	1.24	21.2
Geographic Division						
Pacific	1	1	3.01	4.02	1.01	25.1
E.S. Cent.	2	4	3.02	4.35	1.33	30.6
E.N. Cent.	3	2	3.45	4.06	.61	15.0
W.N. Cent.	4	3	3.50	4.17	.67	16.1
Mountain	5	6	3.62	4.99	1.37	27.5
S. Atl.	6	5	3.63	4.81	1.18	24.5
UNITED STATES			3.74	4.67	.93	19.9
W.S. Cent.	7	9	3.87	5.24	1.37	26.1
Mid. Atl.	8	8	4.22	5.17	.95	18.4
New Eng.	9	7	4.32	5.13	.81	15.8

two publicly owned utilities serve three communities, making a total of 82 communities in which there is some element of direct competition in the electric utility industry.

For most typical bills the lowest rates are on the Pacific Coast and the highest in the Northeastern cities. In general cities in the larger population groups have lower rates. For cities of over 50,000 the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Tacoma, Washington ($3.20), and the highest in Boston, Newton, and Somerville, Massachusetts ($9.61). For cities between 10,000 and 50,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Eugene, Oregon ($3.30), and the highest in Stillwater, Oklahoma ($11.00), while among the cities of 2,500 to 10,000 population the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Hartsell and Guttersville, Alabama; Corinth, Starkville, and Tupelo, Mississippi; and Fayetteville, Lewisburg, Trenton, and Marysville, Tennessee ($3.50), and the highest rate in Mt. Olive, Illinois ($14.25), and in Nantucket, Massachusetts (15.14).



Source: Federal Power Commission

Lowest and Highest Typical Bills for 100 Kilowatt-Hours, Residential Electric Service, January 1, 1948

This chart shows the high, median, and low bills for all cities over 2,500 population arranged by three population-size groups within the several regions.

In spite of numerous rate reductions in recent years differences between the highest and lowest bill of more than 300 per cent of the low bill still persist for certain consumptions. In general, however, there are lesser differences today than there were in 1935 when the Federal Power Commission issued its first report. The highest, median, and lowest typical bills for 100 kwh of residential electric service by geographic divisions and by community size groups are shown in the accompanying chart. All of the information in this article and in Tables 1 and 2 is from the Federal Power Commission's report *Typical Residential Electric Bills, 1948, Cities of 2,500 Population and More.* The names of states in each of the nine regions are given in the footnote on page 394 in this Year Book.

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See also Public Works section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1948

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

Preliminary estimates of the fire loss for 1948 stand at $725,000,000. This is an increase of approximately 3 per cent over the comparable 1947 estimate. This is the highest fire loss in dollars ever recorded in the United States, but of course it must be remembered that this is an inflationary period and it may well be that in relation to the total amount of burnable values the actual property losses may not be larger than in some other years. There is nothing in these figures, however, that would justify complacency.

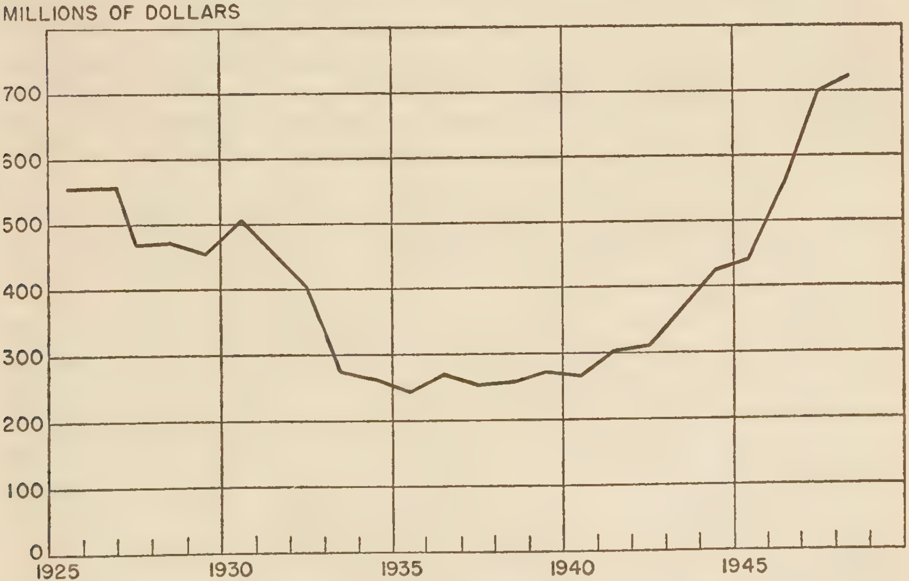
All indications point to the fact that the number of fires has been increasing. The year 1948 has been a year of large and disastrous fires. The NFPA estimates that there were 32 fires in the United States and Canada during the past year causing individual losses of $1,000,000 or more and 243 other fires where the damage exceeded the quarter-million mark. These 275 large fires compare with 202 in 1947 and these fires alone caused approximately 20 per cent of the total fire loss sustained. The lessons taught by these large fires are not new. Protection of vertical and horizontal openings so that the area subject to a single fire is limited, installation of automatic detection and extinguishing equipment, organization of industrial and mercantile fire brigades, and strong and well-trained municipal fire departments are by and large the answer.

It is regrettable but true that adequate statistics on deaths and injuries in fires are not at present available from any source. It is to be hoped that the new NFPA Committee on Fire Casualty Statistics can lead the way to an improvement in this area. However, again all indications point to the fact that deaths and injuries in fires have been on the increase in recent years and it is quite probable that our present estimate of approximately 11,000 deaths from fire in the United States annually is conservative.

State Conferences. The impetus to fire prevention created by President Truman's Conference on Fire Prevention, which was held in Washington in 1947, continued to a considerable degree throughout 1948. The recommendations coming out of the President's Conference were transferred by the Conference to the states and cities. During 1948 state conferences sponsored by the governors in each instance were held in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia. Also in the states of California, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah state fire advisory boards were created by the governors. Of all of these state fire prevention efforts, that in Ohio appears to have the most promise for year-round effectiveness. It seems probable that some of these worthwhile state programs will not have long vitality, but it is to be hoped that in a number of states the good work will continue.

Civil Defense. The question of planning for civil defense in the event of another world war and a possible attack upon our own country is of interest to all students of fire protection because of the devastating role that fire played as a weapon in World War II. The subject of civil defense planning appears to be of real interest to state and municipal officials, but the American public at large appears to be indifferent and uninterested. The report entitled *Civil Defense for National Security,* prepared by the Office of Civil Defense Planning for Secretary of Defense Forrestal, appeared late in 1948 and the next step so far as federal interest in civil defense planning is concerned appears to be up to the 81st Congress. The sections of this report dealing with fire were largely the work of Chief Frank McAuliffe of the Chicago Insurance Patrols, president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, assisted by a panel of eight fire chiefs and 13 other fire experts. The report recommends a fire service division in the federal Office of Civil Defense, a state fire services division under a state civil defense director in each state, and a local fire service division for civil defense in each locality under the direction of the fire chief. In general, the responsibility is transferred to the individual states and cities and away from the military.

Fire Departments. Generally rising city costs affect all branches of city government including the municipal fire departments. There is a discernible trend, and probably a most desirable one, of measuring the efficiency of a municipal fire department in terms of results and not just in terms of size. The fire chief who



Source: National Fire Protection Association

TOTAL ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1925 TO 1948

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1948 is provisional.

can demonstrate results in reduced losses and reduced fire hazards in his city will not have to worry much about support from the taxpayers. The importance of fire prevention work in fire departments has too long been overlooked. The fire prevention work carried on by a fire department has received all too inadequate a share of the fire department budget. There are still too many cities that look upon the fire prevention division as a sort of stepchild or as a dumping ground for men who would otherwise be put on the pension rolls.

The modern trend of reducing the actual working hours of all classes of labor is being felt in the fire service more strongly than ever before. The 48-hour week for firemen continues to appeal to the uninformed voter who does not recognize that such a provision requires the employment of greater numbers of firemen, increasing the cost of fire department operation to a substantial degree. The city administration is thus faced with a choice of either a reduction in the available manpower on duty at any one time or a corresponding increase in personnel which must be paid for by augmenting municipal revenues. It should also be observed that the trend to shorter hours makes it more difficult for the firemen to secure pay increases so that the securing of the 48-hour week for firemen may not be an unmixed blessing to the men.

The acute shortages of fire apparatus experienced during and after the war have eased to some extent. Municipal fire apparatus has been more readily obtainable, but like everything else has become more expensive.

The progressive trends in fire department training have continued throughout 1948. An estimated 35,000 firemen participated in courses affiliated with firemen's training programs in some 35 states which reported their training activities on a state-wide basis. Of course, many additional thousands of firemen, both paid and volunteer, participated in training work in individual departments by instructors trained through the state programs. Today in most states the training programs, whether given by an itinerant instructor, by a local instructor trained at a state-sponsored training course, or given at a central fire training school, consist of measured systematic instruction.

A rather unusual but nevertheless well-deserved tribute to the thousands of volunteer firemen in the United States was provided in 1948 by the issuance of a new United States postage stamp commemorating the 300th anniversary of organized volunteer fire service.

Legislation. Throughout 1948 the interest developed in 1947 in adequate measures for hotel fire safety was maintained. A number of state laws and a considerable number of local ordinances regulating hotel safety were enacted during the year and some cities, such as Hartford, Connecticut, secured proper interior fire protection in all their hotels. A new edition of the NFPA *Building Exits Code,* a code widely used in states and cities, appeared in 1948. Georgia adopted the NFPA *Building Exits Code* as law. Virginia is undertaking a revision of its laws governing fire protection in buildings and is taking steps to provide a number of changes in various state standards for fire protection. Similar action also is under way or completed in Ohio and New Hampshire. In its comparatively new State Division of Safety, New York State has created a bureau of fire mobilization and control.

Fire officials in port cities were interested and encouraged by a case in Los

Angeles harbor which provided an important precedent for the enforcement of local fire regulations governing the safe handling of hazardous cargoes. In this case failure to follow local harbor regulations resulted in a large oil spill and a serious fire hazard. The ship's captain and second mate were fined $250 each in municipal court and the cost of clean-up estimated at $9,000 was charged against the ship.

There is a slowly growing recognition that careless smokers are responsible for altogether too many fires and local ordinances designed to prohibit smoking or to penalize the careless smoker in theatres, department stores, and hotel bedrooms have been adopted in numerous cities during 1948. The largest city to take such action was Chicago, late in the year.

New Hazards. New hazards that caused considerable interest during the year were the introduction of self-service gasoline stations and the widespread development of television. Various types of self-service gasoline stations have been tried out, some with obviously more fire hazard than others, and action has been taken by some states and cities to prohibit self-service gasoline stations. The growth of this movement is yet to be determined and the fire hazard aspects have not yet been clearly defined. Further experience and investigation during the coming year will bring a clearer answer to this problem. In the case of television, the development is still too new and experience too meagre to make any final observations as to its importance as a fire hazard. A good many city building officials have been concerned about the erection of television antennae with a consequent increase in possible accident and lightning hazard. The subject is now under active consideration by the NFPA Electrical Section.

Fire Prevention Education. There is a growing interest in fire prevention education among not only workers, housewives, and other adults, but also among children. The demand for educational material on common fire hazards is growing very markedly. The interest of the United States Office of Education and of the National Education Association in fire prevention education in the schools is most welcome. A highlight of the NFPA annual meeting in Washington last spring was the forum on fire prevention education conducted by leaders in the field. The junior fire brigade development as exemplified in Los Angeles and Dallas is attracting great interest and will undoubtedly spread to many other cities.

The perennial popularity of Fire Prevention Week as a device to stimulate public interest in fire prevention increases year after year. In the Fire Prevention Week competition among cities sponsored by the NFPA, entries were received from 2,928 cities, the largest number ever enrolled. The top 10 cities in the United States in the order of their final grade were Oak Ridge and Memphis, Tennessee; Chicago, Illinois; Jersey City, New Jersey; Louisville, Kentucky; Fort Collins, Colorado; Hartford, Connecticut; Los Alamos, New Mexico; Anderson, Indiana; and Fort Wayne, Indiana. Ottawa, Ontario, was the winner in Canada.

Winners in the National Fire Waste Council Contest for year-round excellence in fire prevention activities for 1947 were Chicago, Atlanta, Tulsa, Alameda (California), Parkersburg (West Virginia), and Fort Collins (Colorado), with Fort Collins emerging as the grand winner.

For the National Fire Protection Association 1948 was a banner year and all previous records for membership and output of publications were broken. The year was marked by the issuance of the tenth edition of the *Handbook of Fire Protection,* without question the most widely accepted reference document in the field of fire protection engineering in the world. During the year also a new electrical section was created by the NFPA and a complete revision of the machinery for producing subsequent editions of the *National Electrical Code* was effected. The first regional meeting of the Association was successfully carried out in Hartford, Connecticut, in October.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief function of the city measured in terms of general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's fire and police departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing their administrative problems. The details concerning number of fire employees, hours of work, the compulsory retirement age, salaries, expenditures, fire losses, and insurance classification are shown in Table XVII-A for all cities over 25,000 and in Table XVII-B for 575 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. In addition, these tables report for each city the minimum and maximum entrance age for firemen, whether a high school education is required for firemen, and number of days paid vacation per year.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable the official of a given city to make some comparison as to costs, performance, and accomplishments. The fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Some measure of the results of the fire department's activity can be seen in the fire loss data. The economic classification given in Table IV will be useful as a guide in selecting cities for intercity comparison.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average city over 10,000 population employs 1.51 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 residents (1940 census of population). Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, with 1.73 firemen per 1,000 population, have the highest average while cities between 10,000 and 25,000, with 1.21 fire employees per 1,000 population, have the lowest average. The 1.51 fire employees per 1,000 population is appreciably lower than the 1.96 police employees per 1,000 population. The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The number of volunteers and call men, excluding "sleepers", is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVII-B. Volunteers and call men are not included in the derivation of the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

The trend of the number of full-time fire department employees per 1,000 population by city-size group for the years 1945-49 is shown in Table 1. The

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1945–1949*

Population Group	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP.					
Cities over 500,000	1.18	1.16	1.34	1.45	1.49
250,000 to 500,000	1.30	1.31	1.42	1.49	1.59
100,000 to 250,000	1.38	1.41	1.50	1.60	1.73
50,000 to 100,000	1.35	1.35	1.46	1.53	1.62
25,000 to 50,000	1.29	1.28	1.41	1.48	1.48
10,000 to 25,000	1.07	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.21
All over 10,000	1.26	1.26	1.39	1.52	1.51
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$1,975	$2,339	$2,389	$2,652	$2,979
250,000 to 500,000	2,028	2,081	2,112	2,438	2,739
100,000 to 250,000	1,980	2,059	2,238	2,443	2,642
50,000 to 100,000	2,025	2,010	2,200	2,375	2,600
25,000 to 50,000	1,965	2,075	2,184	2,382	2,640
10,000 to 25,000	1,800	1,920	2,078	2,220	2,431
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,593	$2,755	$2,937	$3,119	$3,418
250,000 to 500,000	2,376	2,400	2,663	2,832	3,120
100,000 to 250,000	2,298	2,400	2,518	2,820	3,000
50,000 to 100,000	2,200	2,280	2,412	2,650	2,870
25,000 to 50,000	2,148	2,339	2,400	2,640	2,950
10,000 to 25,000	1,980	2,100	2,280	2,444	2,700
FIRE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$7,400	$7,575	$7,839	$8,000	$9,000
250,000 to 500,000	5,200	5,434	5,600	5,623	6,236
100,000 to 250,000	4,225	4,500	4,785	5,040	5,213
50,000 to 100,000	3,840	3,900	4,231	4,420	4,807
25,000 to 50,000	3,150	3,000	3,600	3,876	4,204
10,000 to 25,000	2,544	2,640	3,000	3,163	3,543
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$3.61	$3.87	$4.14	$4.82	$5.11
250,000 to 500,000	3.12	3.20	3.75	4.36	4.67
100,000 to 250,000	3.33	3.49	3.78	4.21	4.68
50,000 to 100,000	3.46	3.29	3.64	4.12	4.54
25,000 to 50,000	2.96	2.92	3.35	3.85	4.18
10,000 to 25,000	2.13	2.44	2.84	2.72	3.08
All over 10,000	3.28	3.40	3.76	4.21	4.57
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$4.02	$4.09	$4.36	$5.31	$5.98
250,000 to 500,000	3.39	3.49	4.11	4.70	5.18
100,000 to 250,000	3.69	3.78	4.34	4.69	5.40
50,000 to 100,000	3.78	3.63	4.22	4.56	5.37
25,000 to 50,000	3.28	3.28	4.08	4.46	5.26
10,000 to 25,000	2.38	2.79	3.48	3.42	3.84
All over 10,000	3.62	3.69	4.19	4.71	5.38

* These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1945–1947 editions of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1944–1948.

information for 1948 is shown in greater detail in Table 2. According to information reported to the Municipal Year Book by city officials in the last five years, the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population has increased from 1.26 to 1.51 but has remained substantially lower than the equivalent figure for police departments. The 1949 fire employees per capita generally continue the upward trend that began in 1946 after the wartime lows of 1945. The 1.51 national average represents a 17 per cent increase over 1945.

Table 2 gives the lowest reported number of employees per 1,000 population, the highest, the median, and the two quartiles by city-size groups. The median ranges from 1.63 employees for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to 1.12 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 populations; this compares with 1948 when the range was 1.64 to 1.09 with the same city-size groups at the extremes. The median for all but one of the city-size groups increased last year. The median for the 100,000 to 250,000 group remained practically the same as that for last year. There are wide variations within city-size groups, the city with the largest number of employees per capita in the size group between 50,000 and 100,000 has more than 24 times (3.88) as many employees as the city with the smallest (0.16); in the smallest city-size group the largest is 145 times as great (see Table 2).

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size. The number of hours the firemen are on duty should also be considered.

Fire Department Salaries. Salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees have increased steadily in the five-year period, 1945-49, as can be seen in Table 1 which shows the median entrance salary of full-time firemen (the total salary paid during the first 12 months in the department); the median maximum salary (the highest yearly salary paid to full-time firemen who have no promotional rank); and the median fire chief's salary for each of the five years by city-size groups. These data are summarized from reports made to the Year Book each year; data for individual cities for 1949 are shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B and details for ranges within city-size groups for 1949 are summarized in Table 2. The median entrance salary in all city-size groups is now at least 28 per cent higher than it was in 1945; in cities over 500,000 it is $1,004, or more than 50 per cent, higher; in cities between 250,000 and 500,000, $711, or 35 per cent, higher; in cities between 10,000 and 25,000, $631, or 35 per cent, higher; and in cities from 25,000 to 50,000, $675, or 34 per cent, higher (see Table 1). The median maximum salary is at least 30 per cent higher than five years ago in all city-size groups; it is $802, or 37 per cent, higher in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and is $720, or 36 per cent, higher in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population. Increases in the median salary of the fire chief range from 20 to 39 per cent in the same period.

Salaries in all city-size groups were increased in the year 1949 over 1948. Increases in median entrance salaries ranged from $199, or 8 per cent, in cities from 100,000 to 250,000 to $327, or 12 per cent, in cities over 500,000. Increases in median maximum salaries ranged from $180, or 6 per cent, in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to $310, or 12 per cent, in cities of 25,000 to 50,000.

The wide range between the present lowest salary, both entrance and maximum for firemen, and the highest in the same city-size group is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Fire Loss Per Capita (1948)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting......	10	17	48	95	180	...
Lowest........................	$1.73	$2.35	$1.10	$ .33	$ .20	...
Lower Quartile..................	2.74	2.64	1.70	1.64	1.59	...
Median........................	3.65	3.24	2.91	2.54	2.48	...
Upper Quartile..................	4.73	4.44	5.06	4.26	4.43	...
Highest........................	5.36	8.56	10.34	24.98	62.90	...
Average Annual Fire Loss Per Capita (1944–48)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting......	10	17	48	94	179	...
Lowest........................	$1.88	$1.78	$1.32	$ .59	$ .41	...
Lower Quartile..................	2.20	2.11	1.86	2.11	1.85	...
Median........................	2.80	2.47	2.70	2.86	2.72	...
Upper Quartile..................	3.73	3.82	3.79	3.71	4.04	...
Highest........................	5.41	6.52	6.51	9.15	14.85	...
Fire Loss Per Building Fire (1948)						
Number of Cities Reporting......	10	17	47	94	177	...
Lowest........................	$ 613	$ 390	$ 202	$ 60	$ 68	...
Lower Quartile..................	681	653	388	285	263	...
Median........................	1,029	886	586	531	465	...
Upper Quartile..................	1,390	1,011	1,115	849	850	...
Highest........................	1,936	2,570	4,207	5,224	18,950	...
No. of Building Fires Per 1,000 Pop. (1948)						
Number of Cities Reporting......	10	17	47	94	178	...
Lowest........................	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.2	.7	...
Lower Quartile..................	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	...
Median........................	3.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.3	...
Upper Quartile..................	4.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	7.3	...
Highest........................	6.9	7.5	11.0	10.6	20.2	...
No. of Fire Department Employees Per 1,000 Pop. (1949)						
Number of Cities Reporting......	14	20	52	102	197	507
Lowest........................	1.00	1.15	.86	.16	.22	.04
Lower Quartile..................	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.24	1.17	.82
Median........................	1.53	1.52	1.63	1.52	1.50	1.12
Upper Quartile..................	1.67	1.75	1.91	1.87	1.84	1.50
Highest........................	2.97	2.37	3.07	3.88	2.92	5.83
Entrance Salary of Firemen (1949)						
Number of Cities Reporting......	13	20	48	88	171	441
Lowest........................	$2,500	$2,275	$1,950	$1,854	$1,680	$1,680
Lower Quartile..................	2,710	2,400	2,469	2,340	2,360	2,160
Median........................	2,979	2,739	2,642	2,600	2,640	2,431
Upper Quartile..................	3,220	3,013	2,808	2,954	2,866	2,724
Highest........................	3,480	3,500	3,247	3,834	3,441	3,540
Maximum Salary of Firemen (1949)						
Number of Cities Reporting......	13	19	48	88	166	436
Lowest........................	$3,000	$2,340	$2,300	$2,040	$1,890	$1,716
Lower Quartile..................	3,222	2,880	2,865	2,677	2,640	2,400
Median........................	3,418	3,120	3,000	2,870	2,950	2,700
Upper Quartile..................	3,844	3,360	3,214	3,270	3,160	3,000
Highest........................	4,150	3,780	3,816	4,250	4,224	3,900
Salary of Fire Chief (1949)						
Number of Cities Reporting......	14	19	50	87	170	381
Lowest........................	$6,700	$4,140	$3,263	$3,120	$2,580	$2,160
Lower Quartile..................	7,870	5,580	4,838	4,200	3,798	3,060
Median........................	9,000	6,236	5,213	4,807	4,204	3,543
Upper Quartile..................	10,444	7,861	6,045	5,520	4,703	4,036
Highest........................	15,000	9,120	8,148	7,308	7,200	8,300

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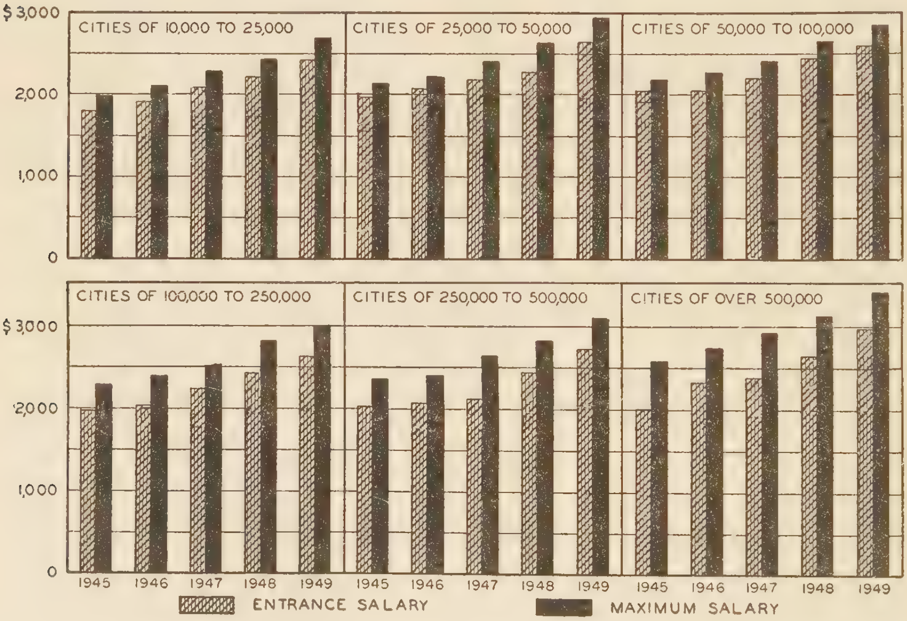
[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 10. [2] Rates Based on 1940 census figures.

For example, the lowest salary paid a beginning fireman in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 is $1,854 and the highest $3,834; the lowest maximum salary paid in the same city-size group is $2,040 and the highest $4,250.

Hours of Work. In 1948 the average work hours per week remained at 72, the same as the 1947 average. The average for the highest and lowest population groups decreased from 65 to 62, and from 73 to 72, respectively. The average work hours for the other city-size groups remained the same as in 1947. This information on hours of work per week and hours of work on the day shift was obtained from city officials late in 1948 and is presented for cities over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. Table 3 summarizes the information for all cities. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift, and the days worked during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night shifts and days on shifts in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure some relief for firemen from duty.

The 14 cities over 500,000 report 10 different combinations of work weeks, ranging from 46 to 84 hours. The three most popular work weeks among the largest cities are 72, 48, and 67 hours used by three, two, and two cities, respectively, with no more than one city using any other hourly arrangement. The 20 reporting cities between 250,000 and 500,000 report eight types of work week



TRENDS IN MEDIAN FIRE DEPARTMENT SALARIES, 1945 TO 1949

The entrance salary is the total salary paid uniformed firemen during the first 12 months in the department; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid uniformed firemen holding no promotional rank. See Table 2 for median salaries reported for each population group based on information supplied to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1948.

hours ranging from 48 to 84 hours, with eight cities using a 72-hour work week, three an 84-hour work week, three a 60-hour work week, two a 56-hour work week, and the remaining four cities have 48, 61, 65, and 68-hour work weeks, respectively.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

Population Groups	Work Week		PLATOON SYSTEM							Days Annual Paid Vacation	
					Two Platoon by No. Hours on Day Shift						
	Range	Median	Single Platoon	Three Platoon	24	9	10	11	12	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	46–84	62	0	1	6	1	6	0	0	14–28	18
50,000 to 500,000........	48–84	72	0	3	12	0	4	0	1	12–21	15
00,000 to 250,000........	48–84	72	0	3	30	0	13	0	3	12–21	15
0,000 to 100,000.........	48–86	72	0	3	66	0	28	0	2	10–22	15
5,000 to 50,000..........	48–96	72	0	5	133	1	52	0	2	7–30	15
0,000 to 25,000..........	44–96	72	9	24	319	3	98	5	23	5–28	14
All over 10,000...........	44–96	72	9	39	566	5	201	5	31	5–30	14

By population groups the five most popular work week hours are: of the 52 cities between 100,000 and 250,000 population reporting nine varieties of work weeks, 27 cities use a 72 hour work week, six cities use 84, five use 56, four use 48, and three use 63. Of the 102 cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population reporting 11 types of schedules, 54 cities use 72 hours, 21 use 84, six use 48, six use 73, and four use 70 hours. In the 198 cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population reporting 20 varieties of work week hours, 86 cities use a 72 hour week, 52 use 84 hours, 13 use 70 hours, 10 use 56, and seven use 67; and in the 531 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population indicating 23 types of work weeks, 169 cities use 72 hours, 168 use 84 hours, 27 use 70 hours, 20 use 56, and 19 use 73 hours.

Platoon System. All city fire departments except 48 operate on a two-platoon system. Of the 48 cities nine operate on a single-platoon system with one day off in three, and 39 cities (15 above 25,000 and 24 below 25,000) operate on a three-platoon system and commonly divide the day into three eight-hour shifts, the firemen alternating between each of the shifts. Of the 807 cities that operate on the two-platoon system, 566, or 70 per cent, use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift; 201, or 25 per cent, of the cities use a 10-hour day shift and 14-hour night shift. Other combinations of hours on the day shift and hours on the night shift were reported by the remaining cities (see Table 3).

Days Annual Paid Vacation. The median number of days annual paid vacation is either 14 or 15 days in all city-size groups except in the cities over 500,000 where it is 18 days (see Table 3). Individual cities, however, permit annual leaves ranging from five up to 30 days. The median days vacation of fire and police employees are closely comparable.

Recruits' Minimum and Maximum Entrance Ages. All cities were asked to report the minimum and maximum ages at which fire recruits would be accepted for employment. For all cities over 10,000 population, the median minimum age is 21 and the median maximum age is 35, indicating an average age spread of 14 years, according to Table 4. Every city-size group reports 21 years as the median minimum entrance age but median top entrance age varies a little from the larger to the smaller cities, from 30 up to 35 years. Some cities will accept recruits as young as 18 and not over 21, but other cities have age limits as high as 40, 50, and 55 years. Firemen's entrance ages follow a pattern similar to those for policemen (1948 YEAR BOOK, page 392) except that fire departments accept recruits of lower age than police departments.

TABLE 4

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AGE FOR RECRUITS, AND COMPULSORY RETIREMENT AGE FOR UNIFORMED EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

Population Group	Recruits' Minimum Age		Recruits' Maximum Age		Compulsory Retirement Age	
	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000........	21–22	21	27–39	31	63–70	70
250,000 to 500,000.........	18–22	21	25–35	30	60–70	65
100,000 to 250,000.........	18–23	21	28–35	31	60–70	65
50,000 to 100,000..........	18–23	21	25–42	32	60–72	65
25,000 to 50,000...........	18–25	21	27–50	35	50–70	65
10,000 to 25,000...........	16–35	21	21–55	35	55–75	65
All cities over 10,000.......	16–35	21	21–55	35	50–75	65

Compulsory Retirement Age. Fire fighters are compulsorily retired at specified ages in 351 cities (see Tables XVII-A and XVII-B), and 521 cities do not specify a retirement age. The median retirement age is 65 with a range of 50 to 75 (Table 4). The larger cities are more likely to require their firemen to retire at specified ages than the smaller cities. In the top city-size group, 62 per cent of the 13 reporting cities retire their firemen at certain ages, 45 per cent of the 20 reporting cities from 250,000 to 500,000; 51 per cent of the 51 cities from 100,000 to 250,000; 46 per cent of the 98 cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 44 per cent of the 197 cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and 35 per cent of the 493 cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Minimum Education Standards. Whether or not a high school education or its equivalent is required of all fire recruits was another new question asked by the YEAR BOOK. Of the 859 cities reporting, 363, or 42 per cent, require a high school education or its equivalent of recruits entering the fire service and 496 cities do not have such a requirement. The 10,000 to 25,000 population group has the best showing with 221 out of 485 reporting cities, or 46 per cent, requiring a high school education. For the other groups, the proportions are nine out of 20 cities for cities 250,000 to 500,000; 18 out of 49 for cities from 100,000 to 250,000; 39 out of 99 for cities 50,000 to 100,000; 71 out of 192 for cities 25,000 to 50,000; and five out of 14 for cities over 500,000.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. In 26 per cent of the 711 reporting cities, the fire chief is appointed by the mayor, in 25 per cent by the council, in 13 per cent by a fire or safety board, in 23 per cent by the city manager, and in 10 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner, in 3 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer department, and in one city he is elected by the people.

Fire Department Expenditures. The upward trend in salaries is reflected in the general increases in per capita expenditures for salaries and wages which increased from $3.28 to $4.57, or 39 per cent, in all cities over 10,000 in the five-year period 1944-48 inclusive. Total expenditures per capita in five years increased from $3.62 to $5.38, or 48 per cent. These trends shown in Table 1 are expenditures for (1) fire department salaries and wages, but excluding payments to volunteers and paid call men, and (2) total fire expenditures including new equipment, but excluding hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or payments directly to retired employees. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure which includes payments to volunteers and paid call men, the total expenditure for the department, and in Table XVII-A only, the city's allowance for hydrant rental. The total expenditure figure in Table XVII-A includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, hydrant rental, and all other expenditures except for retirement. In Table XVII-B hydrant rental is excluded from the total expenditures. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems.

Table 5 analyzes 1948 expenditures for salaries and wages (excluding payments to volunteers and call-men) and total 1948 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) per capita for the several population groups. Total per capita expenditures vary consistently with the size of the city, ranging from $5.98 per capita in cities of more than 500,000 to $3.84 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $4.21 for 1947, increased 36 cents to $4.57 for 1948. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 in 1948 was $5.38, which is an increase of 67 cents over 1947. Salaries and wages made up 85 per cent of this total as compared with 89.2 per cent in 1947.

Table 5

Fire Department Expenditures in 1948

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1948				Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	13	21,596	$110,347	$5.11	$129,117	$5.98	85.5
250,000 to 500,000	20	6,775	31,644	4.67	35,099	5.18	90.2
100,000 to 250,000	50	7,055	33,040	4.68	38,105	5.40	86.7
50,000 to 100,000	82	5,705	25,922	4.54	30,664	5.37	84.5
25,000 to 50,000	170	5,886	24,584	4.18	30,973	5.26	79.4
10,000 to 25,000	466	7,035	21,667	3.08	26,984	3.84	80.3
All cities over 10,000	801	54,052	$247,204	$4.57	$290,942	$5.38	85.0

All population groups, except cities from 10,000 to 25,000, report lower ratios of salaries and wages to total expenditures in 1948 than in 1947. Although the ratios of salaries and wages to total expenditures show decreases from 1947 to 1948, salaries have increased and may continue to increase for some time to come.

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. In the cities over 500,000, police department expenditures are 77 per cent higher per 1,000 population than fire department expenditures. In all city-size groups except 25,000 to 50,000 population police per capita expenditures for 1948 are higher than the fire per capita expenditures.

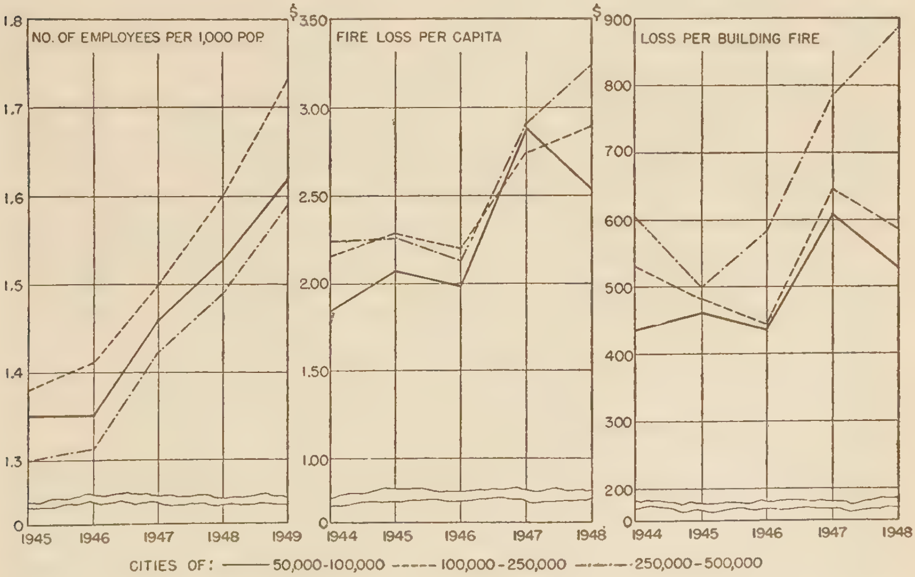
Payments to Volunteers. Volunteers and paid call men are paid for their services in 40 cities over 25,000 population and in 201 cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The 1947 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK reports the method of payment employed by 319 cities over 10,000 to compensate their volunteers and call men; this information was not obtained for the 1949 YEAR BOOK. Of the 319 cities over 10,000 reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen in the 1947 YEAR BOOK, 11 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 24 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 26 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 15 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 18 per cent make no payment whatsoever. Six per cent reported a combination of two methods of payment, the most popular being a small annual or monthly salary plus some compensation for the actual number of hours worked at fires.

Ratio of False Alarms to Total Fire Alarms. Fire officials were asked to report the total number of fire alarms, real and false, received in 1947 and the total number of false alarms received in 1947. Ratios of false to total fire alarms were obtained for each of the 832 cities reporting their alarms. In the 13 reporting cities over 500,000, false alarms on the average equaled 11 per cent of the total fire alarms received in 1947. Lower averages (medians) prevailed for the other city-size groups. The next three city-size groups had an average of six false alarms for every 100 fire alarms, as reported by 18 cities between 250,000 and 500,000, 49 cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and 96 cities from 50,000 to 100,000. The two smallest population groups had still lower averages, the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 having a median of five false alarms for every 100 fire alarms while the cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 group had a median of three false alarms to 100 fire alarms.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1948, average annual per capita fire losses for 1944 to 1948 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1948, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XVII-A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 2. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1949 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation on Table XVII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect first risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trends of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situa-



Five-Year Trends in the Average Number of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Population, Median Fire Loss per Capita, and Median Loss per Building Fire for Cities Between 50,000 and 500,000

See Tables 1 and 2 for figures on which these charts are based and for averages for other population groups.

tion of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1948 since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

The median 1948 per capita loss ranged from $2.48 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to $3.65 in cities above 500,000. With total fire losses higher in 1948 than in 1947, the average per capita increased in all but one of the six city-size groups. The five-year annual fire loss per capita ranged from $2.47 in cities between 250,000 to 500,000 to $2.86 in the 50,000 to 100,000 group. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this Year Book.) The median number of building fires increases gradually from 3.0 in cities over 500,000 to 5.3 in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and varies only slightly from 1947 figures (see Table 2). The median fire loss per building fire was greater in 1948 than in 1947 for only the two top population groups, the remaining three being lower.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XVII-A and XVII-B present for cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 5 for all cities for which information was available. Fifty-seven per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, 7.5 per cent in class 2, and 9.0 per cent in class 6. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 14 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 54 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000*	Classification of Fire Department*	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	29	7.5	7	7	7	3	5	0	24	1
3	95	24.3	4	8	26	38	19	5	69	4
4	129	33.0	2	7	16	38	66	67	59	24
5	98	25.0	0	1	5	20	72	163	71	61
6	36	9.2	0	0	1	3	32	208	61	132
7	4	1.0	0	0	0	1	3	70	35	105
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	69
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	34
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Reporting	391	100.0	13	23	55	103	197	523	342	438
Not reporting	19		1	0	0	3	15	139[1]	68	224[2]

*These columns include all cities for which data are available, including the cities omitted from Table XVII-B.

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XVII-A).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XVII-A).

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1946). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for fire departments is shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 5), shows 37 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 24 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of four cities are in class 3; Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; and Modesto, California.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1948 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 42 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1948 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 24 cities in 1947 and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 18-year period from 1930 to 1948 inclusive. Twenty-one of the cities regraded in 1948 had been previously graded some time during the 10 years from 1938 to 1947. The average number of years since the previous grading for the 42 cities was 10.8 years with a range of one to 22, as compared with 10.9 years for those graded in 1947 and 9.2 years for those graded in 1946. In addition to the 42 cities, Cumberland, Maryland, and Lubbock, Texas, were graded for the first time in 1948 by the National Board. (Several of the 42 cities were regraded in 1946 or 1947 but the data were not available until 1949.)

As the result of the new grading in 1948, 15 of the 42 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in six of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Kearney, Nebraska; from class 4 to class 3—Knoxville, Tennessee; from class 5 to class 4—Greenville, South Carolina; and from class 6 to class 5—Rochester, Minnesota; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and West Haven, Connecticut. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other nine cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Bloomfield, Clifton, Montclair, and West Orange, New Jersey; Dubuque, Iowa; Enid, Oklahoma; Alton and Oak Park, Illinois, and Owensboro, Kentucky.

Twenty-seven of the 42 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1948 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 16 cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—Irvington, New Jersey; from class 3 to class 4—Atlanta, Georgia; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Cleveland and Lakewood, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Lexington, Kentucky, and Miami, Florida; from class 3 to Class 5—San Antonio, Texas; from Class 4 to Class 5—Abilene and Beaumont, Texas, and Council Bluffs, Iowa; from class 4 to class 7—Galveston, Texas; from class 5 to class 6—Hagerstown, Maryland; Port Arthur and Wichita Falls, Texas. Eleven cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Amarillo, Austin, Houston, and Waco, Texas; Everett, Washington; Lower Merion township, Pennsylvania; Little Rock, Arkansas; Minneapolis, Minnesota; San Francisco, California; Sioux City, Iowa; and West New York, New Jersey.

The fire departments in 13 of the 42 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1948 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Kearney, Nebraska; from class 4 to class 3—Austin, Texas; Bloomfield, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Miami, Florida; Montclair, New Jersey; and Oak Park, Illinois; from class 5 to class 4—Owensboro, Kentucky; from class 6 to class 5—Lower Merion township, Pennsylvania; from class 7 to class 6—Enid, Oklahoma, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota; from class 8 to class 6—Rochester, Minnesota; and from class 8 to class 7—Alton, Illinois. In 18 other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—Irvington, New Jersey; Lakewood, Ohio; and San Francisco, California; from class 2 to class 6—Houston, Texas; from class 3 to class 4—Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Everett, Washington; from class 3 to class 5—Dallas and San Antonio, Texas; Lexington, Kentucky; and West New York, New Jersey; from class 4 to class 5—Beaumont, Texas, and Sioux City, Iowa; from class 4 to class 7—Amarillo, Texas; from class 4 to class 8—Galveston, Texas; from class 5 to class 6—Council Bluffs, Iowa; from class 6 to class 7—Port Arthur and Wichita Falls, Texas; from class 6 to class 8—Hagerstown, Maryland. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of the remaining 11 cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Fifty-four cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1948 as compared with 33 in 1947. This regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 33 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only 17 cities was this reduction sufficient to put the city into a better class: from class 5 to class 4—Fayetteville, North Carolina; from class 6 to class 3—Shaker Heights, Ohio; from class 6 to class 4—East Point, Georgia; from class 6 to class 5—Benton Harbor, Michigan, and San Leandro, California; from class 7 to class 5—Garfield Heights, Niles, and Painesville, Ohio; from class 7 to class 6—Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Struthers, Ohio; from class 8 to class 6—Parma, Ohio; from class C to class B—Linden, New Jersey; from class DS to class D—Long Branch and Neptune township, New Jersey; from class E to class D—Burlington and Dover, New Jersey. The remaining 16 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Albert Lea and Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Anderson,

South Carolina; Clearwater, Florida; Decatur, Alabama; Frankfort, Henderson, and Middlesborough, Kentucky; Fremont, Nebraska; Huntsville, Alabama; Independence, Kansas; Lawton, Oklahoma; Maywood, California; Moultrie, Georgia; Seminole, Oklahoma; and Ypsilanti, Michigan. In addition to the 54 cities, Annapolis, Cambridge, and Salisbury, Maryland, and Oil City, Pennsylvania, were graded for the first time in 1948 by the National Board.

Twenty-one cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1948, and in six the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5—Goldsboro, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 6—Anaconda, Montana, and Hibbing, Minnesota; from class 5 to class 7—Chillicothe, Ohio; from class 6 to class 7—Faribault, Minnesota; and from class CS to class E—Asbury Park, New Jersey. The 15 cities that received an increase in the total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class are Arkansas City and Chanute, Kansas; Fairfield, Florence, and Selma, Alabama; Gainesville and Lakeland, Florida; Gastonia, North Carolina; Greenwood, Rock Hill, and Winchester, Virginia; Morgantown, West Virginia; Okmulgee and Shawnee, Oklahoma; and Santa Cruz, California.

All except 12 of the 54 cities regraded in 1948 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1938 to 1947, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 8.1 years, as compared with the 7.2 years for the cities regraded in 1947 and 6.2 years in 1946.

For 44 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 26 cities, and this was sufficient in 15 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Benton Harbor, Michigan; Chanute, Kansas; Decatur and Huntsville, Alabama; East Point, Georgia; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Frankfort and Henderson, Kentucky; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Maywood and San Leandro, California; Morgantown, West Virginia; Niles and Painesville, Ohio; and Winnetka, Illinois. In 18 of the 44 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 10 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Chillicothe, Ohio; Fairfield, Alabama; Faribault and Hibbing, Minnesota; Goldsboro, North Carolina; Independence, Kansas; Lawton, Okmulgee, Seminole, and Shawnee, Oklahoma.

TABLE XVII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITES OVER 25,000: 1949

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the YEAR BOOK late in 1948 and early in 1949 by city officia
except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1949, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insuran
grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1949, except as indicated in notes at the end
Table XVII-B. ¶Under **Number of Employees,** the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. ¶Under **Fi**
Chief—How Appointed, A indicates by city manager, **B** by fire or safety board, **C** by council, **D** elected by fire department, **E** elected by people, **M**
mayor, **S** by fire or safety commissioner, and a double dagger (‡) that city has commission government. ¶Under **Minimum–Maximum Entran**
Age, the figure to the left of the dash (–) is the lowest age and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest age at which recruits will be a
cepted for employment. ¶Under **High School Education, Y** (yes) and **N** (no) indicates whether completion of high school or its equivalent is th
minimum educational requirement for membership on the fire force. ¶**Compulsory Retirement Age** is age at which firemen must retire from fire d
partment, except that **N** indicates that there is no compulsory retirement age. ¶Under **Periodic Health Test,** in Table XVII-A only, **Y** (yes) an
N (no) indicates whether firemen are given a periodic health examination to check their physical condition. ¶Under **Work Hours Per Week** an
shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under **Hours on Day Shift, SP** indicates single platoon; **3P** indicates thre
platoon system; all others have two platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan usually secured by subtractin
the number of hours shown from 24. ¶**Days Annual Paid Vacation** shows minimum vacation allowed each year and does not include regular day
off each week. ¶**Fire Department Expenditures** are for calendar year 1948 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. ¶**Salaries and Wages** is fol
lowed by a double dagger (‡) when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. ¶**Total Expenditures** includ
equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. ¶**Fire Loss**—194
population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. ¶Under **Total Fire Insurance Class** the four figures in order are the total or final fir
insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last gradin
was made. See notes at end of Table XVII-A. A (†) indicates 1947 figures; leaders (...) data unknown.

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Periodic Health Test	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1948 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1948	Ave. Per Capita 1944-48	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1948	
Over 1,000,000																	
Chicago, Ill.	3,394	$3,246–3,480	$11,088M	21–28	N	63	N	67–24	20	$12,139	0	$14,084	$ 2.65	$2.24	3.5	$ 753	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	1,795	3,194–3,908	10,208B	21–27	Y	..	Y	63–24	20	6,878	0	7,552	5.36	3.69	4.7	1,108	2– 632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,425	3,480–4,080	12,480B	21–30	Y	N	Y	61–24	14	8,378	$845	9,693	2.78	2.51	3.4	672	3–1194 138 47
New York, N.Y.	11,422	3,150–4,150	15,000M	21–29	N	70	N	46– 9	28	43,471	0	54,684	2.65	2.24	2.8	950	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,146	2,944–3,344	9,700M	21–39	N	N	Y	48–3P	14	10,162	...	10,569	3.77	3.29	2.8	1,359	2– 614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000																	
Baltimore, Md.	1,538	2,700–3,100	6,700M	21–30	N	70	N	67–10	22	4,715	0	6,110	4.78	3.86	6.9	696	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass.	2,288	2,500–3,000	9,000S	22–35	N	70	N	48–10	14	6,694	0	7,408	...	...	4.9	...	2–note 3
Buffalo, N.Y.	921	2,700–3,000	8,000M	21–31	N	70	N	60–10	15	2,844	119	3,099	4.58	2.81	2.4	1,936	2– 993 290 40
Cleveland, Ohio	1,120	2,918–3,396	7,698S	21–29	Y	N	N	72–24	20	3,938	0	4,938	4.71	5.41	3.2	1,481	4–1813 693 46

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Periodic Health Test	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1948 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1948	Ave. Per Capita 1944-48	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1948	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
500,000 to 1,000,000—Continued																			
Milwaukee, Wis.....	890	$3,367–3,727	$8,707B	21–29	Y	63	N	72–24	14	$3,122	$101	$3,483	$3.54	$2.79	2.8	$1,278	2– 855	122	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.......	920	2,979–3,418	8,000M	21–35	N	N	Y	66–10	14	2,882	0	2,967	1.20†	2.08†	4.3†	...	3–1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.......	896	3,144–3,480	7,740S	21–35	N	70	N	84–24	20	2,663	0	2,848	1.73	2.08	2.8	613	4–1553	501	32
San Francisco, Calif..	1,660	3,420–3,780	10,680B	21–35	Y	N	N	58–10	14	5,797	0	6,088	...	...	4.5	...	3–1087	303	48
Washington, D. C....	940	2,721–3,398	10,000C	21–31	N	64	Y	72–10	26	3,358	0	3,651	3.14	1.88	3.7	684	2–887	148	45
250,000 to 500,000																			
Atlanta, Ga.........	452	2,616–3,120	8,100C	21–30	Y	65	N	72–12	20	1,302	...	1,477	1.61	2.07	4.8	332	4–1586	307	48
Birmingham, Ala....	401	2,700–2,940	5,580C‡	21–27	Y	N	N	60–24	14	1,028	70	1,181	3.39	2.99	4.3	794	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	720	2,945–3,532	7,861A	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	15	2,408	0	2,479	2.56	2.01	4.3	596	2–909	162	43
Columbus, Ohio.....	461	2,778–2,976	4,140S	21–29	Y	N	N	56–3P	15	1,295	0	1,439	3.24	2.46	6.6	491	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Tex.........	600	2,610–3,540	9,120A	21–30	N	N	Y	72–24	15	1,741	0	1,940	8.56	6.36	3.3	2,570	4–1784	695	46
Denver, Colo........	447	3,212–3,450	6,465M	22–30	N	N	N	84–24	15	1,386	107	1,796	3.11	2.22	7.5	958	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Tex........	563	2,838–3,228	6,600	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	15	1,796	0	1,965	4.68	4.20	5.3	881	4–1907	864	46
Indianapolis, Ind....	683	2,500–3,100	6,300M	21–29	N	70	N	72–24	15	1,908	462	2,533	2.67	2.40	5.8	458	3–1088	230	36
Jersey City, N.J.....	...	3,500–...	...	..–..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1.46	1.20	4.8	302	2–941	169	35
Kansas City, Mo....	481	2,280–2,880	5,220S†	21–30	N	N	N	72–24	12	1,236‡	0	1,470	4.13	3.22	5.13	780	3–1442	435	43
Louisville, Ky.......	368	2,400–2,700	5,000S	21–35	N	60	Y	84–24	12	868	0	1,029	2.58	1.78	6.6	390	3–1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn......	387†	2,340–2,583	5,286‡	..–..	..	N†	..	78–24†	..	1,034	0	1,154	3.11	3.52	3.5	886	2–968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn...	588	3,036–3,516	6,236C	21–32	Y	65	N	60–24	15	1,974	0	2,190	6.19	6.52	6.7	930	3–1391	183	47
Newark, N. J.......	...	2,400–3,300	6,300S‡	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	2,703	...	2,999	3.79	4.11	5.4	709	2–870	227	32
New Orleans, La.....	792	2,275–2,340	7,500M‡	18–30	N	N	N	72–10	15	1,304	0	1,607	2.42	1.86	2.6	929	4–1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif.......	479	3,420–3,780	9,000A	21–34	Y	70	N	72–24	15	1,716	178	1,992	6.48	3.13	2.9	1,675	4–1748	371	39
Portland, Ore........	693	2,880–3,240	5,940M‡	21–25	Y	64	N	60–3P	21	2,184	0	2,425	4.00	4.26	8.7	386	2–931	170	39
Providence, R. I.....	465	2,409–2,712	5,200B	21–30	Y	70	N	68–10	14	1,292	22	1,470	3.24	2.36	2.5	1,289	2–829	268	30
Rochester, N. Y.....	553	2,900–3,100	6,000S	21–31	N	70	N	61–10	15	1,586‡	0	1,686	2.35	1.92	2.6	887	3–1042	312	36
St. Paul, Minn......	398	2,928–3,239	6,785S‡	21–35	N	65	N	65–24	15	1,162	48	1,263	3.31	2.47	3.8	877	3–1485	377	40
San Antonio, Tex....	387	2,400–3,000	6,000S‡	18–35	Y	N	N	72–24	15	1,014	0	1,098	3.70	3.32	4.7	792	5–2069	692	47
Seattle, Wash.......	813	3,120–3,360	8,500M	20–29	Y	N	N	48–3P	16	2,567	48	2,735	1.10	1.38	4.8	195	2–993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio........	409	3,340–3,710	6,160A	21–29	N	N	Y	56–24	14	1,483	0	1,600	4.19	2.78	3.9	1,063	3–1324	546	46
100,000 to 250,000																			
Akron, Ohio.........	211	2,640–3,000	5,580M	21–29	Y	N	N	72–24	15	641	0	707	2.99	2.72	3.0	992	3–2092	924	41
Albany, N. Y.......	199	2,050–2,300	5,225S	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	16	453	0	555	4.51†	2.44†	8.8†	510†	2–971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn....	280	2,580–3,150	6,710B	22–30	N	N	N	74–10	14	764	215	1,049	9.16	4.50	3.6	2,507	3–note 3		
Cambridge, Mass....	225	2,628–3,200	5,600A	22–35	N	65	N	56–10	14	718	0	778	5.09	3.70	8.7	586	3–note 3		
Camden, N. J.......	171	1,950–2,700	4,425S‡†	21–35	N	65	N	72–..	14	461	18	508	1.18	1.87	3.3	354	4–1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio........	123	2,610–3,000	4,440M	21–31	N	N	N	72–24	14	369	0	396	1.65	2.63	3.2	514	5–2057	773	35
Charlotte, N. C.	166	2,520–2,873	6,000C	21–29	N	65	N	72–10	15	421	0	497	4.30	4.21	9.6	446	3–1384	371	40

Chattanooga, Tenn.	196	2,400–2,880	4,200S‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–12	17	504	0	596	2.46	2.94	6.5	380	4–1784	497	48
Dayton, Ohio	254	2,870–3,150	6,330A	21–29	..	N	..	72–24	14	812	...	884	1.59	2.21	3.6	443	3–1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	201	2,636–2,816	5,056C‡	20–29	N	70	N	72–24	15	547	60	687	10.34	6.04	4.5	2,283	4–1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	163	2,640–3,000	5,160S‡	21–30	..	65	N	72–24	14	482	27	539	11.0	3.82	2.6	4,207	4–1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	197	2,650–3,250	5,500B	21–30	N	65	N	56–10	17	628	0	665	1.20	1.33	3.1	388	2–938	265	44
Erie, Pa.	159	2,940–3,240	4,920S‡	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	15	484	0	583	1.62	2.38	4.1	399	4–1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass.	297	2,628–2,628	4,500B	22–35	N	65	N	48–3P	16	540	...	576	3.17	2.87	3.1	1,010	2–note 3		
Flint, Mich.	193	2,964–3,311	6,535A	21–29	Y	N	N	63–24	20	589	...	660	2.57	2.10	4.6	559	4–1856	741	37
Fort Wayne, Ind.	160	2,790–2,880	4,600M	23–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	496	0	540	1.36	1.64	3.9	347	3–1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Tex.	339	2,340–3,000	6,600A	21–35	..	65	N	72–24	15	852	0	931	5.83	5.41	8.3	706	3–1332	373	38
Gary, Ind.	164	2,850–3,300	5,000M	21–35	Y	N	N	72–24	21	524	43	603	4.14†	1.72†	7.5†	550†	4–1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	234	2,808–3,208	6,075A	21–30	N	60	N	72–24	14	739	35	774	3.57	3.64	8.7	408	3–1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	431	2,900–3,080	7,420	21–31	Y	65	N	56–..	14	953	14	1,'122	1.96	1.67	3.9	502	2–note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla.	304	2,380–2,965†	5,315†	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	21	907	46	1,057	9.32	6.33	4.2	2,221	3–1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan.	170	2,400–2,580†	4,440M‡†	21–35	N	N	N	72–12	14	437†	46†	531†	1.42	1.43	6.4	222	4–1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn.	175	2,520–2,880	4,980	21–35	Y	N	N	..–24	15	469	74	629	2.65	1.85	7.5	357	3–1378	382	48
Long Beach, Calif.	319	3,012–3,660	6,756A	21–30	Y	65	N	68–24	12	1,011	0	1,125	3.64	1.37	1.6	1,519	3–1474	394	44
Lowell, Mass.	244	2,908–2,908	4,350A	21–35	N	65	N	48–..	14	716	1	787	3.61	2.42	4.0	889	4–note 3		
Miami, Fla.	328	2,676–3,348	7,200A	18–28	Y	70	N	72–24	18	909	81	1,160	6.60	4.03	2.6	2,496	4–1660	398	48
Nashville, Tenn.	315	2,730–2,730	6,000S	21–35	N	N	N	72–12	20	827	0	884	3.59	3.55	5.7	630	3–1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass.	281	2,368–2,577	4,350M	21–35	N	65	N	48–3P	15	730‡	0	819	1.28	1.67	3.6	360	2–note 3		
New Haven, Conn.	294	2,832–3,162	6,000M	21–28	N	68	N	70–10	14	816	0	916	2.55	3.94	5.1	500	3–note 3		
Norfolk, Va.	305	2,310–2,712	5,616A	21–35	N	65	Y	72–24	15	827	0	959	6.06	3.37	6.5	581	4–1520	344	32
Oklahoma City, Okla.	251	2,460–2,640	6,000A	21–35	N	N	N	..–24	15	601	0	625	1.70	1.67	...	...	4–1881	630	44
Omaha, Neb.	326	...–...	4,740C‡†	21–30	N	N	N	84–24	14	886	144	1,092	4.40	3.23	5.1	861	3–1394	367	30
Paterson, N. J.	199	2,600–3,000	4,900B	21–30	Y	65	N	84–24	15	593	75	734	2.06	2.50	5.5	374	4–1670	667	46
Peoria, Ill.	135	...–3,000	4,800M	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	14	405	68	506	1.72	2.75	5.6	316	5–2214	972	42
Reading, Pa.	...	...–...	3,263D‡	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	248‡	0	258	1.42	1.71	3.35	407	4–1081	698	28
Richmond, Va.	383	2,400–2,760	5,676S	21–30	Y	70	Y	84–24	18	1,032	0	1,091	3.26	1.32	9.1	309	3–1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif.	202	2,904–3,492	6,600A	21–35	Y	70	N	66–24	21	706	0	778	4.15	2.71	4.0	...	3–1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	192	2,580–2,820	5,100S‡	18–30	Y	N	N	72–24	14	150	0	633	4.87	2.57	4.4	1,115	5–2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif.	326	2,940–3,816	8,148A	21–30	Y	N	N	72–24	18	1,072‡	66	1,274	2.82	1.34	2.5	621	3–1392	396	32
Scranton, Pa.	207	2,645–3,059	3,450M	21–35	N	..	N	72–10	15	...	...	...	1.43	2.44	2.1	667	4–1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass.	211	...–...	5,200M	21–35	N	65	N	56–3P	21	625	...	693	1.70†	2.05†	2.4†	703†	4–note 3		
South Bend, Ind.	173	3,247–3,434	5,250M	21–34	N	N	N	72–24	15	525	0	588	4.25	3.29	6.7	629	3–1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	230	2,803–3,295	4,962S‡	21–35	N	N	Y	63–24	14	681	0	788	5.72	4.82	7.8	733	3–1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.	460	2,739–2,912	6,136B	21–35	N	65	N	48–10	14	1,350	0	1,438	5.12	4.65	3.6	1,407	2–note 3		
Syracuse, N. Y.	373	2,800–3,100	6,600M	21–30	Y	65	N	72–10	15	1,099	0	1,219	4.50	4.05	3.5	1,299	3–1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	225	2,760–3,120	4,800S‡	21–30	Y	N	..	56–10	14	677	90	993	2.68	6.51	11.0	202	3–1381	358	39
Tampa, Fla.	147	2,340–2,592	4,851M	20–31	Y	N	N	72–24	14	382	38	485	3.10	2.85	3.4	897	6–2511	1014	44
Trenton, N. J.	221	2,250–3,100	5,100S‡	21–31	Y	65	N	63–10	21	681	0	738	5.11	2.68	4.4	1,156	3–1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla.	170†	2,808–3,217	5,095	..–..	..	N†	..	72–24†	..	507	0	534	2.79	2.75	5.1	548	3–1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	195	2,400–...	4,500S	21–30	N	70	N	72–24	16	482	66	585	5.28	3.26	3.4	1,578	3–941	170	40
Wichita, Kan.	175	2,550–2,940	5,580A	21–35	Y	N	N	84–24	14	490	65	601	2.27	2.20	4.4	484	3–1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del.	196	2,447–2,631†	4,815B†	21–28	N	N	N	72–10	14	...	...	...	1.29	1.62	4.6	285	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass.	390	2,499–2,863	6,800M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	1,137	0	1,327	4.31	3.22	11.0	392	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	223†	2,300–3,300	7,300A	..–..	..	65†	..	65–..†	..	742	0	779	2.71	1.86	6.8	400	3–1124	309	36
Youngstown, Ohio	175	2,768–3,105	4,900M	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	14	505	0	550	3.00	2.09	2.4	1,249	5–2028	866	43

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Periodic Health Test	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1948 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1948	Ave. Per Capita 1944–48	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1948			
50,000 to 100,000																			
Allentown, Pa.	91	$2,740–2,890	$4,000S‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	14	$262‡	...	$330	$.90	$1.17	2.3	$368	6–2504	1047	34
Altoona, Pa.	103	3,480–...	3,360C‡	21–35	N	65	N	72–10	14	...	0	...	1.04†	0.81†	4.3†	243†	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	80	2,280–2,580	4,500A	21–35	Y	N	Y	72–24	15	196	0	215	4.56	3.50	4.5	1,027	5–2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	77	2,352–2,640	4,500A	21–31	N	66	N	72–10	15	197	0	227	6.00	3.18	6.3	948	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	248	2,450–2,950	5,400S‡	21–30	N	65	Y	72–..	21	635	0	670	6.97	9.15	7.4	946	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga.	105	2,646–2,646	4,320	21–35	Y	62	N	84–24	15	273	...	303	4.15	3.38	7.7	543	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Tex.	148	2,340–2,760	4,800A	21–35	Y	N	N	72–24	15	377	0	400	4.31	2.32	3.3	1,008	4–1711	412	46
Bayonne, N. J.	196	2,900–3,300	6,300S‡	21–30	Y	N	Y	72–10	18	684	$25	726	1.54	3.08	7.3	210	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	76	2,370–2,760	5,520A	18–35	N	N	Y	72–24	21	215	0	230	2.54	2.77	10.2	190	5–2052	693	46
Berkeley, Calif.	155	3,396–3,720	7,308A	21–30	Y	N	Y	72–24	14	525‡	68	662	1.96	2.18	6.1	268	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	50	...–2,580	3,120C‡	21–36	Y	..	Y	84–24	14	126‡	0	150	1.26	0.86	1.7	154	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N. Y.	171	...–...	5,200M	21–35	Y	N	N	72–24	14	...	...	...	1.96	2.60	3.5	555	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	155	2,350–2,750	4,550M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	438	...	525	2.74	2.79	6.3	434	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	85	2,515–2,812	4,372C‡	23–32	Y	72	N	78–24	15	212	0	282	3.22	2.96	6.3	509	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	100	2,317–2,526	4,807B	21–30	N	N	Y	84–24	15	233	0	269	2.38	3.48	4.2	495	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va.	83	2,520–2,670	3,800M	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	14	201	48	259	.85	5.44	2.8	307	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	15	...–...	...M‡	18–35	N	N	N	..–..	14	...	17	...	17.63	...	4.0	4,426	5–2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	66	2,955–3,476	5,304M	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	21	...	...	...	6.56	4.71	2.9	227	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio	63	2,750–3,575	5,465A	21–29	N	N	Y	72–24	14	...	...	...	.48	0.59	3.7	124	4–1533	394	43
Columbia, S. C.	108	2,160–2,400	4,320C‡	21–30	N	N	N	72–12	15	270	0	473	4.45	3.22	8.3	532	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	113	2,172–2,424	4,392C	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	14	218	0	239	1.06	1.02	5.6	189	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	95	2,340–2,880	4,800C‡	18–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	216	0	255	4.39	3.53	4.9	884	6–2509	663	47
Covington, Ky.	84	2,774–2,774	3,914A	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	14	240	0	259	.52	1.32	4.0	128	4,–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa	76	2,535–2,880	4,200M	23–33	Y	70	N	84–24	15	202	48	274	3.67	2.19	2.5	1,478	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich.	107	3,707–4,100	6,250M	21–29	Y	60	Y	73–24	22	422	0	430	1.18	6.11	2.9	357	3–1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	67	2,280–2,760	3,660B‡	22–35	Y	63	N	84–24	14	175	0	207	1.68	2.94	6.0	279	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	88	2,082–2,742	5,250A	18–30	N	..	N	72–24	14	232	33	285	1.64	2.75	5.8	280	4–1724	653	45
East Chicago, Ind.	82	2,460–3,120†	4,680M†	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	21	207†	20†	238†	6.66	6.52	7.8	864	5–2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J.	113	2,750–3,300	5,800M	21–30	N	65	N	63–10	19	331	0	416	3.38	2.23	3.8	879	2–813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill.	74	2,280–2,280†	3,600B‡†	21–35	N	N	Y	84–24	19	...	...	...	1.98	2.96	7.2	277	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	122	2,676–2,952	5,280C‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	315	...	355	1.80	1.91	6.6	273	3–1307	310	46
Evanston, Ill.	88†	3,060–3,312	6,000M	..–..	..	N†	..	73–24†	..	297	0	309	4.55	1.91	4.2	1,069	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	165	2,500–2,880	4,800M	21–35	N	70	N	72–24	14	430	0	455	5.40	5.10	7.8	692	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	183	3,000–3,480	5,700M‡	21–30	Y	N	Y	72–24	15	541	6	615	5.09	4.79	3.0	1,600	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	118	2,340–2,700	3,780C‡	19–35	N	N	N	72–10	15	268	0	324	2.84	4.91	4.2	671	7–3096	1138	46
Glendale, Calif.	120	3,048–3,780	7,140A	21–30	Y	65	N	67–24	14	385	36	489	1.56	2.58	2.2	596	3–1479	367	46
Greensboro, N. C.	82	2,280–2,820	4,896A	19–26	Y	N	N	84–24	12	192	0	223	2.17	2.33	5.1	423	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio	80	2,820–3,060	4,800A	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	14	230	0	263	1.70	2.11	5.5	315	5–2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	101	2,580–2,940†	4,800M	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	303†	66†	391†	3.79	4.77	10.6	358	4–1845	465	36

Harrisburg, Pa......	90	2,505–2,625	3,900S‡	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	14	215	0	253	.70	1.91	3.8	184	4–1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich.	93	3,834–4,008	7,000B‡	21–31	N	60	Y	73–24	20	358	...	387	2.24	3.05	4.6	492	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N. J.......	162	2,800–2,800†	5,250S‡†	21–30	N	..	N	72–10	18	...	...	...	4.26	2.96	5.6	757	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass......	128	2,489–2,719†	4,800M†	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	16	411†	...	437†	2.64	3.08	9.4	283	2–note 3		
Huntington, W. Va...	96	2,730–2,790	4,320M	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	14	259	73	386	3.16	5.26	5.7	556	5–2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J......	97	2,400–3,200†	3,900S‡†	21–35	N	65	N	67–10	17	...	...	...	2.59	2.33	3.1	833	3–1126	380	48
Jackson, Miss.......	70	2,130–2,130	4,020C‡	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	14	183	0	240	.70	3.16	5.4	129	3–1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.......	90	2,520–2,880	3,720C‡	21–37	N	N	N	72–10	14	238	33	329	1.69	0.76	4.7	365	4–1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich....	89	2,975–3,276	5,502A	21–30	N	65	N	73–24	14	278‡	38	344	10.02	5.94	9.0	1,116	3–1249	362	38
Lakewood, Ohio.....	65	3,000–3,600	5,220M	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	14	242	0	255	.68	0.97	1.2	575	4–1528	359	46
Lancaster, Pa.......	72	2,400–2,800	4,000S‡	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	14	183	0	241	1.80	6.07	2.9	617	5–2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich.......	143	2,883–3,233	5,610B	22–27	Y	65	N	73–24	15	412	61	530	1.98	3.31	4.0	501	4–1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass.....	204	2,860–2,860	4,000S	21–35	N	65	N	48–10	14	563	0	615	2.06	2.10	3.1	652	3–note 3		
Lincoln, Neb........	111	2,250–2,514	4,200C	21–28	N	N	N	84–24	14	257	...	276	.33	1.75	5.5	60	4–1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark.....	131	2,306–2,543	4,380M	21–31	Y	N	..	72–24	15	329	28	424	4.11	2.81	6.1	602	4–1988	589	47
Lynn, Mass.........	311	2,535–2,760†	4,040M†	21–35	N	65	N	48–10	16	...	...	...	2.85	3.64	6.2	455	3–note 3		
McKeesport, Pa.....	65	3,197–3,197	3,924C‡	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	14	203‡	0	214	.57	2.44	4.2	134	6–2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga..........	112	2,336–2,640†	4,433C†	21–35	Y	N	Y	72–24	15	216†	...	222†	3.19	4.79	6.8	470	5–2091	861	47
Madison, Wis.......	150	2,939–3,299	5,513B	21–30	N	N	Y	72–24	14	464	82	747	1.47	2.08	4.6	317	3–1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.......	152	2,800–3,000	...S	21–35	N	65	N	48–3P	16	468	0	521	2.05	2.80	2.1	983	3–note 3		
Manchester, N. H....	167	2,435–2,735	5,000B	21–35	N	70	N	72–10	14	409‡	...	501	6.59	6.61	...	...	3–1387	384	25
Medford, Mass......	145	2,900–3,200	5,000M	22–35	..	65	N	48–3P	14	448	...	466	1.98	2.50	1.7	1,257	3–note 3		
Mobile, Ala.........	128	2,172–2,496	4,896C‡	20–32	Y	65	N	84–24	14	292	0	336	2.93	2.20	6.3	342	5–2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala....	142	2,070–2,160	4,500M‡	..–..	Y	N	N	84–24	14	261†	0	346†	2.45	2.68	5.8	421	4–1671	552	47
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	84	2,800–3,800	6,500S	21–35	N	65	Y	72–10	21	272	0	297	2.73	1.45	3.2	844	3–1409	569	36
New Britain, Conn...	108	3,109–3,252	5,486B	21–27	Y	N	N	68–10	14	347‡	0	398	2.15	1.22	3.2	673	4–note 3		
New Rochelle, N. Y..	121	3,250–4,250	6,800S	21–32	N	62	..	72–..	19	398	64	510	2.00	1.84	4.6	434	3–1224	247	36
Newton, Mass.......	162	...–...	...	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	479	...	517	1.48	1.18	4.8	310	2–note 3		
Niagara Falls, N. Y..	156	2,847–3,720	5,654A	21–31	Y	70	N	72–24	14	...	...	...	1.90	1.49	3.5	544	3–1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill........	71	3,163–3,322	6,540M	21–30	Y	N	N	72–24	20	248	0	278	.70	0.59	3.8	183	3–1472	367	47
Pasadena, Calif......	142	3,250–3,807	7,191A	21–30	Y	62	Y	72–24	14	468	0	498	2.55	1.41	3.0	701	3–1429	281	46
Passaic, N. J........	106	2,400–2,800	3,900S‡	21–30	N	65	Y	84–24	19	...	...	364	7.82	5.61	5.6	1,395	4–1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R. I.....	100	2,314–2,314†	4,000S†	21–30	N	N	N	86–10	14	200†	0	224†	5.55	3.63	5.1	1,102	not available		
Phoenix, Ariz........	170	3,201–3,651	6,051A	21–29	Y	N	N	48–3P	15	583	0	611	3.45	3.20	5.5	619	4–1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich.......	85	2,808–3,132	5,280A	21–31	Y	62	N	73–24	14	269	0	300	4.86	3.46	5.1	866	4–1824	753	44
Portland, Me........	149	2,348–2,556	4,643A	21–32	N	N	N	84–10	16	391‡	5	430	.92	3.12	3.5	262	not available		
Portsmouth, Va.....	66	2,481–2,886	4,000A	21–42	..	N	N	84–24	14	142	0	178	3.76	2.93	3.7	642	5–2453	1108	35
Pueblo, Colo........	63	2,952–2,952	3,888C‡	21–32	Y	N	N	84–24	14	195	0	208	.82	1.29	7.6	108	4–1957	644	38
Quincy, Mass........	195	2,500–2,700	4,300M	21–35	..	65	N	48–10	14	523	0	553	5.13	4.01	4.9	1,056	3–note 3		
Racine, Wis.........	82	3,084–3,444	5,300B	21–30	N	N	N	84–24	15	257	172	462	4.32	2.88	5.4	804	4–1734	777	41
Roanoke, Va........	118	2,520–2,820	4,620A	21–35	Y	70	N	84–24	15	316‡	15	353	2.27	2.47	6.7	337	3–1483	327	36
Rockford, Ill........	99	3,009–3,219	5,225B	21–30	Y	63	N	84–24	17	329	0	390	6.00	5.57	6.9	877	4–1675	510	43
Saginaw, Mich.......	124	2,970–3,180	5,220A	21–31	N	65	Y	73–24	14	381	0	456	4.29	2.99	4.6	937	3–1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo......	125	1,854–2,040	3,270M	21–30	N	N	N	84–24	15	233	68	311	5.92	4.17	5.0	1,163	4–1883	500	33
St. Petersburg, Fla...	93	2,310–2,640	5,040A	21–29	N	60	N	72–24	14	241	0	258	1.42	1.69	3.6	394	4–1997	726	39
San Jose, Calif.......	141	3,012–3,456	6,756A	21–35	N	65	Y	70–24	15	474	26	525	2.87	2.74	4.4	654	4–1746	338	46
Santa Monica, Calif..	76	3,072–3,600	6,600M	21–30	Y	65	Y	68–24	12	267	1	312	9.44	2.71	3.4	2,237	4–1827	492	44
Savannah, Ga.......	146	2,118–2,496†	4,680M†	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	15	346†	0	397†	3.01†	1.97†	8.7†	346†	4–1890	622	33
Schenectady, N.Y....	162	2,600–3,050	6,000A	21–35	N	64	Y	72–24	19	480‡	0	526	6.99	2.60	3.6	1,933	3–1431	478	41

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Periodic Health Test	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1948 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1948	Ave. Per Capita 1944–48	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1948			
50,000 to 100,000—Continued																			
Shreveport, La.	153	$2,280–2,520	$5,460C‡	18–25	Y	N	N	72–24	15	$420	0	$445	$2.78	$3.73	4.4	$637	3–1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa	97	2,280–2,700	3,720S‡	21–30	Y	N	N	84–24	16	234	0	271	4.54	4.57	6.6	690	4–1830	685	47
Springfield, Ill.	89	2,820–2,820	4,080S‡	21–35	N	63	N	76–24	21	238	0	265	31.53	8.94	...	...	4–1976	734	38
Springfield, Mo.	79	1,860–2,340	3,300M‡	21–35	N	60	N	72–24	10	179	$50	301	2.43	5.38	8.8	275	5–2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	76	2,685–3,000	4,860	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	224†	0	268†	13.23	6.33	7.8	1,711	5–2014	732	29
Stockton, Calif.	126	3,456–3,864	6,756A	21–29	N	65	N	67–10	15	456	12	542	24.98	8.93	4.0	5,224	3–1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	116	2,640–2,820	4,500M	..–..	Y	N	N	72–24	14	331‡	58	430	1.35	2.02	8.8	154	3–1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	95	2,112–2,496	3,780S‡	21–29	Y	N	N	84–12	21	232	30	295	2.51	2.11	3.9	650	3–1499	535	44
Troy, N.Y.	154	2,335–2,500	4,500S	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	21	391	0	415	2.81	2.66	5.6	498	3–1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	116	2,600–3,000	5,200S‡	21–29	Y	65	Y	72–24	18	363	43	474	2.64	1.78	4.2	627	3–1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	9	...–...	...C	21–N	N	N	N	..–10	14	26‡	22	105	4.06	2.29	2.1	1,896	5–2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	99	2,370–2,730	4,500C	21–31	N	N	N	72–24	15	244	4	273	14.05	5.83	7.0	2,018	5–2363	554	48
Waterbury, Conn.	199	2,683–3,026	6,800B	21–30	Y	65	N	72–10	14	562	84	707	2.06	2.48	3.9	530	4–note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa	67†	2,340–2,640	4,500M	..–..	..	N†	..	78–24†	..	185	0	255	1.72	3.02	7.1	236	3–1416	465	29
Wheeling, W.Va.	81	2,220–2,784	4,200A	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	14	206	0	258	1.08	2.80	3.8	286	4–1833	644	38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	110	2,400–2,830	4,440C‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	15	...	...	...	1.61	2.83	2.4	680	4–1959	554	28
Winston-Salem, N. C.	102	2,322–2,856	5,000M	21–30	Y	N	Y	72–10	14	263	0	337	1.91	3.71	2.0	974	4–1901	657	34
York, Pa.	45	2,110–2,510	3,120C‡†	21–35	N	..	..	72–24	17	115†	20†	159†	1.50	3.66	3.0	504	5–2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																			
Abilene, Tex.	47	2,190–2,340	4,200M‡	21–35	Y	N	N	84–24	12	92	0	119	3.52	3.71	2.9	1,234	5–2039	534	48
Alameda, Calif.	76	3,306–3,720	6,366A	21–35	Y	N	N	72–24	12	268	24	305	2.04	0.74	2.0	417	4–1662	399	43
Albuquerque, N. M.	60	1,980–2,328	4,560A	21–35	N	65	N	72–10	12	121	0	130	4.06†	3.59†	5.9†	671†	6–2596	838	30
Alexandria, La.	64	2,160–2,280	4,440M	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	15	...	...	...	6.05	5.06	7.5	805	4–1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va.	41	2,400–3,200	5,000A	21–30	N	N	N	72–24	14	112	0	202	1.65	2.85	6.4	176	5–2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif.	46	2,760–3,432	5,328A	21–30	N	65	N	70–24	15	153	0	180	2.40	1.37	1.1	1,948	4–1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa.	13	2,835–3,000	3,960C	21–35	Y	N	Y	96–24	15	37‡	9	55	.71	0.51	3.7	190	not graded		
Alton, Ill.	29	2,700–...	3,540M	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	15	77	0	84	4.15	9.01	6.7	628	6–2560	962	48
Amsterdam, N.Y.	58	2,160–2,460	3,590S	21–..	N	N	N	72–24	16	136	0	161	.49	2.08	3.3	149	4–1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	88	3,000–3,000	5,380M	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	262	0	290	3.35	3.29	13.6	255	5–2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	42	2,760–3,000	4,500B	21–30	Y	60	N	72–24	14	133	37	178	3.39	3.53	2.7	1,239	5–2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	26	2,160–2,280	3,600C	21–40	N	65	N	84–24	10	71	10	132	1.32	1.85	5.0	268	6–2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	39	2,535–2,775	4,000B	21–32	N	N	N	72–24	15	106	58	174	1.97	2.27	9.7	199	5–2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass.	92	2,501–2,981	4,668C†	21–35	..	65	N	48–10	14	220	0	255	8.54	3.08	...	...	3–note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	33†	2,580–2,580	3,792C	..–..	..	..	..	..–24†	..	87	14	111	...	...	...	...	5–2116	936	33
Auburn, N.Y.	61	2,340–2,700	4,006C	21–35	Y	70	N	84–10	15	141	0	146	1.23	2.15	4.5	277	4–1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	43	2,400–2,700	4,140M	21–31	Y	N	N	84–24	15	119	0	149	2.27	2.17	6.0	378	5–2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif.	74	3,072–3,600	6,000A	21–35	N	62	N	72–24	15	244	9	306	2.34	5.61	5.6	370	4–1866	318	43
Bangor, Me.	61	2,496–2,496	4,420A	21–31	Y	N	Y	72–10	14	153†	14†	195†	8.80	5.37	15.6	567	not available		

Baton Rouge, La.	60†	1,800–2,388†	7,200	..–..	..	70†	..	72–10†	..	...	...	...	2.58	1.74	1.2	2,200	3–1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	75	2,554–2,897†	5,480C‡†	21–34	Y	65	N	73–24	14	225†	...	263†	4.54	4.66	6.4	708	4–1801	740	46
Bay City, Mich.	110	2,790–3,020	4,430C	21–30	N	N	Y	63–24	20	271	10	310	4.30	3.07	4.6	934	4–1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	30	2,340–2,340	2,940M	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	15	...	...	73	.90	1.56	3.8	232	4–1802	548	35
Belleville, N. J.	33	2,100–3,000†	4,500S‡†	21–30	Y	65	N	84–10	18	...	...	...	1.01	1.49	4.0	252	3–1057	349	47
Bellingham, Wash.	47	2,940–3,120	3,600M	21–30	N	N	N	60–10	15	136	14	166	6.47	5.86	17.3	370	4–1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass.	51	2,700–2,900†	5,200C†	22–35	N	65	N	61–10	14	133†	0	139†	7.24	1.06	6.0	122	4–note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	33	2,700–3,000	3,900B	21–29	Y	N	Y	72–24	14	93	41	141	1.36	1.40	11.7	114	5–2250	938	37
Berwyn, Ill.	30	2,460–3,010	3,680M	..–..	N	N	N	84–24	21	91	0	96	.20	0.41	1.9	104	5–2135	699	40
Beverly, Mass.	69	...–...	3,600M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	16	206‡	0	224	4.36	3.66	10.3	431	4–note 3		
Beverly Hills, Calif.	61	3,156–3,654	7,200C	21–30	N	60	N	62–24	15	207	1	214	4.57	5.19	4.3	1,012	3–1374	305	39
Bloomfield, N. J.	73	2,700–3,300	5,500C	21–35	N	65	N	72–10	17	217	...	238	1.12	1.95	3.8	298	2–901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill.	32	2,700–2,700†	3,240M†	21–31	N	65	N	72–24	14	80†	0	83†	.96	2.35	4.2	229	5–2426	891	43
Boise City, Idaho	55	2,280–2,580	4,200B	23–32	N	N	Y	72–24	15	157	10	194	6.94	3.76	4.5	1,542	5–2309	727	38
Bristol, Conn.	49	2,879–2,999	4,950C	18–30	N	N	N	67–10	14	155	4	180	2.94	2.44	5.3	552	5–note 3		
Brookline t, Mass.	...	3,120–3,120	6,500S	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	424	...	464	.69†	2.45†	16.8†	36†	2–note 3		
Burbank, Calif.	65	2,952–3,636	6,900A	21–30	Y	65	Y	72–24	12	219‡	0	265	14.08	3.59	3.5	2,506	5–2056	623	42
Burlington, Iowa	40	2,064–2,340†	3,600C‡	18–30	N	N	..	84–24	15	89†	...	104†	2.51	4.54	6.5	388	4–1890	760	29
Burlington, Vt.	42	2,600–2,600	3,744B	21–40	N	N	N	84–24	14	101	0	121	...	...	11.7	...	not available		
Butte, Mont.	39	3,000–3,000	3,600M	21–45	N	N	N	56–3P	14	114	12	146	5.41	3.44	2.6	2,083	6–2958	1246	37
Central Falls, R. I.	18†	2,342–2,514	3,500C	..–..	..	N†	..	84–10†	..	46	3	59	1.42	1.41	1.8	792	not available		
Chelsea, Mass.	106	2,730–2,926	4,330M	21–35	N	65	N	56–10	21	320‡	3	359	2.67	3.68	8.4	317	3–note 3		
Chicopee, Mass.	78	2,825–2,825	4,300M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	...	...	...	1.59	2.05	4.0	402	4–note 3		
Clarksburg, W.Va.	26	2,460–2,520	3,840A	21–35	N	65	N	72–10	14	73	0	80	.55†	133†	4.2†	134†	6–2581	969	46
Clifton, N. J.	65	2,400–3,200	...A	21–30	..	65	N	84–24	14	208‡	43	270	5.33	5.96	1.8	3,037	4–1987	803	48
Clinton, Iowa	33	2,000–2,400	3,600M	21–30	Y	N	N	80–24	15	75	21	121	2.24	2.54	11.2	198	5–2145	618	46
Colorado Springs, Col.	51	2,760–3,180	5,400A	21–30	N	N	Y	72–24	15	133	0	148	1.06	2.30	7.0	153	4–1682	627	40
Concord, N. H.	44	2,420–2,640	4,620B	21–35	N	70	N	84–24	15	133‡	0	155	8.11	4.48	10.0	808	A1–note 4		
Council Bluffs, Iowa	46	2,340–2,820	4,200M	23–35	Y	N	N	84–24	15	133‡	0	146	1.60	2.52	5.8	272	5–2137	764	47
Cranston, R. I.	56	...–...	...	21–30	N	N	N	68–..	14	...	23†	163†	1.61	1.68	3.0	528	not available		
Cumberland, Md.	46	2,280–2,640	3,432C‡	21–35	N	60	N	72–10	15	106	...	119	2.43	2.18	6.5	369	6–2845	1123	48
Danville, Ill.	45	2,460–2,560	3,192B‡	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	15	103	23	138	3.04	3.57	3.2	962	7–3062	1090	47
Danville, Va.	43	2,460–2,700	4,400S	21–30	Y	N	N	84–24	15	112	25	149	2.90	6.48	5.4	538	5–2281	810	36
Dubuque, Iowa	56	2,402–2,812	4,092A	21–33	N	N	N	84–24	15	146	0	192	2.76	2.92	9.8	282	3–1296	407	46
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	2,520–3,585	5,400A	21–27	Y	70	Y	72–24	14	108†	0	113†	.32	1.36	2.7	117	4–1933	703	41
Easton, Pa.	40	2,690–2,960	4,250S‡	21–35	Y	60	N	72–10	14	111	0	120	8.40	2.87	3.2	2,694	5–2312	954	41
E. Providence t, R. I.	42	2,366–2,654	4,206C	21–29	Y	N	N	84–24	..	124	17	187	25.74	2.36	2.5	1,289	not available		
Eau Claire, Wis.	50	2,880–3,120	4,070B‡	21–32	Y	N	N	72–24	15	151	60	265	20.55	7.41	6.0	3,462	5–2167	878	35
Elgin, Ill.	37	2,820–2,820	3,390B‡†	21–30	N	63	Y	84–24	15	103	8	129	2.55	2.40	2.7	924	4–1644	595	41
Elkhart, Ind.	66	3,000–3,000	4,200M	21–34	N	N	Y	72–24	15	186	16	231	7.01	5.17	10.1	682	4–1824	671	37
Elmira, N.Y.	81	2,696–3,080	4,580A	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	14	239	0	251	2.37	2.90	4.4	542	4–1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	39†	2,805–2,880	3,480M	..–..	..	N†	..	72–24†	..	120	0	127	10.55	4.11	1.9	5,382	5–2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	27	2,100–2,280	3,000	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	15	58	...	60	2.37	2.72	5.1	463	6–2766	874	46
Everett, Mass.	97†	2,700–3,100	4,500B	..–..	..	65†	..	56–3P†	..	384	0	460	62.90	6.77	3.3	18,950	3–note 3		
Everett, Wash.	71	2,977–3,177	4,560S‡	21–29	N	N	N	56–24	15	231	10	254	8.77	3.35	15.8	548	3–1335	529	47
Fargo, N. D.	43	2,340–2,712	4,224C‡	21–31	Y	N	N	79–24	14	101	1	157	6.71	2.53	10.9	622	5–2252	942	40
Fitchburg, Mass.	96	2,773–2,875	4,400M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	15	295	...	315	3.79	3.41	5.6	675	4–note 3		
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	42	2,442–2,610	3,300B‡	21–35	Y	N	N	..–24	15	96†	36†	133†	2.46	6.96	10.4	233	4–1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark.	65	2,076–2,274	...C‡	21–31	N	N	N	72–24	15	139	...	198	2.58	4.42	5.6	463	4–1770	425	38

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Periodic Health Test	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1948 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1948	Ave. Per Capita 1944–48	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1948	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—Continued																	
Gadsden, Ala.	43	...–...	$4,140C‡	21–35	Y	65	N	84–24	10	...	...	...	$4.30	$4.26	6.8	$ 631	6–2866 1218 47
Galesburg, Ill.	26	$2,685–...	3,140	21–35	N	N	N	84–24	14	$ 72	0	$ 79	4.23	7.11	4.8	877	6–2661 915 43
Garfield, N. J.	0	...–...	...M	21–35	N	N	N	..–..	..	13‡	$ 1	18	.52	0.67	1.5	356	5–2437 819 47
Great Falls, Mont.	36	2,700–3,060	3,900M	21–34	N	N	N	56–3P	15	104	0	111	8.63	3.34	3.1	2,814	6–2579 840 37
Green Bay, Wis.	70	2,850–3,150	4,770B	21–30	Y	N	N	72–24	15	189	59	278	7.68	2.68	6.3	1,214	4–1708 581 34
Greenville, S. C.	57	2,259–2,700	4,250C	21–29	N	N	N	84–12	14	145	0	155	12.67	13.10	10.4	1,232	4–1774 686 47
Hackensack, N. J.	43	2,700–3,300	5,000A	21–30	Y	65	..	84–24	15	130	34	192	4.23	2.93	4.0	1,037	4–1635 660 35
Hagerstown, Md.	15	...–2,562	3,600D	18–50	N	65	N	84–12	14	37	19	106	...	...	...	...	6–2816 1101 47
Hamtramck, Mich.	76	3,428–3,908	5,248S	25–30	Y	..	Y	63–24	30	275	14	294	2.08	4.22	7.5	263	3–1343 408 35
Haverford tp, Pa.	...	...–...	None†	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	0	12	28	2.10†	1.94†	2.2†	948†	5–2088 904 47
Haverhill, Mass.	86	2,409–2,409†	3,720C‡†	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	...	0	281†	4.41	4.23	4.6	973	4–note 3
Hazleton, Pa.	...	2,760–2,760	2,580C‡	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	64	0	72	3.21	3.56	1.9	1,819	5–2351 902 37
High Point, N. C.	59	2,220–2,640	5,220A	N-N	N	70	N	84–24	15	140	0	162	4.71	3.90	6.2	752	5–2116 626 39
Huntington Pk, Calif.	36	3,441–None	5,700C	21–31	Y	65	N	72–24	15	125	0	149	1.75	3.21	2.2	819	5–2301 864 39
Hutchinson, Kan.	37	2,160–2,280	3,660M	21–27	N	N	Y	84–24	15	91	...	101	4.18	4.87	5.7	734	4–1826 612 45
Inglewood, Calif.	46	2,796–3,456	6,000C	21–30	Y	65	N	72–24	15	130	0	165	5.08	4.68	2.2	1,604	5–2477 701 39
Jackson, Mich.	84	2,908–3,304	5,272C	21–30	N	65	Y	73–24	15	287	0	312	2.42	3.10	7.9	309	4–1906 771 44
Jamestown, N.Y.	73	2,906–3,186	4,340M	21–33	N	N	N	72–10	15	225	25	269	2.45	2.54	3.5	713	3–1456 433 41
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	1,680–1,890	...A	21–35	N	65	Y	84–10	10	46	0	55	4.57	3.73	4.7	969	5–2206 677 42
Joliet, Ill.	50	2,880–...	3,930B‡	21–35	N	63	N	84–24	15	147	7	199	3.72	4.15	5.5	667	5–2122 662 46
Joplin, Mo.	53	1,916–2,156	2,795M‡	21–35	N	N	N	56–3P	14	108	13	128	2.75	2.05	9.2	298	6–2591 905 32
Kearny, N. J.	94	2,850–3,350	5,350C	21–30	N	65	N	67–24	17	319	...	344	2.30	14.85	2.4	963	2–939 297 48
Kenosha, Wis.	76	3,083–3,209	4,600B†	21–36	N	N	N	72–24	15	247	70	337	2.67	2.80	6.1	442	4–1552 556 37
Kingston, N.Y.	48	2,590–2,950	4,210B	21–33	N	70	N	60–3P	14	125	0	174	.98	1.42	7.1	140	4–1501 619 41
Kokomo, Ind.	61	2,640–2,640	3,860B	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	156	0	164	9.72	3.81	7.0	1,394	5–2440 915 40
La Crosse, Wis.	85	2,708–3,224	4,400B	21–35	Y	N	N	72–24	14	253	57	347	7.94	4.39	9.8	815	3–1434 368 38
Lafayette, Ind.	55	2,760–2,760	3,840M	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	142	0	153	2.26	3.84	12.2	187	5–2374 844 34
Laredo, Tex.	71	1,800–2,580	3,600C	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	15	122	12	149	.53	1.27	2.5	212	6–2745 772 39
Lebanon, Pa.	17	...–...	...C‡	21–65	N	N	N	84–24	14	3‡	...	50	1.70	5.31	2.0	837	6–2745 772 39
Lewiston, Me.	53	2,436–...	3,636B	21–35	N	65	Y	84–24	14	...	...	...	2.90	4.24	11.9	246	not available
Lexington, Ky.	92	2,235–2,400	4,224A	21–30	N	N	N	72–24	15	237	49	336	7.91	7.65	5.6	1,414	4–1942 716 48
Lima, Ohio	50	2,400–2,700	3,900M	21–29	Y	N	N	72–24	14	141	0	197	3.90	4.51	5.3	744	6–2735 1057 43
Lorain, Ohio	52	3,108–3,108	4,068S	21–28	N	N	N	72–24	14	166‡	0	179	12.12	3.94	3.8	3,212	4–1532 482 42
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	15	2,400–2,880†	None C†	..–..	N	N	..	..–..	14	58‡†	21†	87†	5.85	5.09	3.2	1,872	5–2256 678 47
Lubbock, Tex.	58	2,700–2,760	4,600A	21–35	Y	N	N	84–24	15	162	0	210	3.59	3.44	9.9	366	7–3393 1261 48
Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,360–2,702	3,900A	21–30	Y	65	N	84–24	15	199	19	261	2.74	3.20	8.4	329	4–1866 807 39
Mansfield, Ohio	44	2,805–3,000	...S	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	14	110	...	...	2.26	4.68	8.5	265	6–2664 1088 41
Marion, Ind.	52	2,220–2,400†	3,500M†	21–35	..	N	N	72–24	17	124†	0	146†	5.23	4.00	9.4	561	5–2105 535 32
Marion, Ohio	38	2,370–2,670†	3,330S†	21–29	N	N	N	73–24	14	115	0	141	1.60	1.85	10.6	157	6–2514 1042 40

Mason City, Iowa....	36	2,295–2,547	4,200A	21–30	N	N	N	68–24	15	88	0	104	1.67	1.41	4.7	355	4–1984	736	[illegible]
Massillon, Ohio......	25	2,694–2,784	3,300S	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	..	67‡	1	78	.94	1.28	4.9	210	5–2261	735	[illegible]
Maywood, Ill........	17	3,150–3,300	4,240M	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	53	0	59	1.17	1.03	3.8	309	6–2800	1171	[illegible]
Melrose, Mass.......	47	2,950–3,100	4,600M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	16	140	10	164	2.17	1.81	1.9	1,155	4–note 3		
Meriden, Conn.......	56	3,096–3,096	4,836B	21–35	N	N	N	67–10	14	178‡	0	193	1.30	1.74	4.3	298	4–note 3		
Meridian, Miss......	44	2,250–2,400	4,200M‡	21–30	N	N	N	84–24	14	116	0	126	3.79	3.66	7.6	491	6–2660	1137	[illegible]
Miami Beach, Fla....	56	3,372–4,224	6,324A	21–30	Y	65	N	72–10	15	245	3	285	5.01	2.11	5.9	850	5–2437	1084	[illegible]
Michigan City, Ind...	39	2,430–2,940	3,920M	21–35	Y	N	N	72–24	14	105	18	145	.64	1.91	9.2	68	5–2120	859	[illegible]
Middletown, Conn...	19	3,125–3,125	4,180C	21–35	N	70	N	72–..	14	59‡	0	74	.76	1.25	3.4	218	5–note 3		
Middletown, Ohio....	37	2,757–3,060	4,440C‡	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	14	122	...	134	2.25	2.72	7.2	312	5–2310	887	39
Mishawaka, Ind.....	58	2,790–2,850†	4,020M	21–35	Y	63	N	72–24	14	...	...	...	2.00	1.20	5.3	370	4–1615	563	41
Moline, Ill..........	35	2,655–3,048	3,920M	21–31	N	N	Y	84–24	15	100	0	111	1.44	1.58	5.5	264	4–1664	655	37
Monroe, La.........	58	2,340–...	4,020	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	15	120	12	152	3.96	4.37	8.5	460	6–2542	794	34
Montclair, N.J......	74	2,400–3,000†	5,000S‡†	21–30	N	65	Y	75–10	17	...	...	...	1.26	1.45	5.5	229	3–1150	390	48
Muncie, Ind.........	73	...–...	4,680M	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	14	187	...	200	4.17	6.19	7.4	565	6–2702	1048	46
Muskegon, Mich.....	68	2,640–3,200	5,750A	21–33	N	60	N	73–24	14	...	...	...	3.88	8.16	6.8	550	4–1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla......	45	2,226–2,256	3,852A	21–30	N	N	N	72–10	21	106	0	116	3.17	2.69	8.2	383	5–2204	884	41
Nashua, N. H.......	63	2,652–...	4,478B	21–31	N	65	N	84–24	14	...	...	...	3.79	5.07	7.0	542	5–2018	638	30
New Albany, Ind....	48	2,040–2,400	3,500M	21–35	..	N	N	72–24	10	120	16	143	7.28	4.01	11.3	634	6–2802	942	46
Newark, Ohio.......	34†	...–2,580	3,300S	..–..	..	N†	..	72–24†	..	87	0	97	.89	1.96	4.3	202	5–2312	725	26
New Brunswick, N.J..	74	2,400–3,000	4,400C‡	21–30	N	65	N	56–10	15	201	10	235	4.16	5.38	5.1	811	5–2038	827	46
Newburgh, N.Y.....	63	2,400–2,900	...A	21–35	Y	70	N	72–10	15	165‡	0	181	1.20	2.14	6.4	187	3–1172	430	42
New Castle, Pa......	46	2,877–3,028	3,394C‡	21–35	N	65	N	72–10	14	129	10	157	.78	3.16	5.0	158	6–2688	1021	28
New London, Conn..	31	2,900–3,140	4,300A	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	..	103‡	0	136	3.65	2.58	4.1	862	5–note 3		
Newport, Ky........	42	2,600–...	3,600A	21–35	Y	N	Y	72–24	14	128	0	144	2.40	1.90	11.3	214	4–1927	732	42
Newport, R. I.......	63	2,348–2,522	3,779A	21–30	N	62	Y	70–10	14	169‡	...	...	1.28	1.33	6.6	1,962	not available		
Newport News, Va...	75	2,400–2,940	5,300A	21–35	N	N	Y	84–24	12	201	11	255	1.84	5.85	6.8	219	4–1744	736	35
Norristown, Pa......	10	...–...	...	N–N	N	N	N	84–24	14	5‡	...	39	.26	0.46	1.5	170	5–2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J.	...	2,750–3,000	5,500S‡	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	245	44	310	.38	0.96	2.2	173	4–1734	673	39
Norwalk, Conn......	61	3,115–3,345	5,621B	21–35	..	N	Y	65– 9	14	184‡	9	225	5.20	2.57	5.1	1,024	4–note 3		
Norwood, Ohio......	37	2,438–2,638†	3,576M†	21–29	N	N	Y	72–24	15	...	...	...	.88	0.91	3.5	250	5–2051	829	33
Ogden, Utah........	50	2,880–3,048	...M‡	21–30	N	N	N	72–24	14	147	0	154	4.71	3.10	4.3	1,107	6–2898	1252	40
Orange, N. J........	54	2,360–3,260	5,100S‡	21–32	N	65	N	65–10	21	182	0	185	1.02	3.12	1.8	580	4–1628	537	41
Orlando, Fla........	...	...–...	...C	..–..	..	..	..	..–..	..	...	...	...	.93	1.42	0.7	1,273	5–2181	748	46
Oshkosh, Wis........	81	2,994–3,174	4,444B	21–35	Y	N	Y	72–24	15	228	49	343	2.41	5.01	7.1	337	3–1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa......	37	2,640–2,640	3,060S‡	21–30	Y	N	N	72–24	20	83	0	98	11.03	4.92	8.0	1,406	6–2648	1117	39
Owensboro, Ky......	47	2,280–2,280	3,600C‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–24	14	111	0	122	7.11	2.48	9.6	738	4–1794	477	47
Paducah, Ky........	45	2,220–2,340	3,360A	21–50	Y	N	N	72–24	15	103	50	173	7.01	2.96	7.0	1,014	5–2199	848	46
Parkersburg, W.Va...	33	2,232–2,592	3,110C‡	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	15	76	0	99	1.21	1.49	2.2	560	5–2034	917	40
Pensacola, Fla.......	78	2,430–2,700	4,800A	..–..	N	70	N	72–24	30	170	0	190	7.28	4.48	6.1	1,171	6–2646	883	39
Perth Amboy, N. J...	30	2,770–3,070	3,720D‡	30–35	Y	65	N	72–..	14	101‡	25	143	4.44	6.27	2.3	1,937	4–1964	828	46
Petersburg, Va.......	49	2,130–2,400	3,800A	21–35	N	65	N	84–24	7	108	0	122	4.76	2.72	20.2	217	4–1753	533	33
Pittsfield, Mass......	82	2,918–3,100	5,000M	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	224	0	237	2.47	2.16	5.5	373	5–note 3		
Plainfield, N. J.......	57	2,860–3,560	5,300M	21–30	Y	65	N	84–10	16	182	64	270	1.53	3.77	4.8	317	3–1415	466	35
Port Arthur, Tex....	48	...–...	...A	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	15	104†	0	142†	2.73	1.65	2.1	1,064	6–2664	1049	48
Port Huron, Mich....	52	3,084–3,264	4,338A	21–30	Y	N	N	73–24	20	159‡	0	187	3.31	4.86	14.2	235	4–1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio....	46	2,460–2,760	3,900A	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	15	124	0	131	.70	2.28	4.5	154	4–1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N.Y...	60	2,655–2,975	4,040C	21–35	N	70	N	56–10	16	179	0	275	3.24	2.54	4.9	636	4–1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill..........	46	2,220–2,220	2,820M	21–45	N	N	N	84–24	15	104	...	113	1.28	2.23	7.3	172	5–2337	846	41

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Periodic Health Test	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1948 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
										Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1948	Ave. Per Capita 1944-48	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1948			
25,000 to 50,000—Continued																			
Raleigh, N. C.	55	$2,460–2,460	$4,000	21–32	N	55	N	84–24	15	$126	0	$143	$6.82	$2.69	7.3	$935	4–1665	526	31
Revere, Mass.	80	2,850–2,850†	3,800M†	22–50	N	65	N	67–24	21	...	...	...	7.83	4.47	1.8	423	4–note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	51	2,640–2,640	4,500M	21–35	N	50	Y	72–24	15	133‡	$31	202	.79	0.92	8.8	90	4–1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	52	2,826–3,156	5,700B	21–30	Y	65	N	72–24	15	145	5	194	2.43	2.49	3.1	626	5–2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	43	2,340–2,700†	4,380C	21–35	Y	N	N	56–24	15	85†	11†	106†	1.23	1.73	5.2	233	5–2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	48	2,310–2,640†	3,480B†	21–35	N	65	N	77–24	15	...	...	...	2.06	1.94	6.7	307	5–2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C.	24	2,448–2,658	3,498A	21–31	Y	N	N	84–24	14	60	12	84	1.78	1.45	6.6	275	5–2022	788	47
Rome, Ga.	42	2,016–2,244	3,900	21–35	Y	65	N	78–24	14	100	0	126	1.93	1.98	12.3	156	5–2006	791	47
Rome, N.Y.	54	2,550–2,950	4,250S	21–35	..	N	N	..–24	14	118	0	122	.80	1.60	3.6	220	4–2225	689	43
Royal Oak, Mich.	32	2,900–3,670	4,320A	21–32	Y	60	..	72–24	14	100‡	8	141	2.17	2.28	4.2	368	5–2131	858	31
Salem, Mass.	94	2,990–2,990	4,360M	22–35	N	65	N	56–10	14	274	0	288	2.97	2.56	4.6	642	2–note 3		
Salem, Ore.	57	2,850–3,000	4,260C	21–31	N	62	N	84–24	14	115	0	...	3.14	11.67	10.7	294	5–2117	742	40
San Angelo, Tex.	39	2,082–2,292	3,600A	18–35	Y	55	Y	84–24	15	87	8	102	2.57	2.58	10.2	254	20–note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	74	2,760–3,216	4,680M	21–35	Y	65	N	67–24	14	209	0	255	7.40	3.23	3.6	1,587	5–2300	658	46
Santa Ana, Calif.	58	2,796–2,940	4,272C	21–31	Y	65	N	72–24	15	156	0	191	1.79	2.01	3.2	465	5–2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	73	2,820–3,180	4,980B	21–31	Y	N	Y	72–24	14	225	...	257	.99	1.67	3.9	229	4–1859	481	46
Sharon, Pa.	21	2,850–3,000	3,690C‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	14	63	16	99	1.21†	2.54†	2.3†	542†	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	2,905–3,002	4,172B	21–32	Y	N	N	72–24	15	174	55	276	.86	1.59	7.3	120	4–1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S. D.	65	2,436–2,880	3,960M‡	22–32	N	N	N	84–24	14	156	0	226	1.21†	0.99†	3.6†	342†	5–2477	768	43
South Gate, Calif.	39	3,132–3,528	6,000C	21–30	Y	65	N	72–24	16	131	2	169	2.21	1.67	2.5	519	6–2565	834	35
Spartanburg, S. C.	52	2,525–2,710	3,719M	21–35	Y	N	N	72–10	15	137	0	152	4.85	7.11	6.0	808	5–2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn.	89	3,150–3,450	6,271B	21–31	N	65	N	74–10	14	314	13	354	6.67	4.04	1.6	4,270	4–note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio	36	2,640–2,736†	3,336S‡	21–29	Y	N	N	72–24	15	102†	0	182†	1.00	1.31	5.1	197	5–2367	901	45
Superior, Wis.	75	2,730–2,910	4,669B	21–28	Y	N	N	72–24	14	200	37	268	2.42	3.09	9.7	248	4–1790	386	41
Taunton, Mass.	69	...–...	3,852A	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	222‡	0	235	1.32	2.63	5.0	263	4–note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	48	2,500–3,450	5,520A	21–30	N	N	N	72–24	14	138	41	219	2.15	1.54	4.3	494	3–1146	475	46
Torrington, Conn.	29	2,936–3,046	4,419M	21–35	Y	N	N	84–10	14	85‡	10	108	1.59	1.25	3.3†	...	5–note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	60	2,952–3,432	5,736A	21–32	Y	60	Y	84–24	15	139	0	180	9.07	7.42	6.4	1,306	....	...	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	37	2,220–2,562	4,320C‡	21–35	N	60	N	84–24	..	75	...	85	3.58	3.27	4.4	792	5–2480	927	27
Tyler, Tex.	36	2,220–2,280	4,200A	21–35	N	N	Y	72–24	15	81	0	89	6.02	3.87	3.6	1,636	6–2821	992	40
University City, Mo.	30	1,890–2,760	4,080	21–30	N	N	N	84–24	12	73	14	94	3.31	1.40	6.2	536	6–note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	112	2,200–2,700†	4,300M†	21–35	N	65	N	48– 3P	14	...	...	...	10.57	4.86	4.2	2,501	4–note 3		
Warren, Ohio	54	3,015–3,504	4,800M	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	15	178	0	233	2.73	2.43	4.5	614	4–1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	21	2,132–2,600	...D	21–N	N	N	N	68–10	14	49‡†	38†	153†	1.82	2.04	5.6	331	not available		
Washington, Pa.	18	2,520–2,520	3,240C‡	21–35	N	N	N	72–10	14	47	8	79	.62	1.78	3.3	187	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass.	66	2,900–3,100	4,500C	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	16	212	...	228	2.39	2.06	4.3	551	3–note 3		
Watertown, N. Y.	59	2,570–2,870	4,200A	21–35	Y	70	N	70–24	14	149	0	169	2.49	2.78	7.7	320	4–1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	32	2,020–2,940	4,020M	21–30	Y	N	N	72–24	14	92	4	148	1.59	4.47	8.1	196	5–2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	41	2,484–2,664	3,780B	21–35	N	65	N	84–24	15	104	36	143	3.23	3.03	9.5	336	5–2035	580	40

Wauwatosa, Wis.	35	3,060–3,420	4,920B	22–30	N	N	N	84–24	15	115‡	. . .	124	2.07	1.59	4.2	500	4–1545	594
West Allis, Wis.	44	3,307–3,547	5,107B	21–29	Y	N	N	84–24	15	154	45	211	2.84	1.38	6.4	443	4–1957	794
W. Hartford t, Conn.	62	2,866–3,357	5,594A	21–30	Y	65	N	65–10	14	179‡	3	205	3.00	1.47	5.5	552	5–note 3	
West Haven t, Conn.	17	. . .–. . .	3,806B	21–35	Y	65	N	72–10	15	52‡	10	80	1.63	3.90	2.5	659	5–note 3	
W. New York, N. J.	77	2,000–3,100†	5,100S‡†	21–30	Y	65	N	67–10	21	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.11	1.22	2.2	496	3–1320	609
West Orange, N. J.	45	2,500–3,250	4,800S‡	21-N	Y	65	N	67–. .	17	149	0	167	1.89	1.07	2.8	962	4–1585	487
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	41	2,460–2,700	4,200A	21–29	N	N	N	72–24	17	120	28	212	1.65	2.06	1.8	921	5–2093	806
White Plains, N. Y.	91	2,630–3,630	5,980S‡	21–30	Y	N	Y	72–10	18	293	15	324	1.84	1.62	3.4	542	2–942	309
Wichita Falls, Tex.	57	2,160–2,520	4,155A	18–35	N	N	Y	72–24	15	139	0	152	9.42	10.25	5.6	1,669	6–2841	991
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	32	2,640–2,640	3,444C	21–35	N	65	N	72–24	14	88	15	111	1.96	2.37	4.7	421	4–1565	501
Williamsport, Pa.	59	. . .–. . .	3,520S‡	21–35	N	65	N	56–10	14	137	21	196	1.72	2.38	2.9	590	5–2383	811
Wilmington, N. C.	82	2,220–2,640	4,380A	21–32	Y	N	N	72–12	12	191	0	210	16.21	4.32	8.0	1,404	6–2681	1083
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	6	. . .–. . .	. . .D	21–30	Y	65	N	84–24	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4–1942	794
Woonsocket, R. I.	112	2,030–2,345†	4,830C†	21–35	N	65	N	70–10	14	271†	37†	324†	1.34	2.90	3.3	401	not available	
Wyandotte, Mich.	53	3,401–3,790	5,636B	21–31	Y	60	Y	73–24	15	179	. . .	192	2.44	2.37	4.1	244	5–2167	871
Yakima, Wash.	54	2,640–3,000	4,200C‡	21–29	Y	N	N	70–24	15	162	0	177	167.62	8.35	10.1	1,652	4–1740	524
Zanesville, Ohio	39	1,933–2,173	2,794S†	21–30	N	N	N	72–24	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.13	2.07	4.4	262	6–2801	968

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XVII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

TABLE XVII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949

This table lists all but 90 of the municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Thus the number of cities reporting in this table is 572. Under **Employees** the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. Under **High School,** etc. the letter to the left of the dash (—) indicates **Y** (yes) and **N** (no) whether a high school education or its equivalent is the minimum educational requirement for recruits to the fire force; the figure to the right of the dash is the compulsory age at which firemen must retire, except that **N** indicates that there is no compulsory retirement age. A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XVII-A. Notes referred to in the last column end of Table XVII-A. Leaders (. . .) indicate information not available or if a volunteer department that such data do not apply to that city. For population figures refer to Table IV for cities arranged by population groups and to Table XXI for cities listed by states.

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Aberdeen, S.D.	23–35	$2,340–2,616	$3,720M‡	21–30	Y–N	..–24	14	$49.7	$53.8	6–2957	903	36
Aberdeen, Wash.	36–0	3,240–3,360	4,380S	21–30	N–N	56–..	N	120.0	144.8	4–1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	14–8	1,980–2,160	2,640	21–N	N–N	84–24	15	24.7‡	26.8	6–2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich.	21–0	2,550–2,700	3,000S‡	21–31	N–65	73–24	14	55.5‡	63.0	6–2751	1075	30
Albany, Calif.	18–0	3,300–3,900	4,740C	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	59.1	67.3	5–2065	647	32
Albany, Ga.	43–0	2,520–2,835	4,650C	21–35	Y–65	72–12	15	99.9	128.0	3–1357	345	22
Albert Lea, Minn.	16–6	2,568–2,712	3,552	21–34	N–N	84–24	12	34.9‡	53.6	7–3194	1238	48
Alliance, Ohio	25–5	2,430–2,520	.....M	21–29	N–N	84–24	14	62.0‡	78.9	6–2519	1028	43
Alpena, Mich.	22–0	2,350–2,700	3,500A	21–35	N–60	73–24	15	57.4	67.7	6–2883	756	30
Ambridge, Pa.	3–27	2,903–3,203	.....	N–N	N–N	56–..	15	13.2‡	16.0	not available		
Ames, Iowa	15–0	2,160–2,838	3,564A	23–35	N–..	84–24	15	36.5	38.7	6–2812	1025	38
Anaconda, Mont.	12–0	2,424–2,568†	2,928M†	21–35	N–N	56–3P	15	....	....	6–2670	1161	48
Anaheim, Calif.	..–..	2,700–3,000	4,700	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	24.4‡	26.8	6–2835	1070	30
Anderson, S.C.	20–0	2,340–2,400	3,324C	21–35	N–N	84–11	14	45.6	61.2	5–2095	882	48
Andover t, Mass.	17–26	2,652–2,912	3,796M	21–35	N–65	70–10	14	55.7‡	64.1	5-note 3		
Annapolis, Md.	10–25	2,400–2,400†	C	21–45	N–N	84–10	15	21.0‡†	28.9†	5–2266	802	4S
Ansonia, Conn.	0–325	.....–.....	.....M	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	2.8‡	37.2	6-note 3		
Ardmore, Okla.	18–0	1,923–2,198	2,581A	21–35	..–N	84–24	15	35.9	53.3	6–2893	917	34
Arkansas City, Kan.	14–20	2,223–2,314	3,077A	21–26	Y–N	60–12	14	33.9	35.7	5–2488	743	48
Arnold, Pa.	3–140	.....–2,580	3,000C‡	35–..	N–N	48–3P	15	8.5	9.9	6–2514	860	24
Asbury Park, N.J.	40–60	2,650–3,150	4,350A	21–30	Y–65	72–10	14	113.0‡	136.5	E-note 2		48
Ashland, Ohio	8–0	.....–.....	.....M	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	17.8‡†	19.6	6–2863	973	34
Ashland, Wis.	20–0	2,040–2,220	3,000B	21–27	Y–N	72–24	14	46.3	51.2	6–2888	824	43
Ashtabula, Ohio	30–0	2,790–3,140	4,100A	21–35	N–N	72–24	14	92.3	105.3	7–3130	1277	40
Astoria, Ore.	19–0	2,760–3,120	4,262A	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	69.0	73.9	4–1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18–0	2,130–2,220	2,700A	21–31	N–N	84–12	15	36.0	40.1	5–2268	896	45
Athens, Ga.	31–0	.....–.....	3,300	21–31	Y–N	84–10	15	....	....	3–1372	370	48
Athol t, Mass.	9–32	2,780–2,780	3,224C	21–35	N–65	84–10	14	34.1‡	44.4	6-note 3		
Attleboro, Mass.	80–0	.....–.....	3,300M	22–35	N–70	48–3P	14	198.2	211.8	4-note 3		
Auburn, Me.	38–22	2,325–2,437	3,050A	21–38	N–N	84–24	14	77.8‡	96.3	not available		
Augusta, Me.	20–30	2,132–2,600	3,477M	21–35	N–60	67–11	..	52.9‡	60.0	not available		
Austin, Minn.	27–0	3,240–3,360	4,250M	21–35	Y–N	70–24	14	50.1	55.5	6–2928	1007	46
Barberton, Ohio	34–0	2,610–2,874	3,600M	21–29	Y–N	72–24	14	97.4	110.5	6–		
Barre, Vt.	15–25	2,470–2,626	3,406C	21–45	Y–N	72–24	14	40.6‡	42.1	not available		
Bartlesville, Okla.	17–0	1,920–2,580	2,700A	18–N	N–N	84–24	15	36.0	39.7	6–2571	1083	36
Batavia, N.Y.	26–0	2,300–2,600	3,000C	21–35	Y–N	60–10	14	66.2	86.1	5–2403	897	35
Bath, Me.	9–57†	2,184–2,184	2,650C	..–..	..–N†	..–SP†	..	27.4‡	33.7	not available		
Beatrice, Neb.	..–..	2,280–2,520	2,880	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	....	26.3	7–3263	1161	47
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5–25	2,400–2,700	.....	21–35	Y–N	84–24	14	15.5‡	29.6	2809	983	44

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	..–..	$3,168–3,168	$3,960	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	$28.3‡	$32.2	not available		
Bedford, Ind.	19–0	2,400–2,400†	3,180M†	21–35	N–N	72–24	15	42.5†	46.5†	7–3086	1156	45
Bell, Calif.	9–0	3,180–3,540	4,800	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	29.8	32.4	7–3427	1092	33
Bellaire, Ohio	7–14	2,400–2,400	2,820M	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	7–3304	1258	40
Bend, Ore.	10–25	3,240–3,540	4,284A	21–31	N–N	72–24	15	31.2‡	34.4	5–2375	773	33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	32–0	2,587–2,900	4,200A	21–31	Y–65	73–24	12	84.1	104.7	5–2487	670	48
Bergenfield, N.J.	3–75	2,400–3,000†	.....	21–40	N–N	60–10	12	....	....	D-note 2		
Berlin, N.H.	32–25	.....–.....	.....	21–35	N–70	72–12	14	....	....	A1-note 4		
Bessemer, Ala.	19–0	2,634–2,841	3,570C†	19–35	Y–N	72–24	14	49.9	51.7	6–2960	1191	39
Biddeford, Me.	..–..	1,716–1,716	.....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	24.9	33.9	not available		
Big Spring, Tex.	15–0	2,337–2,508	3,960A	21–35	Y–N	84–24	12	35.6	39.0	27-note 1		
Billings, Mont.	41–0	2,400–3,060	4,020M	21–35	Y–N	56–3P	15	87.1	93.6	6–2728	1069	45
Biloxi, Miss.	27–0	1,944–1,944	2,592C‡	21–40	..–N	84–24	15	53.3	59.6	6–2908	898	40
Birmingham, Mich.	18–16	.....–.....	5,400A	21–30	N–60	73–24	14	54.0‡	56.4	6–2630	819	40
Bismarck, N.D.	12–8	1,980–2,460	3,600C‡	21–34	N–65	..–12	14	25.9‡	48.7	8–3595	1348	41
Bloomington, Ind.	23–0	.....–.....	.....	21–35	N–N	72–24	15	....	....	7–3039	1196	42
Blue Island, Ill.	6–23	.....–.....	.....	21–35	Y–65	84–24	14	....	....	5–2109	657	39
Bluefield, W.Va.	25–0†	2,640–2,820	3,600	..–..	..–50†	72–24†	..	64.9	70.7	6–2838	902	40
Bogalusa, La.	27–0	1,920–2,520	3,900C‡	18–30	N–N	72–10	15	47.6	53.8	5–2157	742	32
Boone, Iowa	10–18	2,586–2,826	3,246M	23–30	Y–65	84–24	14	25.8‡	30.7	6–2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	..–..	2,280–2,400	2,820	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	17.5‡	21.6	40-note 1		
Boulder, Colo.	13–0	1,800–1,800†	2,400M†	21–35	N–N	84–24	14	32.9	35.2	5–2316	881	38
Bowling Green, Ky.	19–0	.....–.....	2,400M	21–50	N–N	84–24	14	....	....	5–2449	807	43
Bradford, Pa.	22–0	2,160–2,400	3,252	21–35	N–N	72–10	14	59.6	78.7	not available		
Brainerd, Minn.	5–50	2,676–2,676	3,156B	21–35	N–70	48–3P	12	14.1‡	16.5	7–3158	1091	34
Braintree t, Mass.	28–35	2,350–2,650†	3,800C†	19–35	N–65	70–10	14	....	....	4-note 3		
Brawley, Calif.	15–4	2,880–3,120	4,500C	21–45	N–..	70–10	15	41.9‡	48.3	6–2914	569	37
Bremerton, Wash.	55–0	3,024–3,144	4,164M‡	21–35	Y–N	63–24	18	174.6	207.9	5–2422	1031	40
Bristol, Pa.	7–150	2,223–2,223†	.....M	18–..	N–N	56–3P	14	21.0†	23.8†	5–2177	294	24
Bristol, Tenn.	9–8	2,160–2,400		21–..	Y–N	..–24	15	10.0	13.0	5–2467	950	37
Brookfield, Ill.	4–15	.....–.....	.....	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	....	....	6–2616	1106	40
Brownsville, Tex.	37–0†	1,800–1,980	3,300	..–..	..–N†	72–24†	..	69.1	80.6	16-note 1		
Brownwood, Tex.	14–36	1,890–2,100	2,700	N–N	Y–N	–SP	14	52.2	86.0	31-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25–0	2,112–2,376	3,240	20–38	Y–N	72–24	15	55.0	60.5	6–2565	792	44
Bryan, Tex.	6–30	2,130–2,250	.....	21–N	Y–N	–SP	15	10.4	12.6	16-note 1		
Burlingame, Calif.	19–3	3,300–3,540	5,400C	21–35	Y–65	67–24	15	64.6	72.8	4–1829	714	48
Burlington, N.C.	7–33	2,070–2,340	3,600	..–N	N–N	–SP	12	15.6‡	19.8	6–2711	1229	44
Butler, Pa.	26–0	2,460–2,580	3,030S‡	21–35	N–N	72–10	14	62.0	69.2	not available		
Cairo, Ill.	13–30	2,010–2,010	.....S‡	21–35	Y–N	84–24	7	27.6	34.3	6–2818	859	46
Calumet City, Ill.	8–0	2,760–2,760	3,000B	27–35	..–..	84–24	15	22.7	....	6–2973	1181	37
Cambridge, Md.	0–65	.....–.....	.....	21–45	N–N	..–..	..	....	....	6–2754	910	48
Cambridge, Ohio	14–12	.....–.....	.....	21–29	N–N	78–24	14	....	33.7	7–3491	1329	30
Campbell, Ohio	8–12	1,750–2,560	3,360M	29–35	N–N	48–3P	15	19.8‡	22.4	7–3220	1268	26
Canton, Ill.	..–..	2,400–2,400	.....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	22.4	24.6	6–2993	1109	43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	15–0	2,080–2,160	2,280	19–36	Y–N	84–24	15	....	31.3	7-note 3		
Carlisle, Pa.	10–..	.....–.....	C	N–N	N–N	..–..	N	....	19.5	not available		
Carnegie, Pa.	10–0	2,484–3,096	3,684C	21–42	Y–N	72–10	14	27.7	29.6	6–2895	1167	24
Carteret, N.J.	7–50	2,550–3,150	.....	21–35	N–65	48–3P	14	25.6‡	31.1	D-note 2		
Carthage, Mo.	11–0	1,860–1,920	2,400M	21–N	..–N	84–24	14	22.3	35.0	6-note 3		
Casper, Wyo.	23–0	2,700–3,180	3,900M	22–35	N–N	71–24	15	63.7	66.6	5–2309	922	27
Centralia, Ill.	10–3	2,870–2,870	3,600M‡	21–35	Y–N	84–24	10	26.1‡	31.3	7–3343	1281	44
Chambersburg, Pa.	15–3550	2,132–2,132†	None†	18–N	N–N	84–24	..	33.0†	55.5†	not available		
Champaign, Ill.	22–0	2,700–3,000	3,600B‡	21–30	Y–N	..–24	21	52.1	56.8	5–2314	901	40
Chanute, Kan.	9–11	1,860–1,980†	2,400M‡†	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	17.5†	19.3†	6–2850	865	48
Charlottesville, Va.	..–..	2,040–2,280	3,000	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	22.0	28.2	6–2628	864	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0–300	None–None†	None†	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	....	....	2407	747	33
Cheyenne, Wyo.	40–0	2,112–2,880†	3,600M‡†	21–40	Y–N	72–24	15	....	....	5–2245	798	46
Chicago Heights, Ill.	27–0	2,666–2,666	3,945	24–N	N–N	72–24	21	75.5	77.2	5–2277	1001	36

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Chickasha, Okla.	16–0	$1,800–2,040	$2,400M	21–25	Y–..	84–24	15	$32.6	$37.3	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio	26–0	.....–.....	3,200M	21–29	N–N	72–24	15	....	65.0	7–3192 1298 47
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	13–0	1,820–2,345†	2,557B†	21–35	..–N	72–24	11	....	....	6–2929 1021 44
Clairton, Pa.	18–0†	3,105–3,162	4,242M‡	..–..	..–65†	–3P†	..	56.1	58.0	6–2649 938 28
Claremont t, N.H.	10–30	2,650–2,730	3,300E	21–35	N–65	–SP	14	33.3‡	42.2	A1-note 4
Clarksdale, Miss.	21–2	2,100–2,340	3,660M‡	N–N	N–N	84–24	5	49.0	60.7	5–2205 719 37
Clarksville, Tenn.	10–30†	1,968–2,025	2,565C	..–..	..–N†	84–24†	..	23.3‡	29.4	6–2941 876 41
Clayton, Mo.	13–0	2,400–2,880	3,600C	21–31	Y–N	84–24	15	44.7	49.5	6-note 3
Clearwater, Fla.	20–0	2,190–	4,200C	21–35	N–65	72–24	15	36.9	55.3	5–2190 678 48
Cleburne, Tex.	9–4†	2,400–2,400	2,400M†	..–..	N–N†	84–24†	..	18.1‡	21.1	31-note 1
Cleveland, Tenn.	5–14	2,280–2,280	.....C‡	N–N	N–N	..–..	7	8.1‡	9.8	6–2956 1250 38
Cliffside Park, N.J.	12–51	2,400–3,000†	3,800M†	21–30	Y–N	72–10	17	....	....	D-note 2
Clovis, N.M.	4–20	2,340–2,340	3,000	..–N	N–N	–SP	15	10.5‡	12.0	7–3319 995 41
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	13–0	2,280–2,580	3,000M	N–N	Y–N	84–24	14	23.7	30.2	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan.	17–15	2,160–2,695	3,144M‡	21–29	Y–N	84–24	21	43.2	46.9	5–2275 585 38
Cohoes, N.Y.	46–0	2,150–2,450†	2,550†	21–40	Y–70	72–24	15	....	....	5–2058 817 32
Collingswood, N.J.	6–100	2,100–2,875	.....S‡	21–30	Y–65	72–10	15	16.6	23.9	D-note 2
Columbia, Mo.	..–..	1,860–2,280	2,460	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	33.2	46.7	7-note 3
Columbia, Tenn.	6–12	1,800–1,980	.....	21–45	N–..	84–12	10	....	.....	7–3120 1164 46
Columbus, Ind.	24–0	2,508–2,640	3,498M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	59.7	79.5	6–2538 966 43
Columbus, Miss.	18–0	1,800–1,920†	2,400C†	21–35	N–N	84–24	10	....	....	6–2982 1136 41
Compton, Calif.	24–0	3,090–3,180	5,100A	21–30	N–65	72–24	14	84.4	92.5	6–2769 1093 41
Concord, N.C.	12–18	2,280–2,400	.....	N–N	N–55	84–24	10	27.4‡	29.8	6–2886 1078 47
Connellsville, Pa.	8–50	2,220–2,220†	2,580S†	21–35	Y–N	84–10	14	....	....	not available
Conshohocken, Pa.	2–75	2,400–2,400	.....	18–N	N–N	..–..	14	9.9	12.9	5–2354 688 33
Corning, N.Y.	16–6†	2,500–2,800	3,750B	..–..	..–70†	..–10†	..	45.5‡	96.4	4–1507 509 38
Corsicana, Tex.	14–8	1,913–2,160	2,730M‡	21–35	Y–N	–SP	15	22.6	24.7	23-note 1
Cortland, N.Y.	14–166	2,550–2,850	.....D	21–40	Y–N	72–10	14	39.9	50.0	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio	11–0	2,400–2,460	2,760M	21–29	N–N	72–24	15	26.6‡	37.0	7–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp, N.J.	10–21	.....–.....	4,500C	21–35	..–65	72–10	15	36.3	44.9	C-note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19–0	2,340–2,640	3,576	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	48.4‡	54.4	6–2688 762 40
Cudahy, Wis.	6–24	3,312–3,612	.....B	21–29	Y–57	84–24	15	24.2‡	27.7	7–3200 988 37
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	17–0	2,760–3,180	.....M	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	58.2	77.3	5–2447 668 43
Dalton, Ga.	14–0	2,100–2,100†	2,700C†	23–40	N–..	84–12	15	....	....	8–3165 1231 47
Danbury, Conn.	33–0	2,900–3,100	4,300	21–45	N–N	70–10	14	81.3	187.6	6-note 3
Danvers t, Mass.	19–27	2,600–2,800†	3,800B†	21–30	..–65	70–10	17	51.3‡†	60.4†	5-note 3
Daytona Beach, Fla.	42–0	2,436–2,520	4,200C	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	102.7	115.8	5–2186 516 45
Decatur, Ala.	17–0	.....–2,700	3,120C	21–30	..–..	84–24	7	45.3	57.6	7–3041 1121 48
Decatur, Ga.	16–6	.....–.....	.....	21–40	N–65	84–10	14	....	....	5–2357 1011 43
Dedham t, Mass.	20–29	.....–.....	.....	21–35	N–70	70–10	16	....	....	5-note 3
Del Rio, Tex.	5–32	1,740–1,740†	2,100†	18–35	N–N	84–24	N	9.8‡†	11.3	32-note 1
Denton, Tex.	11–12	2,050–2,280†	3,180M†	21–..	Y–N	..–24	10	29.4‡†	34.8†	23-note 1
Dickson City, Pa.	0–58	.....–.....	.....	18–35	N–N	..–..	..	....	....	not available
Dixon, Ill.	11–0	2,400–2,580	3,000M	21–35	..–N	72–24	14	29.0	31.5	7–3338 1323 46
Donora, Pa.	2–30	.....–.....	.....	21–..	N–N	72–12	14	10.1‡	10.6	not available
Dormont, Pa.	4–20	.....–.....	.....	N–N	Y–N	44–3P	14	16.4‡	32.2	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala.	22–0	2,040–2,340†	3,600C‡†	21–31	N–N	84–24	12	59.1†	65.0†	6–2513 862 47
Dover, N.H.	..–..	2,340–2,444	3,198	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	....	....	A1-note 4
Dover, N.J.	4–125	.....–.....	.....M	..–..	Y–..	48–3P	12	....	....	D-note 2 48
Du Bois, Pa.	0–1200	None–None†	NoneD‡†	18–30	Y–N	..–..	..	....	....	not available
Dunkirk, N.Y.	20–425	2,120–2,340†	2,820C†	21–35	Y–N	60–10	14	....	....	4–1998 788 34
Dunmore, Pa.	18–12	2,580–2,580	2,760C	N–N	N–N	72–10	15	43.4	47.7	not available
Durant, Okla.	9–0	2,016–2,220	2,832M	N–N	Y–N	84–24	15	19.3‡	22.9	8–3673 1178 38
Dyersburg, Tenn.	14–6	1,800–1,800	2,400C	25–40	N–N	84–11	N	26.0	28.9	6–2763 969 35
E. Hartford t, Conn.	45–..	2,921–3,121	4,600B	21–35	N–65	..–10	14	128.6‡	146.7	6-note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio	22–0	2,610–2,610†	2,850S†	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill.	9–0	2,340–2,808	3,240B	21–35	N–60	84–24	15	24.3	40.5	6–2861 910 44
East Point, Ga.	28–0	2,400–3,000	4,500C	..–35	Y–65	72–10	15	87.6	91.5	4–1619 465 48

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Easthampton t, Mass.	13–15	$2,631–.....	$3,543C	21–35	N–65	56–10	16	$37.0‡	$42.6	5-note 3		
Ecorse, Mich.	32–0	3,468–3,598	5,528	21–30	Y–60	63–24	20	115.1	120.4	6–2917	799	30
El Centro, Calif.	15–8	2,795–2,890	4,650C	21–..	Y–N	84–24	15	36.2‡	40.2	6–2912	551	37
El Dorado, Ark.	15–0	2,280–2,340	.....M	21–31	Y–..	72–24	15	....	35.2	6–2840	902	44
El Dorado, Kan.	9–0	2,040–2,520	3,100A	21–35	N–N	72–10	15	21.1	32.3	6–2708	861	44
El Reno, Okla.	9–10	2,040–2,280	3,600A	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	19.8‡	63.8	6–2727	1072	43
Elizabeth City, N.C.	15–30	.....–.....	.....	N–N	N–N	72–24	10	....	....	5–2437	888	46
Ellwood City, Pa.	4–36	2,728–2,728	3,324A	21–40	N–N	56–24	14	12.4‡	14.9	not available		
Elmhurst, Ill.	4–22	2,540–2,620†	4,320M†	N–N	N–N	84–24	14	....	....	6–2777	1062	42
Elmwood Park, Ill.	6–10†	2,100–2,657	3,100C	..–..	..–N†	..–24†	..	19.1‡	20.4	6–2504	882	39
Elwood, Ind.	15–0	2,280–2,280	3,000M	21–35	N–N	72–24	15	33.5	35.4	6–2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	12–0	2,220–2,340	3,000C	19–35	N–N	84–10	15	25.1	41.6	6–2573	835	40
Endicott, N.Y.	36–0	2,834–3,120	4,605B	21–30	Y–N	84–24	21	105.0	128.9	4–1955	820	38
Englewood, N.J.	28–0†	2,888–3,465	5,040	..–..	..–65†	84–10†	..	92.6	106.0	B-note 2		
Escanaba, Mich.	21–0	2,550–2,760	3,120A	23–33	N–65	73–24	14	43.1	48.1	6–2716	885	27
Euclid, Ohio	29–0	2,958–3,408	4,400	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	7–3006	948	44
Eugene, Ore.	31–16	2,640–3,000	4,080A	19–30	Y–60	78–24	14	94.6‡	314.5	6–2744	1118	38
Eureka, Calif.	17–200†	2,730–2,760	3,600D	..–..	..–..	72–24†	..	48.7‡	62.9	7–3266	919	35
Fairhaven t, Mass.	5–46	1,872–1,872†	2,964C†	21–N	N–N	..–..	14	20.1‡†	24.7†	5-note 3		
Fairmont, W.Va.	32–0	2,640–2,640	3,240C‡	21–35	N–65	72–24	15	76.2	98.5	6–2688	1127	29
Faribault, Minn.	14–0	2,520–2,640	3,120C‡	21–35	N–N	72–24	14	33.2	35.9	7–3075	1470	47
Farrell, Pa.	9–60	2,904–2,904	3,558C‡	21–35	N–N	72–10	15	23.8	24.7	not available		
Fayetteville, N.C.	44–16	2,010–2,220	3,900C	21–35	Y–60	84–24	10	102.6‡	....	5–2355	725	46
Ferndale, Mich.	28–0	3,475–3,725	4,900C	21–30	N–60	73–24	10	101.2	115.7	6–2704	865	30
Findlay, Ohio	23–0	2,340–2,830	3,360M	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	58.5	66.6	6–2825	1102	37
Florence, S.C.	8–..	.....–.....	.....	N–N	N–N	72–12	10	....	29.8	6–2988	1291	44
Forest Park, Ill.	11–3	3,240–.....	.....B‡	23–35	N–63	..–24	21	27.0	....	6–2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo.	15–3	2,235–2,340	3,000M	27–37	Y–65	96–24	15	35.1	43.9	4–1656	595	30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25–0	2,280–2,580	3,600S‡	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	65.5	72.5	4–1860	832	29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	42–0	.....–.....	3,718A	21–30	Y–N	72–24	14	....	84.1†	5–2022	777	43
Fort Madison, Iowa	13–0	2,160–2,220†	2,700M†	22–32	Y–70	72–24	14	....	....	6–2834	1038	37
Fort Myers, Fla.	11–20	2,500–2,500†	3,100†	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	33.6‡†	42.8†	6–2592	770	44
Fort Scott, Kan.	12–0	1,680–1,680†	2,160M‡†	25–N	N–N	84–24	15	21.0†	32.6†	6–2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky.	7–12	2,400–2,700	2,954C	21–40	Y–N	84–24	14	17.0	19.8	6–2903	996	40
Fostoria, Ohio	11–0	.....–.....	.....	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	6–2805	888	42
Framingham t, Mass.	53–0	2,700–3,000	4,069	21–35	N–65	70–10	17	162.8	202.4	5-note 3		
Frankfort, Ind.	26–0	2,520–2,520	3,180M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	67.4	71.4	6–2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky.	11–0	1,860–2,048†	2,442C†	21–49	N–N	84–24	15	....	....	7–3087	1231	48
Frederick, Md.	12–50	2,314–2,314	.....D	18–N	N–60	84–24	7	27.1	37.2	not graded		
Fredericksburg, Va.	8–..†	2,190–2,190	2,820	..–..	..–N†	72–24†	..	18.5	21.7	7–3030	1277	45
Freeport, Ill.	23–0	2,580–2,640	2,760B	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	53.8	58.1	5–2420	979	39
Freeport, N.Y.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	21–35	..–N	..–..	..	8.3	38.2	6–2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb.	7–84	2,100–2,400	3,000M	N–..	N–N	84–24	7	14.8‡	17.7	6–2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	19–2	.....–.....	.....	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	6–2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif.	7–20	3,060–3,360	4,500C	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	24.8‡	28.8	6–2613	917	39
Fulton, N.Y.	15–20	.....–2,928	3,749	21–35	..–N	72–24	14	39.0‡	48.1	4–1919	700	39
Gainesville, Fla.	27–0	2,280–2,496	4,200A	20–26	N–N	72–24	14	59.9	86.9	4–1689	633	48
Gainesville, Ga.	13–0	2,100–2,400	3,120A	21–35	Y–65	84–12	15	32.2	69.3	6–2895	1150	47
Garden City, N.Y.	16–75	2,800–3,500	.....D	20–30	Y–N	72–10	14	51.5	63.8	5–2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass.	21–48	2,830–2,830	3,960	26–35	N–65	70–10	14	74.6‡	117.8	5-note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	16–0†	2,840–3,040	3,636	..–..	..–N†	72–24†	..	55.6	61.3	5–2424	1040	49
Gastonia, N.C.	32–0	2,072–2,238	3,498A	18–31	Y–55	72–24	10	75.2‡	81.9	5–2117	863	43
Geneva, N.Y.	..–..	2,050–2,626	3,630	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	37.0‡	49.0	4–1989	598	37
Glens Falls, N.Y.	31–0	2,378–2,705	3,500B	21–35	Y–N	72–24	14	72.2	82.5	4–1600	553	42
Gloucester, Mass.	..–..	2,508–2,508	3,250	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	152.6	164.5	4-note 3		
Gloucester City, N.J.	8–..	1,943–2,520	.....	..–..	N–N	56–3P	14	21.7‡†	29.1†	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N.Y.	24–13	2,490–2,820	3,975C	21–30	N–70	84–24	17	72.3‡	86.8	4–1695	464	41
Goldsboro, N.C.	25–0	1,793–2,177	3,032A	21–31	N–N	84–24	14	44.8	63.8	4–1941	683	45

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Goshen, Ind.	15–0	$2,280–2,460	$3,670M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	14	$37.6	$45.5	6–2619	952	41
Grand Forks, N.D.	28–5	2,340–2,730	3,680C	21–30	N–N	76–10	14	66.9	73.6	5–2484	854	47
Grand Island, Neb.	29–0	1,980–2,220	2,760M	21–35	..–..	84–24	15	54.5	59.0	6–2769	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	17–0	2,720–3,120	4,200A	21–..	Y–N	84–24	15	39.0	42.4	6–3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill.	16–0	2,760–2,760	3,120	21–35	N–N	84–24	10	36.2	64.6	6–2867	1123	38
Greeley, Colo.	15–0	2,160–2,700	C	21–30	Y–N	78–24	15	37.1	44.9	6–2824	1170	35
Greenfield t, Mass.	17–35	2,510–3,001	4,065C	18–35	N–65	70–10	..	59.3‡	....	4-note 3		
Greenville, Miss.	25–0	2,280–2,280	3,780C	18–30	N–N	84–12	15	57.1	65.3	5–2124	775	38
Greenville, N.C.	7–36	2,340–2,340	3,300C	21–30	N–N	..–24	15	17.7‡	26.0	5–2284	792	47
Greenville, Tex.	26–0	1,785–1,920†	2,940C‡†	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	....	....	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	17–0	2,325–2,475	3,900M‡	21–31	N–N	84–24	7	39.3	53.2	6–2570	990	43
Greenwood, S.C.	11–15	2,400–2,700	....	..–N	..–N	84–24	14	28.3‡	35.4	6–2538	1060	47
Gretna, La.	3–100	1,680–1,680†	None D†	18–50	N–N	..–SP	N	....	....	7–3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga.	20–0	1,740–2,280	3,600A	21–30	Y–N	84–24	15	41.8	63.1	5–2219	755	43
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	..–..	3,185–3,545	5,025	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	72.7	84.6	4–1863	720	43
Guthrie, Okla.	14–0	1,800–2,100	2,700A	18–N	Y–N	72–10	15	23.0‡	25.0	6–2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo.	23–0	2,010–2,280	3,000C	21–35	Y–..	72–24	14	46.9	50.5	6-note 3		
Harlingen, Tex.	23–25	2,100–2,220	3,300	18–35	Y–N	84–24	15	38.3‡	49.9	28-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	3–6	2,244–2,244	2,442S‡	N–N	N–N	84–24	7	10.0‡	10.3	8–3847	1468	39
Harrison, N.J.	47–0	2,600–3,700	4,600C	21–35	Y–65	63–10	21	149.6	166.4	D-note 2		
Harvey, Ill.	12–16	2,700–2,850	.....M‡	21–34	N–55	72–24	21	33.3‡	37.5	5–2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb.	16–16	2,180–2,292†	3,210M†	21–35	Y–65	84–24	15	41.4‡†	47.0†	6–2672	956	41
Hattiesburg, Miss.	36–0	2,100–2,100	2,520C‡	30–N	N–N	72–24	14	76.2	86.7	6–2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N.J.	0–118	.....–.....	....	21–35	N–N	..–..	..	....	....	D-note 2		
Helena, Mont.	19–0	2,580–2,880	3,360C‡	25–35	N–N	48–3P	14	50.3	54.4	6–2791	1143	42
Hempstead, N.Y.	19–487	.....–.....	.....D	..–..	N–N	..–..	14	27.6‡	63.3	5–2420	937	34
Henderson, Ky.	26–0	1,836–1,836†	2,400C‡†	..–50	N–N	72–24	15	....	....	6–2861	883	40
Hibbing, Minn.	39–0	1,950–2,190	3,060C	21–35	N–N	48–3P	14	89.6	96.5	6–2607	1013	48
Hickory, N.C.	..–..	2,040–2,400	....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	26.2‡	47.9	5–2063	742	47
Highland Park, Ill.	13–0	2,500–2,800	4,100C‡	21–35	Y–65	84–24	14	46.4	51.3	not available		
Highland Park, Tex.	21–0	.....–.....	....	N–N	Y–N	78–24	10	....	....	19-note 1		
Hillside, N.J.	35–0	2,500–3,300	4,500C	21–30	N–65	68–10	16	96.0	101.2	C-note 2		
Hobbs, N.M.	3–24	.....–.....	....	21–45	Y–N	72–10	15	....	....	8–3724	1092	39
Holland, Mich.	8–24	2,442–3,170	.....B	18–..	Y–65	73–24	14	32.8‡	40.9	6–2600	910	30
Homestead, Pa.	17–0	.....–.....	....	25–..	Y–N	..–10	12	....	....	5–2313	956	24
Hopkinsville, Ky.	14–8	1,710–1,800	2,160C‡	21–..	N–N	84–24	14	24.9‡	29.1	6–2894	843	43
Hornell, N.Y.	14–10	2,446–2,644	3,700S	21–35	Y–70	60–10	15	43.8‡	67.8	5–2142	835	37
Hot Springs, Ark.	43–0	1,620–1,920†	3,300C†	21–31	N–N	72–24	15	....	....	5–2323	740	36
Hudson, N.Y.	N–600	.....–.....	.....D	18–45	N–..	..–..	..	.3	20.2	5–2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind.	27–0	2,400–2,640	3,360M	21–35	..–N	72–24	15	69.0	73.6	6–2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	18–0	1,880–2,178	4,200C	N–N	..–70	84–24	14	45.7	53.0	7–3014	998	48
Huron, S.D.	5–40	2,820–2,940	.....D	21–45	N–N	84–24	14	16.3‡	22.1	7–3449	1330	45
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15–12	2,750–2,820	3,480M	21–28	N–N	84–24	15	45.3‡	49.1	6–2723	851	48
Independence, Kan.	17–0	1,890–1,980	2,520C	21–37	Y–N	84–24	14	25.7	28.0	6–2624	924	48
Independence, Mo.	22–0	.....–.....	....	21–35	N–N	..–12	14	....	....	7-note 3		
Iowa City, Iowa	17–0	2,010–2,520	2,940M	22–35	N–70	72–24	15	36.0	37.7	6–2857	1096	46
Iron Mountain, Mich.	13–0†	1,680–2,000	2,812B	..–..	..–65†	72–24†	..	27.8	30.5	6–2843	1072	27
Ironton, Ohio	..–..	2,526–2,736	3,624	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	33.5	36.4	7–3428	1199	38
Ironwood, Mich.	15–25	2,370–2,370	2,910A	21–31	N–65	73–24	20	36.1‡	42.0	6–2841	1036	27
Ithaca, N.Y.	34–0	2,400–2,800†	3,600B†	21–30	Y–70	60–10	14	88.6‡†	100.5	5–2474	969	46
Jackson, Tenn.	41–0	2,000–2,220†	3,300M‡†	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	67.9†	74.2†	5–2466	973	37
Jacksonville, Ill.	14–0	2,280–2,280	3,000M	..–..	N–63	72–24	14	32.4	37.2	7–3006	1066	41
Janesville, Wis.	29–0	2,760–3,000	4,260B	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	82.3	108.9	5–2319	895	34
Jeannette, Pa.	6–24	2,572–3,036	.....S‡	21–35	N–65	72– 9	14	25.9‡	36.7	not available		
Jefferson City, Mo.	22–0	2,100–.....	2,700M	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	43.0	54.9	6-note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	14–0	2,520–2,520	3,000S	21–34	N–N	72–24	10	34.4	....	5–2379	782	40
Johnson City, N.Y.	27–0	2,431–2,880	4,345C	21–30	N–70	84–24	15	76.6	110.1	4–1965	799	38
Johnstown, N.Y.	14–12	2,263–2,529	3,100M	21–35	Y–70	84–24	15	37.2‡	43.3	4–1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark.	14–11	2,120–2,160	3,000M	21–31	N–N	72–12	15	....	....	5–2302	836	47

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
ankakee, Ill.	27–0	$2,408–2,408	$3,010M	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	$53.8‡†	$57.8†	7–2684	1080	37
eene, N.H.	10–41	2,444–2,756	3,900C	N–35	N–70	..–SP	14	32.9‡	46.3	A1-note 4		
enmore, N.Y.	8–90	2,800–3,200	.....M	21–..	N–70	48–3P	14	....	40.0	4–1903	761	31
eokuk, Iowa	17–..	2,040–2,160	2,700C‡	..–35	Y–N	72–24	18	36.5	61.5	7–2676	1056	39
ewanee, Ill.	..–..	2,580–2,580	2,880	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	30.3‡	51.5	7–3414	1276	42
ey West, Fla.	22–173	2,100–2,250	3,300D	21–38	N–N	84–12	23	47.0	58.2	6–2674	798	47
ingsport, Tenn.	17–14	2,430–3,060	3,480A	21–35	Y–N	..–..	14	42.7‡	48.1	5–2330	740	42
ingston, Pa.	12–60	2,280–2,280	....	18–50	N–N	56–3P	10	23.0‡	23.0	not available		
inston, N.C.	19–0	1,800–2,472	3,600	21–30	N–65	84–24	10	43.9‡	50.3	5–2340	786	43
irksville, Mo.	6–4	1,680–1,680†	1,980†	N–N	N–N	84–24	14	....	....	7-note 3		
irkwood, Mo.	17–0	2,400–2,700	3,600C‡	21–0	Y–N	72–24	15	43.8	46.6	6-note 3		
lamath Falls, Ore.	21–10	2,605–2,940	3,780	21–40	Y–60	84–24	14	57.7‡	65.6	5–2367	778	36
a Grange, Ill.	4–18	2,160–2,220	....	21–35	Y–63	72–24	15	9.1‡	10.8	5–2347	872	44
a Porte, Ind.	30–0	2,887–3,000	3,960M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	83.9	90.5	5–2120	711	40
a Salle, Ill.	2–11	2,230–2,230	....	N–N	N–N	..–..	14	10.9‡	13.0	7–3205	1040	34
ackawanna, N.Y.	86–0	3,100–3,100	4,250M	21–35	N–70	48–3P	17	232.1	243.8	4–1998	683	32
aconia, N.H.	12–64	2,418–2,522	3,100C	18–21	N–65	72–12	16	33.7‡	61.5	A1-note 4		
afayette, La.	15–35	1,920–2,400	3,000M‡	19–30	N–N	72–10	15	30.1	55.9	5–2452	788	38
akeland, Fla.	26–0	.....–.....	4,020A	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	....	80.6	5–2113	764	48
ancaster, Ohio	18–0	.....–.....	....	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	7–3080	1292	38
aramie, Wyo.	13–10	2,208–2,940	3,300A	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	36.0‡	38.3	6–2613	967	38
atrobe, Pa.	1–170	.....–.....	....	..–..	N–60	..–..	..	3.0‡	7.8	not available		
aurel, Miss.	23–0	2,239–2,299	2,790C‡	21–40	N–N	84–12	14	55.2	58.7	7–3240	964	38
awrence, Kan.	22–..	1,950–2,220	2,880M	..–..	..–..	77–11†	..	45.5	49.2	5–2276	743	38
awton, Okla.	25–0	1,980–1,980†	3,000M†	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	52.5†	58.9†	6–2654	944	48
eavenworth, Kan.	18–0	.....–.....	.....M‡	21–25	N–N	84–10	15	....	....	5–2479	867	44
eominster, Mass.	..–..	2,549–2,549	3,750	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	88.5‡	100.7	4-note 3		
ewiston, Idaho	21–6	2,700–2,880	3,900C‡	21–31	Y–N	84–24	14	54.7	57.5	5–2060	642	40
exington, Mass.	23–17	2,566–2,855†	3,800C†	N–N	N–65	84–24	14	....	....	5-note 3		
exington, N.C.	11–18	2,520–2,520	3,300A	18–35	Y–N	84–24	10	25.0‡	30.8	6–2603	916	46
incoln, Ill.	6–8†	2,400–2,400	2,700A	..–..	..–N†	..–24†	..	13.1	15.0	6–2951	1059	32
incoln Park, Mich.	14–0	3,208–3,636	4,308B	21–28	Y–60	73–24	14	45.0	50.8	6–2646	971	28
inden, N.J.	89–0	2,400–3,000†	4,400C†	21–30	N–65	71–11	15	....	....	B-note 2		
ittle Falls, N.Y.	7–21	2,700–3,000	3,600	21–30	Y–65	84–24	15	22.5‡	25.4	5–2114	829	41
ock Haven, Pa.	3–..	.....–2,339	....	21–40	Y–N	65–..	14	7.7‡	10.3	not available		
ockport, N.Y.	40–0	2,500–2,710	3,600B	21–30	Y–70	60–..	15	113.5	124.5	4–1874	681	32
odi, Calif.	11–19	2,664–3,270	5,040C	21–35	Y–N	62–10	15	35.1	44.0	5–2134	454	40
ogan, Utah	22–0	2,160–2,460	3,300M‡	21–32	N–N	63–10	15	53.6	57.4	4–1965	472	41
ogansport, Ind.	47–0	2,340–2,520	3,500M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	119.9	131.1	5–2083	798	35
ongview, Tex.	21–0	2,115–2,400	3,900A	N–N	Y–N	84–24	14	46.5	53.6	22-note 1		
ongview, Wash.	18–0	3,120–3,360	4,580M	21–30	Y–N	77–24	17	57.4	62.4	4–1963	673	46
yndhurst, N.J.	N–55	.....–.....	....	21–35	N–N	..–..	..	5.4‡	12.1	D-note 2		
ynwood, Calif.	13–0†	2,962–3,262	4,152C	..–..	..–65†	72–24†	..	51.9	71.1	6–2582	992	41
cAlester, Okla.	19–0	1,735–2,046	2,640A	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	34.9	36.4	6–2910	874	33
cAllen, Tex.	3–57	2,280–2,880	4,500	21–35	..–N	72–24	15	8.0‡	40.3	28-note 1		
cKees Rocks, Pa.	9–0	2,259–2,259†	2,763C†	N–N	N–N	81–10	14	....	....	6–2667	956	31
anhattan, Kan.	10–5	1,920–1,980	2,760M‡	21–31	Y–N	84–24	14	20.3	24.0	6–2753	944	42
anitowoc, Wis.	38–0	2,790–2,790	3,830B	21–55	Y–N	84–24	15	108.8	147.0	4–1960	648	41
ankato, Minn.	24–12	2,700–2,700	3,720C‡	21–31	N–65	84–24	14	58.9	....	5–2424	835	37
aplewood, Mo.	10–0†	2,424–2,520	.....M‡	..–..	..–N†	..–24†	..	22.9	27.1	6-note 3		
aplewood, N.J.	28–0	2,400–3,224	5,400	21–30	Y–65	70–..	14	93.2	104.1	B-note 2		
arietta, Ohio	14–0	2,528–2,528	2,840S	21–30	Y–N	72–24	14	35.5	....	6–2882	937	28
arinette, Wis.	17–0	2,400–2,400	2,760	21–45	Y–N	84–24	14	....	35.2	6–2899–	905	46
arlborough, Mass.	15–42	2,758–2,758	3,300	21–35	Y–65	72–10	16	43.4‡	77.5	4-note 3		
arquette, Mich.	21–0	2,490–2,670	3,210C	21–30	Y–N	72–24	14	57.8‡	65.8	6–2855	954	38
arshall, Tex.	22–0	1,980–2,160	3,180A	21–..	..–N	84–24	15	46.4‡	59.0	24-note 1		
arshalltown, Iowa	17–20	2,178–2,541	....	21–35	Y–70	72–24	15	.....	....	5–2466	902	38
arshfield, Wis.	17–0	2,160–2,400	4,000	21–30	N–65	72–24	14	37.0	73.8	6–2817	1049	43
artinsburg, W.Va.	14–100	1,848–1,848†	2,280C†	21–35	N–N	72–24	15	....	....	6–2525	792	27

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Martinsville, Va.	20–6	$2,100–2,418	$3,120B	N–N	N–65	84–24	12	$29.1‡	$54.6	8–3666	1357	44
Massena, N.Y.	..–..	2,340–2,340	....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	11.4‡	35.6	6–2760	1111	40
Mattoon, Ill.	17–0	2,280–2,460	3,060C‡	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	35.7	38.7	7–3361	1142	44
Maywood, Calif.	9–0	2,940–3,480	4,279C	21–35	Y–N	72–24	14	27.3	30.0	7–3156	900	47
Meadville, Pa.	17–100	2,180–2,312†	2,778S‡†	21–35	Y–N	72–10	14	.....	....	not available		
Medford, Ore.	13–24	2,820–2,820	3,660M	21–35	N–60	72–24	14	36.5‡	39.9	5–2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	5–10	2,880–2,880	2,580M	21–35	Y–55	72–24	17	15.4‡	17.0	6–2869	1031	44
Menasha, Wis.	11–0	2,760–2,980	3,230B	21–35	Y–65	84–24	14	31.1	33.7	6–2770	1024	39
Menominee, Mich.	17–0	....–2,188	2,700C	19–29	Y–N	73–24	15	36.0	38.3	6–2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	11–24	2,730–....	C	21–N	Y–N	72–24	14	23.5‡	26.6	5–2443	944	40
Methuen, Mass.	40–8	....–....	3,985C	21–45	N–65	56–3P	14	122.4‡	130.0	4–note 3		
Middlesborough, Ky.	8–0	1,710–2,400	....C‡	21–35	Y–62	84–12	15	17.1	....	7–3387	1274	4
Middletown, N.Y.	23–1425	2,375–2,875	....	21–35	Y–N	72–12	14	68.2	82.1	4–1829	703	37
Midland, Mich.	17–10	3,175–3,400	4,800A	21–35	Y–65	73–24	22	46.9	51.4	7–3473	1262	3
Milford, Mass.	16–43	2,533–2,845†	3,350C†	21–35	N–65	70–10	14	.....	....	5–note 3		
Millburn, N.J.	14–40	2,860–3,360	4,200C	21–31	Y–65	72–10	21	47.0‡	61.8	....	...	..
Millville, N.J.	3–43	....–....	....D‡	21–35	..–N	56–3P	15	.....	....	E–note 2		
Milton, Mass.	37–6	2,613–3,133†	4,420C†	21–35	Y–65	70–10	14	.....	....	4–note 3		
Minot, N.D.	20–50	2,340–2,700	4,200A	21–31	Y–N	72–24	12	41.0	48.3	6–2892	1049	39
Missoula, Mont.	23–1	2,640–2,700	3,420C‡	21–32	Y–65	56–3P	15	57.2	89.0	6–2813	1266	4
Mitchell, S.D.	..–..	2,040–2,100	2,520	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	15.6‡	19.7	7–3143	954	2
Moberly, Mo.	13–12	1,950–1,980	3,000A	N–N	Y–N	72–24	14	27.8	39.8	8–note 3		
Modesto, Calif.	30–15	3,000–3,402	6,300C	21–35	Y–65	72–11	15	93.0‡	100.8	3–1465	419	4
Monessen, Pa.	3–114	....–....	......	21–35	N–N	..–..	14	8.2	32.0	not available		
Monroe, Mich.	33–0	3,258–3,258	C	21–31	N–60	73–24	14	96.1	109.5	5–2414	624	3
Monrovia, Calif.	18–5	2,520–2,760	4,200C	21–..	Y–N	70–24	15	45.8‡	....	5–2458	811	3
Monterey, Calif.	19–16	2,838–3,193	4,128A	21–35	N–N	70–24	14	52.8‡	86.5	5–2338	936	3
Morgantown, W.Va.	15–11	2,157–2,760	3,660A	21–35	N–65	72–24	14	37.0‡	44.1	6–2924	1008	4
Moultrie, Ga.	17–0	2,192–2,470	3,640A	N–N	N–N	84–24	15	38.3	48.7	6–2655	766	4
Moundsville, W.Va.	..–..	1,980–2,295	2,644	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	19.0	20.5	6–2990	1140	24
Mount Clemens, Mich.	19–23	2,750–....	3,9002‡	21–31	Y–60	73–24	15	....	....	6–2882	920	2
Mount Lebanon, Pa.	6–32	2,400–3,252	3,946C	21–N	N–N	51–3P	14	25.8‡	29.8	4–1971	747	33
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10–8	2,442–2,604	2,724B	21–35	N–N	72–24	15	....	....	8–3810	1499	39
Mount Vernon, Ohio	11–0	2,280–2,460	2,940	20–30	N–N	72–24	14	26.0‡	49.6	7–3490	1489	39
Muscatine, Iowa	21–2	2,283–2,419	3,146M	21–31	N–60	75–24	14	44.7	47.9	5–2481	874	37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15–14	2,860–3,060	4,200M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	14	45.0‡	60.4	6–2658	866	3
Nampa, Idaho	17–0	2,706–2,832	4,290M‡	21–35	N–N	72–10	14	50.0	60.0	6–2863	521	47
Natchez, Miss.	14–0	....–....	.....	21–35	Y–N	84–24	10	....	....	7–3409	1020	37
Natick, Mass.	29–10	2,600–2,800†	3,800C†	21–35	N–70	70–10	14	85.8‡	95.0	4–note 3		
National City, Calif.	..–..	2,883–3,216	4,344	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	40.6	43.9	6–2753	774	31
Naugatuck, Conn.	10–80	2,771–2,771	3,267C	21–N	N–N	72–9	14	.....	....	6–note 3		
Needham, Mass.	27–18	2,750–3,125	C	21–35	Y–65	70–10	14	82.4	104.7	4–note 3		
Neenah, Wis.	17–0	2,298–3,024	3,328B	21–40	Y–N	72–24	14	....	50.2	6–2628	962	37
New Castle, Ind.	19–0	....–2,400	3,420M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	44.9‡	48.1	6–2814	1029	38
New Iberia, La.	12–0	....–....	....	21–35	N–N	72–9	15	....	....	6–2716	2716	41
New Kensington, Pa.	6–125	3,060–3,060	3,860C‡	21–35	Y–65	72–12	14	17.8	22.9	4–1743	536	41
New Philadelphia, Ohio	7–20	2,683–2,683	2,976S	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	23.3‡	26.4	8–3515	1427	3
Newburyport, Mass.	..–..	2,444–2,444	.....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	43.0‡	46.2	6–note 3		
Newton, Iowa	10–6	2,430–2,580	2,880M	21–35	Y–60	84–24	14	20.9‡	22.7	6–2762	1074	4
Newton, Kan.	11–0	2,232–2,474	3,404A	21–29	Y–N	78–24	14	27.1	30.5	6–2750	955	47
Niles, Mich.	16–0	2,928–3,228	....B	21–35	Y–61	73–24	14	47.5	53.9	7–3055	1084	39
Niles, Ohio	16–0	2,140–2,880†	3,4805†	21–35	N–55	72–24	15	....	....	5–2308	960	47
Norfolk, Neb.	13–80	2,040–2,040	2,580	21–30	Y–65	84–24	..	22.7	24.9	6–3000	853	37
Norman, Okla.	16–13	2,280–2,400	3,420A	16–28	Y–N	84–24	15	40.1	46.8	6–2757	701	39
N. Attleboro, Mass.	52–34	2,466–2,496	3,640	21–35	Y–65	56–10	14	40.9‡	60.1	5–note 3		
N. Little Rock, Ark.	48–0	2,100–2,640	4,080	21–31	Y–N	72–12	15	134.5	179.8	5–2163	621	47
North Platte, Neb.	9–32	2,080–2,080†	2,696M†	21–N	Y–N	84–24	14	....	....	6–2994	1149	38
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	27–600	2,850–3,050	5,300C	21–35	Y–..	72–10	15	90.6‡	97.8	4–1776	393	24
Northampton, Mass.	51–5	2,620–2,724	3,744M	21–35	N–65	56–10	14	147.5	177.2	5–note 3		

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
rwich, Conn.	44–10	$2,391–2,890	$3,943C	21–35	N–65	72–10	16	$116.0‡	$134.0	4-note 3		
rwood, Mass.	22–14†	2,700–3,000	4,300C	..–..	..–..	70–10†	..	74.9‡	85.2	4-note 3		
tley, N.J.	14–65	2,300–3,000	....S‡	21–30	N–65	84–24	14	47.0‡	54.2	C-note 2		
densburg, N.Y.	..–..	2,180–2,510	3,430	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	56.8	64.4	6–2474	846	40
City, Pa.	23–0	2,040–2,220†	2,820†	21–35	N–N	72–10	14	49.7†	54.4†	6–2528	826	48
mulgee, Okla.	18–0†	2,040–2,280	2,400M‡	..–..	..–N†	84–24†	..	27.5	65.0	6–2881	1238	46
ean, N.Y.	25–0	....–....	3,620M	21–41	Y–70	72–10	..	62.9	70.1	4–1713	634	39
ympia, Wash.	22–0	....–3,000	4,020M‡	21–31	Y–N	72–10	14	60.3	71.2	5–2385	1007	38
eida, N.Y.	12–60	2,375–2,795	3,633S	21–35	Y–70	72–24	15	31.8‡	36.9	4–1859	619	39
eonta, N.Y.	10–21	2,480–2,740	3,190C	21–35	Y–70	84–24	14	28.6‡	32.8	4–1854	724	41
tario, Calif.	18–18	2,826–3,120	4,740C	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	43.5‡	66.5	7–3059	1059	30
angeburg, S.C.	12–10	1,980–2,340	3,336C‡	21–26	Y–60	..–24	15	30.5	39.9	5–2358	751	47
kaloosa, Iowa	10–6	2,275–2,400	2,550	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	20.8‡	25.6	6–2827	960	40
wego, N.Y.	34–0	2,420–2,600	3,800S	21–35	Y–N	72–10	15	97.3	105.8	5–2087	834	39
tawa, Ill.	13–10	2,400–2,400	3,000S‡	21–35	Y–65	78–24	17	34.4‡	43.5	6–2841	1155	39
tawa, Kan.	8–0	2,100–2,280	.....	21–N	N–N	84–10	14	17.2	20.3	6–2963	1187	44
vosso, Mich.	21–0	2,540–2,760	2,900M‡	N–N	N–60	73–24	14	56.7	65.0	5–2418	784	28
inesville, Ohio	13–9	3,108–3,372	4,164A	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	42.6‡	45.0	5–2232	645	48
lestine, Tex.	10–0	1,920–2,040	2,280M‡	21–35	Y–N	..–10	14	18.4	21.4	23-note 1		
lo Alto, Calif.	34–0	3,060–3,660	5,403B	21–30	Y–65	72–10	28	93.3‡	112.9	4–1907	501	34
mpa, Tex.	13–17	2,280–2,400	3,240A	21–30	Y–N	84–24	14	27.6‡	35.3	24-note 1		
nama City, Fla.	14–11	1,800–1,980	2,700A	21–38	Y–N	78–24	..	31.4‡	39.4	7–3087	1034	45
ris, Tex.	26–0	....–....	....	18–35	N–N	84–24	15	....	....	21-note 1		
rma, Ohio	15–0	2,726–3,100†	....M	21–29	Y–N	72–24	14	31.9†	35.5†	6–2534	1115	47
rsons, Kan.	17–0	2,190–2,220	2,760M‡	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	33.9	37.1	5–2276	845	40
abody, Mass.	54–9	2,712–2,712	....M	21–35	N–65	48–10	14	....	....	5-note 3		
ekskill, N.Y.	18–600	2,800–3,100	....D	21–35	Y–N	56–10	14	45.0	83.8	5–2069	776	37
kin, Ill.	11–0	2,820–2,820	3,240B‡	21–35	N–N	84–24	14	28.4	30.9	6–2889	1244	38
ru, Ind.	26–0	2,760–2,760	3,600	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	66.5	....	5–2174	770	41
enix City, Ala.	9–2	1,782–1,782†	2,102†	21–35	Y–65	84–24	10	....	....	7–3273	1127	44
oenixville, Pa.	6–300	....–....	.....	N–N	N–N	56–12	15	0	11.1	not available		
e Bluff, Ark.	32–0	1,920–2,100	3,120C	21–31	N–N	72–24	15	63.5	71.2	5–2493	823	39
qua, Ohio	17–2	2,578–2,717	3,868A	21–29	N–N	72–24	15	52.3‡	58.6	5–2165	883	26
tsburg, Kan.	18–0	1,890–1,980†	2,700M‡	†22–28	N–N	84–10	14	33.2†	36.3†	6–2612	940	38
tston, Pa.	..–..	2,401–2,401	.....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	21.7	23.7	not available		
ains tp, Pa.	6–90	....–....	.....	..21–..	N–N	56–3P	14	....	....	not available		
attsburgh, N.Y.	10–6	2,200–2,500	3,200M	21–30	Y–70	84–24	15	26.8‡	32.8	6–2362	966	40
mouth t, Mass.	22–45	2,480–2,860	4,020S	..–..	N–65	70–10	14	70.8‡	82.3	5-note 3		
mouth, Pa.	3–105	None–None	.....	21–40	Y–..	72–12	14	6.9	9.4	not available		
catello, Idaho	22–0	2,640–2,880	4m200	21–34	N–N	84–24	15	63.0	67.6	5–2211	833	35
mona, Calif.	35–0	2,910–3,060	5,040	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	91.1‡	124.5	5–2301	715	36
nca City, Okla.	19–0	2,400–2,820	3,600M	N–N	N–N	72–10	14	46.6	53.1	6–2745	876	37
plar Bluff, Mo.	12–0	1,800–2,180	2,850E	21–30	N–60	78–24	14	30.3‡	50.3	7-note 3		
rt Chester, N.Y.	8–400	2,910–3,310	.....	21–35	N–N	72–10	14	18.8‡	53.8	5–2147	872	37
rtsmouth, N.H.	17–46	2,000–2,750	3,500C	21–35	N–75	84–24	15	56.2‡	60.5	A1-note 4		
ttstown, Pa.	7–3	....–....	....D	21–..	..–N	60–..	14	20.6‡	23.8	not available		
ttsville, Pa.	1–4	....–....	3,600B‡	N–N	N–N	..–..	N	3.3	25.8	not available		
ovo, Utah	19–0	2,355–2,640†	3,300†	21–30	N–N	67–10	12	....	....	6–2590	1058	33
hway, N.J.	..–..	2,650–3,250	4,600	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	92.5‡	99.5	B-note 2		
pid City, S.D.	15–22	....–....	.....	N–N	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	6–2627	791	41
ading t, Mass.	13–50	2,700–2,900	3,800C	21–N	N–..	70–10	14	42.3‡	51.2	5-note 3		
dlands, Calif.	15–8	2,544–....	4,836B	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	41.3‡	45.8	5–2142	637	37
dondo Beach, Calif.	15–0	2,520–2,832	4,380C	21–35	Y–N	70–24	15	36.9	42.6	7–3481	1281	32
dwood City, Calif.	21–15	3,114–3,780	5,112A	21–30	..–65	64–10	14	66.7‡	88.0	4–1729	494	41
idsville, N.C.	..–..	2,400–2,652	.....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	10.4‡	13.2	7–3082	1119	47
no, Nev.	78–0	3,060–3,240	5,700M	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	251.7	280.5	4–1980	605	45
nsselaer, N.Y.	12–150	2,760–....	....B	21–35	N–70	72–24	15	34.2	47.7	4–2086	830	41
hmond, Calif.	40–0	3,540–3,720	6,480A	21–35	Y–N	67–10	20	400.5	427.7	5–2054	628	43
hmond Heights, Mo.	8–0	2,460–2,640	3,540C‡	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	22.4	25.7	6-note 3		

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insuranc Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Ridgewood, N.J.	21–35	$2,490–....	....C‡	21–30	Y–65	84–24	15	$54.0‡	$117.4	C-note 2
River Rouge, Mich.	20–0	3,420–3,600	$4,867B	23–35	N–N	73–24	10	29.3	105.8	6–2959 1192
Rochester, N.H.	10–65	2,510–2,510	3,146C	18–45	N–70	..–SP	7	38.5‡	49.1	A1-note 4
Rock Hill, S.C.	14– 7†	2,550–2,640	3,126	..–..	..–65†	84–25†	..	32.7‡	42.2	6–2722 1132
Roselle, N.J.	10–18	2,400–3,200	3,600M	21–30	N–N	68–..	18	32.4‡	41.8	C-note 2
Roswell, N.M.	11–2	2,100–2,220	3,600	18–60	N–65	72–24	14	23.0	29.0	7–3592 1340
Rutland, Vt.	29–10	2,082–2,533	4,100M	21–35	Y–65	84–24	14	79.2‡	99.8	not available
St. Augustine, Fla.	15–0	2,160–2,230	3,012A	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	34.3	39.5	5–2300 698
St. Charles, Mo.	6–16	2,040–2,100	2,220M	21–N	N–N	84–24	12	9.3‡	16.5	7-note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	23–16	3,387–3,750	4,250M‡	21–30	N–N	73–24	19	65.5‡	....	7–3426 1050
St. Cloud, Minn.	27–0	2,370–2,880	3,600M	19–30	N–65	60–24	15	....	....	5–2188 838
Salem, Ohio	11–0	2,680–2,860	3,256S	21–29	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	6–2635 931
Salina, Kan.	29–0	2,160–2,520	3,900	21–26	Y–N	84–24	14	64.5	71.0	5–2228 851
Salinas, Calif.	11–18	3,174–3,450	5,520C	21–N	..–N	84–24	15	37.4‡	57.9	5–2285 808
Salisbury, Md.	25–15	2,125–2,125	....D	21–35	Y–N	72–10	7	16.6	34.1	6–2706 1155
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17–3	3,006–3,336	4,980	21–30	Y–65	72–24	12	53.7	60.8	5–2220 492
San Gabriel, Calif.	13–..†	2,436–2,928	4,032	..–..	..–N†	72–24†	..	39.2	43.1	6–2940 825
San Leandro, Calif.	23–0	3,360–3,720	4,620A	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	59.5	70.6	5–2281 750
San Mateo, Calif.	42–2	2,928–3,456	8,300A	20–30	Y–65	72–24	25	133.4‡	151.6	4–1794 709
Sandusky, Ohio	32–0	2,640–3,015	3,600A	21–29	Y–65	72–24	14	87.9	130.3	5–2337 875
Sanford, Fla.	11–0	1,862–2,153	2,958C	21–30	N–N	84–24	15	27.0	35.8	6–2768 1044
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21–1	2,914–3,049	4,092C‡	21–35	Y–65	72–24	12	51.1‡	57.8	6–2633 1122
Santa Fe, N.M.	5–25	2,000–2,400†	NoneD†	22–38	Y–N	72–24	7	3.7†	4.3†	7–3422 1311
Santa Rosa, Calif.	27–0	2,694–3,276	5,400A	21–..	Y–N	72–24	14	74.5	91.7	5–2051 558
Sapulpa, Okla.	13– 0†	1,980–2,112	2,640A	..–..	..–N†	84–24†	..	25.4	50.5	7–3083 1102
Sarasota, Fla.	12–0	2,040–2,300	3,420	21–30	N–N	72–24	14	24.5‡	31.0	6–2748 812
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	30–0	1,814–2,178†	2,970S‡†	21–38	N–N	72–24	17	....	....	5–2433 ...
Saugus t, Mass.	18–12	2,652–2,652	3,500C	21–35	N–65	48–10	16	52.0	55.5	5-note 3
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14–18†	2,735–2,962	4,104A	..–..	..–65†	72–24†	..	45.8‡	63.7	7–3274 1148
Scarsdale, N.Y.	22–140	2,998–3,658	5,657	21–30	Y–70	72–10	21	65.9	73.2	4–1755 598
Scottsbluff, Neb.	10–32	2,280–2,520	3,600M	25–35	Y–60	84–24	14	19.2	21.6	7–3470 1327
Sedalia, Mo.	23–0	1,800–1,980	2,640	N–N	N–62	72–11	7	47.2	55.8	7-note 3
Selma, Ala.	24–0	....–....	3,240C	21–35	N–N	84–24	10	....	....	5–2360 619
Seminole, Okla.	9–5	1,800–2,100	2,700M	18–30	Y–..	96–24	14	18.7	22.2	8–3864 1297
Shaker Heights, Ohio.	42–0	3,180–3,180	5,280M	21–28	N–N	72–24	14	145.8‡	155.9	3–1474 483
Shawnee, Okla.	27–0	2,004–2,130	2,994M	21–30	N–N	72–10	15	48.1	51.6	6–2792 1129
Shelby, N.C.	10–20	2,028–2,028†	....	21–40	Y–N	84–24	7	....	....	7–3226 1277
Shelbyville, Ind.	13–8	2,600–2,600	3,600M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	14	34.4‡	41.3	5–2352 758
Sheridan, Wyo.	..–..	1,920–2,880	3,120	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	25.1	26.5	7–3208 1270
Sherman, Tex.	29–0	1,875–2,100	2,700A	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	60.3‡	66.1	17-note 1
Shorewood, Wis.	21–0	3,286–3,646	4,786B	21–29	N–N	84–24	14	64.4‡	71.4	5–2299 1001
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	5–20	2,520–2,580	3,600C	21–35	N–..	48–3P	14	....	....	7–3490 1115
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	..–..	3,187–3,427	....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	21.9‡	23.9	6–2767 905
South Orange, N.J.	21–0	2,800–3,512	5,000C	21–31	N–65	72–10	14	70.7	76.1	D-note 2
South Pasadena, Calif.	19–0	2,676–3,204	4,224A†	21–30	Y–65	72–24	15	57.7	90.7	6–2679 946
South Portland, Me.	19–110	2,356–2,514	3,100	21–35	Y–65	84–24	16	53.4‡	70.5	not available
S. St. Paul, Minn.	10–7	2,802–2,952	4,212B	21–35	N–N	72–24	14	24.3‡	29.3	7–3370 854
Southbridge t, Mass.	19–32	2,735–2,735	3,600C	N–N	N–60	70–10	14	56.4‡	61.5	4-note 3
Statesville, N.C.	9–22	1,980–2,124†	2,460†	21–35	N–N	84–24	7	18.9‡†	24.9†	6–2529 898
Staunton, Va.	5–40	2,040–2,320	....	21–35	N–N	..–24	14	14.6‡	32.2	6–2774 949
Sterling, Ill.	9–14	2,580–2,580	....	25–35	Y–N	96–24	14	23.7‡	27.9	5–2347 802
Stevens Point, Wis.	16–0	2,370–2,700	3,360	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	43.0	48.4	6–3796 1090
Stillwater, Okla.	17–14	1,800–1,920†	3,180M†	21–30	Y–55	84–24	15	28.4‡†	31.5†	6–2824 728
Stoneham t, Mass.	11–16	2,700–3,000	3,900	21–N	N–65	70–10	16	41.3‡	46.7	5-note 3
Stratford t, Conn.	25–40	2,610–3,240	4,600A	21–30	Y–65	72–10	14	67.9	84.8	6-note 3
Streator, Ill.	12–8	2,415–2,415	3,078B‡	21–35	N–63	84–24	14	32.2‡	44.2	7–3034 1285
Struthers, Ohio	3–16	2,805–2,805	3,168M	21–29	Y–N	72–24	14	10.8‡	12.1	6–2651 1179
Suffolk, Va.	18–22	2,280–2,460	3,400A	21–30	..–N	84–24	15	41.2	47.8	5–2164 814

Table XVII-B.—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
mmit, N.J.	12–50†	$3,360–3,660	$4,300C	..–..	..–65†	84–24†	..	$40.4‡	$50.9	D-note 2		
mter, S.C.	11–17	2,346–....	2,855	21–35	Y–65	..–..	15	31.5‡	39.0	6–2900	929	46
ampscott t, Mass.	26– 0†	2,721–3,030	3,795C	..–..	..–65†	84–12†	..	88.9	98.4	4-note 3		
eetwater, Tex.	15–8	1,950–2,280	3,000A	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	35.7‡	46.0	19-note 1		
issvale, Pa.	6–110	2,500–2,790	3,240C	N–45	Y–N	84–24	14	18.0‡	19.7	4–1950	649	24
llahassee, Fla.	30–0	1,914–2,706†	3,762A†	18–25	Y–N	84–24	14	60.2†	70.7†	6–2840	933	40
mple, Tex.	27–0	1,980–2,700	2,750A	21–35	N–N	84–24	15	44.0	53.8	19-note 1		
rrell, Tex.	..–..	1,800–1,980	....	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	7.9	10.9	36-note 1		
xarkana, Ark.	..–..	2,010–....	3,360	..–..	..–..	..	..	47.5	61.9	14-note 1		
xarkana, Tex.	36–..	1,980–1,980†	3,000C†	21–35	Y–N	72–12	14	68.3†	77.4†	14-note 1		
omasville, Ga.	12–0	2,100–2,340	3,300	21–30	N–N	96–24	15	29.1	34.5	5–2384	787	45
omasville, N.C.	13–13	2,000–2,400	2,700	25–..	Y–N	..–24	10	15.5‡	19.0	6–2657	952	46
fin, Ohio	20–0	2,460–2,760	3,600M	21–30	..–N	72–24	15	47.9	51.9	5–2199	803	36
nawanda, N.Y.	20–120	2,750–2,950	3,450C	21–30	Y–70	72–10	14	62.1	82.0	5–2282	641	40
averse City, Mich.	11–15	2,310–2,520	3,300A	20–30	N–70	73–24	14	28.4‡	33.9	6–2756	740	28
inidad, Colo.	13–0	2,000–2,400	3,000	21–29	Y–..	84–24	15	27.6	34.2	6–2794	1103	31
vin Falls, Idaho	23–3	2,250–2,460	3,300C‡	21–40	Y–N	84–24	14	45.2‡	60.8	6–2983	1090	40
vo Rivers, Wis.	11–..	2,490–2,820	3,510B	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	29.6	49.4	5–2287	852	40
ion tp, N.J.	25–45†	2,690–3,060	4,850C	..–..	..–N†	72–10†	..	101.3‡	118.1	D-note 2		
iontown, Pa.	14–136	....–2,940	3,420	21–40	N–N	72–24	15	36.0‡†	39.5†	not available		
iversity Park, Tex.	26–0	2,670–2,880	....	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	68.0	72.2	19-note 1		
bana, Ill.	11–0	2,475–2,835	3,180M	21–37	N–N	84–24	15	31.1	32.3	6–2855	1229	40
ldosta, Ga.	20–0	2,100–2,400†	3,000C†	18–27	Y–65	84–24	10	....	....	7–3346	1390	43
llejo, Calif.	87–0	2,880–3,360	5,100	21–35	..–..	72–24	15	160.4	172.8	5–2489	933	41
ncouver, Wash.	42–0	2,820–3,180	4,080M‡	21–26	N–N	72–24	21	130.0	151.2	5–2305	821	39
cksburg, Miss.	32–0	2,235–2,280	3,180C‡	21–30	N–N	84–24	14	72.3	80.7	5–2144	807	45
ctoria, Tex.	9–70	....–....	....	N–N	Y–N	84–24	15	....	....	16-note 1		
ncennes, Ind.	29–0	....–....	3,420M	21–35	N–N	72–24	14	....	....	5–2335	812	40
rginia, Minn.	34–0	1,800–2,400	3,400B	21–33	Y–60	48–3P	14	72.0	82.0	5–2245	780	37
akefield t, Mass.	21–25	2,928–2,928†	3,800†	..–..	N–65	70–10	..	....	....	5-note 3		
alla Walla, Wash.	..–..	2,575–2,720	3,882	..–..	..–..	..–..	..	115.9	141.8	3–1483	488	32
allingford, Conn.	16–25	3,120–3,120	4,000C	21–42	N–N	72–10	14	50.4‡	58.0	6-note 3		
arren, Pa.	18–0	2,136–2,382	3,426M	21–40	N–N	84–24	14	42.4	45.3	not available		
atertown, S.D.	13–0	2,280–2,700	3,300M	21–30	Y–N	72–24	15	34.0	40.0	7–3138	977	34
atertown, Wis.	16–7	2,541–2,795	3,580B	22–30	Y–N	72–24	15	40.1‡	49.1	6–2408	1014	39
aterville, Me.	10–69	2,059–2,288†	C	21–35	Y–65	84–10	14	....	....	not available		
atervliet, N.Y.	22–0	2,200–2,400	3,048C	21–36	Y–N	84–24	21	51.4	57.6	5–2049	770	30
aukesha, Wis.	26–0	2,490–2,820	3,600B	22–33	N–N	72–24	15	72.6	79.1	5–2191	729	40
aycross, Ga.	17–0	1,800–2,400	3,600	21–35	Y–65	72–24	15	37.6	40.9	6–2754	1010	44
ebster Groves, Mo.	14–4	....–....	4,000C‡	21–35	Y–N	84–24	15	37.2	55.8	6-note 3		
eehawken tp, N.J.	69–0	2,600–3,000†	4,500C†	21–30	N–65	56–10	20	....	....	C-note 2		
ellesley t, Mass.	33–31	2,500–3,163	4,963B	21–35	N–65	70–10	15	103.1‡	125.9	4-note 3		
enatchee, Wash.	18–6	2,760–3,180	4,500M‡	21–27	Y–N	72–24	12	57.5	79.4	4–1807	724	31
est Frankfort, Ill.	3–10	2,520–2,520	2,820M‡	N–N	Y–N	56–3P	N	10.5‡	21.4	8–3849	1490	46
Springfield t, Mass.	39–0	2,821–2,925	4,332B	21–35	N–65	56–10	14	121.9	133.3	5-note 3		
est Warwick t, R.I.	15–100	....–....	....	N–N	N–N	84–10	7	....	....	not available		
estfield, Mass.	45–11	2,800–2,800	3,500M	21–35	N–65	48–10	14	134.1	141.3	5-note 3		
estfield, N.J.	16– 0†	2,960–3,200	5,100M	..–..	..–65†	72–10†	..	56.0	61.8	C-note 2		
ewoka, Okla.	5–7	....–....	....	18–40	Y–N	84–10	N	....	....	7–3458	899	39
eymouth t, Mass.	51–27	....–....	....	21–N	N–65	70–10	14	....	....	4-note 3		
hiting, Ind.	17–0	2,670–3,225	3,660M	21–35	Y–N	72–24	15	54.1	55.6	4–1919	819	38
hittier, Calif.	23–0	2,580–3,096	4,848C	21–38	Y–65	72–..	..	71.2	78.5	6–2608	758	30
llimantic, Conn.	12–30	2,817–2,817	3,879M	21–32	N–60	84–10	15	....	....	6-note 3		
lmette, Ill.	17–0	3,000–3,180	5,000C	21–30	N–65	76–24	15	42.9‡	47.0	5–2086	888	46
lson, N.C.	16–24	2,556–2,616	4,020A	21–31	Y–65	84–24	14	44.6	52.3	5–2401	905	43
nchester t, Mass.	24–18	2,600–3,050	4,000C	21–35	N–65	70–10	14	75.7‡	87.9	4-note 3		
nchester, Va.	8–250	....–....	C	18–65	N–65	..–24	15	....	32.2	7–3024	848	48
nnetka, Ill.	13–12	3,030–3,480	5,700A	21–30	Y–N	78–24	14	43.9‡	57.7	4–1700	579	48

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Minimum-Maximum Entrance Age	High School Educ., Comp. Ret. Age	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Department		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Winona, Minn........	35-..	$2,280–2,520	$3,600B	21–35	..–65	80–24	15	$83.6	$99.1	5–2148	646	
Winthrop t, Mass. ...	16–35	2,700–2,700	....	21–35	N–65	70–10	14	54.2‡	59.7	4-note 3		
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	14–0	2,788–2,980	3,600B	18–35	..–N	76–24	14	39.8	42.5	6–2919	965	
Woburn, Mass........	22–21	2,478–2,628	3,678M	21–..	N–65	48–10	14	69.4	75.2	4-note 3		
Wooster, Ohio.......	11–21	2,220–2,520	3,120S	21–29	N–60	72–24	14	28.6‡	33.7	6–2934	1051	
Xenia, Ohio.........	8–8	2,880–2,880	3,300A	21–30	Y–N	72–24	14	23.1	26.2	6–2999	1107	
Ypsilanti, Mich.......	19–0	3,024–3,124†	3,872B†	21–31	N–65	73–24	14	62.9	69.0	7–3062	1054	

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Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Standards of the National Fire Protection Association: (1) Regulatory Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids. 16pp. 25 cents. (2) Rubbish Handling and Incinerators. 24pp. 35 cents. (3) Grandstands, Tents and Other Places of Outdoor Assembly. 16pp. 25 cents. (4) Class A Ovens and Furnaces. 48pp. 50 cents. (5) Fundamental Principles for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants. 8pp. 15 cents. (6) Motor Craft. 28pp. 25 cents. (7) Regulations Governing the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels to be Repaired. 12pp. 15 cents. 1948.

The State Fire Marshal (A Comparison Between Alabama's Office and Similar Offices in Twenty-eight Other States.) Legislative Reference Service, Montgomery 4, Alabama. March, 1948. 7pp.

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Fire Chiefs' News Letter. International Association of Fire Chiefs, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16. $1.

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International Fire Fighter. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. $2.

Police Administration

Developments in 1948

By J. D. Holstrom

Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

The president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the 1948 conference summarized the year as one in which the general economic situation in the country had resulted in comparatively low entrance salaries for police recruits which made difficult the recruitment of necessary personnel in some cities; as a year in which it became apparent that the police must ask for legislation in some states which would make it possible for them to discharge more directly their responsibilities in the processing of juvenile delinquency cases; as a year in which police training continued to expand on all fronts; as a year in which a principal problem was the securing of continued or new radio frequency allocations; as a year in which the police of the nation took a leading part in the planning for a modern civil defense program for the nation; and as a year which witnessed, as in the past, the slow but steady advance toward professionalization of the police service.

To this summary, Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City added that one of the most important future tasks of the police lies in telling the people of the tremendous job involved in maintaining law and order from day to day. He charged the police administrators to expand their public information facilities so the public will know of the magnitude of the unceasing battle for a peaceful democracy.

Civil Defense. With the establishment of the Office of Civil Defense Planning in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in March, the police again undertook a leading role in the planning and operation of civil defense for the United States, its territories and possessions. The International Association of Chiefs of Police placed its facilities at the service of the Secretary, a member of its executive committee was appointed police advisor to the Secretary's Office, and a geographically representative group of municipal and state police chiefs functioned throughout the year as a Police Advisory Committee in Civil Defense Planning. Activation of the police phase of the program, at the years end, awaited only necessary action by Congress and the Military Establishment.

Crime Rates. Following the trend of 1947, the crime rate in 1948 continued a slight decline. According to *Uniform Crime Reports,* in the first six months of 1948 major crime declined another 1.8 per cent in urban centers, but there was again an increase (3.8 per cent) in major crime in rural areas compared with the first six months of 1947. The urban crime rate still exceeded by substantial margin the level of 1941. Aggravated assault increased 4.0 per cent in 1948 compared with the first six months of 1947, and larcenies increased 0.6 per cent. Auto thefts decreased 12.7 per cent, negligent manslaughter 5.7 per cent, robbery 5.6 per cent, murder 2.3 per cent, burglary 1.9 per cent, and rape, for one of the few times in 18 years, showed a decrease, 0.4 per cent. Many factors influence the rate of crime in a community.

Of crimes against persons, 80 per cent of the cases were cleared by arrest and 25.6 per cent of crimes against property were cleared by arrest, a slight increase in both classifications. The number of persons arrested and fingerprinted increased less than 2 per cent over the previous year. In that year the increase had been 20 per cent higher than the year before. Fifty-eight per cent of all persons arrested had previous records. Persons under 25 years of age committed approximately one half of all crimes against property and boys and girls under 21 years of age accounted for 16.1 per cent of all arrests. Again this year age 21 predominated for males and age 22 for females arrested, as was the case in 1947.

Labor-Management Disputes. Again in 1948 few labor management disputes warranted the tactical intervention of police to control breaches of the peace. In this, the most difficult of all municipal police operations, as had been pointed out in previous MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOKS, there is continued need for training of police in control methods that will assure that the police will enforce the law firmly and impartially.

Race Relations. Again in 1948, with few minor and isolated exceptions, the racial tensions of some past years were not evident. At the same time police of the nation were better than ever before prepared and trained to reduce potentially aggravated situations in American cities.

Juvenile Control. By 1948 the police had begun to question whether the popular subject of the "tremendous increase of juvenile delinquency" might not be more apparent than real. A case in point is the known inadequacy of police statistics. But every improvement in the quality and quantity of police statistics offers proof of the great number of juvenile offenses. Consequently many police departments are devoting greater efforts to prevent and control juvenile crime.

One aspect of preventative attention has been reflected in attention to the increasingly popular "comic books". Many upon analysis have been found to range from the undesirable to the provocative. Led in some cases by civic or parent groups, and in other cases by police juvenile authorities, many comic books have been withdrawn from distribution. In some cases this has resulted from action by publishers or distributors at the insistence of interested groups or of the police. In other cases legislation has made possible punitive police action against sales of such books containing suggestive material.

One of the most forward looking programs was the Governor's Conference on Youth Welfare in California attended by over a thousand representatives of interested groups. Like its predecessors in Pennsylvania and Illinois in 1947, it followed the national conference held in Washington in 1946. From this continuing and coordinated program have resulted valuable recommendations in this field.

The California Youth Authority, the only state program of its kind in the country, established a field service division which makes available to California communities survey and consultation services in the fields of youth welfare, delinquency prevention, and juvenile control. Since 1944 a consultant on juvenile control, chosen with the assistance of the Peace Officers Association, maintains field liaison with law enforcement agencies of the state. From this program and in coordination with both the Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California, and the newly established Juvenile Peace Officers Association of California, a coordinated, informed, and progressive program is being firmly built in this state. Construction of a four and one-half-million-dollar youth guidance center in San Francisco is a local example of a phase of this program, participated in by many other agencies beside the police.

More police departments have instituted junior police activities such as Mesa, Arizona; Mattoon, Illinois; Pueblo County, Colorado; Oberlin, Ohio; Greenwich, Connecticut; and Washington, D. C. The PAL Club (Police Athletic League) movement has been extended, as in Auburn, Maine; Cheyenne, Wyoming; and Rochester, New York; and a growing number of police departments have established specialized juvenile aid bureaus, as in Marion, Indiana; Providence, Rhode Island; and Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Legislation. Many cities drafted new ordinances regulating the use of sound trucks as the result of a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Lockport, New York, case. The decision had invalidated the Lockport ordinance on the basis of uncontrolled discretion given the chief of police to issue or refuse permits for sound trucks. However, by the end of the year, various court interpretations on the subject had so confused the general issue that few cities were certain whether their new ordinances were either workable or valid. Doubtless 1949 will witness a clarification of the subject.

Court Decisions. In January, 1949, the United States Supreme Court, in ruling on a case involving the right of a detective to search an occupant of an automobile suspect of black market activities, decided that the defendant's constitutional rights had been abrogated, even though he had been convicted in lower courts by evidence found in his possession at the time of search.

The Supreme Court refused to review an Indiana Supreme Court ruling which refused to order the return of an acquitted subject's fingerprints to him. The Indiana decision has been similarily decided repeatedly in other state courts.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals invalidated a Norfolk ordinance requiring street solicitors or vendors to obtain permits on the grounds that the ordinance gave to local authorities uncontrolled discretion without standards.

The U. S. Supreme Court in *State Lodge of Michigan Fraternal Order* v. *City of Detroit* in effect upheld the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court (27 N. W. 2nd 612) upholding Detroit's commissioner of police in forbidding police from joining a named fraternal order.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue held that New York City firemen and policemen on disability retirement were not required to pay federal income tax on pensions.

Personnel. At the end of 1948 some departments still were finding it difficult to recruit to full strength because of competitive salaries in private business and industry coupled with antiquated residence requirements. A growing list of cities were reducing residence requirements, a progressive and necessary step.

The most serious potential problem facing police was the reserve force recruiting by the Military Establishment. By taking stock some cities began to realize that between military reserve committments, affiliation programs, the highly competitive and totally uncoordinated practices of many branches of the military services, and selective service for younger officers within the draft age, that should a national emergency occur as much as 75 per cent of the total police strength of a city might summarily be removed from the police service. By the end of the year no satisfactory means had been found of discussing a coordinated program with the Military Establishment or any branch of the government.

A growing development was reflected during the year in a survey which showed that 54 southern cities now employ 279 negro policemen, an increase of eight cities and 43 policemen.

By 1948 women police were employed in more than 100 cities over 25,000 population, including those in crime prevention and juvenile control fields but excluding matrons. The use of women as regular traffic police, it is now evident, was generally a wartime expedient that is decreasing.

As is reflected in the statistical tables in this Year Book the trend is continuing for a 40-hour work week for policemen, with the lead having been taken by Minneapolis and Los Angeles, among others. The smaller cities are moving from a 54-hour to a 48-hour week. The system of time and one-half for police overtime, such as has been instituted in Columbus, Ohio, has not generally found favor either with municipal or police administrators because of the inherent impossibility of scheduling demands for police emergency service. Many cities are granting compensatory overtime for extention of regular duty; and San Francisco and St. Petersburg, Florida, are among those granting compensatory overtime for court appearances.

To conserve manpower and to reduce costs, as well as to improve patrol effectiveness, the operation of one-man patrol cars has continued to be placed in effect either for part or all of the patrol force in some cities. Changing to this practice in 1948, for example, were among others: Dayton, Ohio; Everett, Washington; Hartford, Connecticut; and Norristown, Pennsylvania. Meantime Denver reinstituted its first foot patrol since 1940 when 45 men were so assigned for crime prevention purposes. Providence, Rhode Island, increased the number of men assigned to foot patrol duties. Aircraft patrol was established by a number of states and counties and by Detroit.

In 1947 the maintenance of auxiliary police forces was continuing a postwar decline. In 1948 this activity was in most cities brought to an abrupt halt by the activity of the National Military Establishment in seriously considering a new civil defense program. With few exceptions cities were not recruiting new auxiliary forces, pending an indication of the actual need for implementing a new civil defense program. At the same time many cities continued to use substantial auxiliary forces of unpaid citizens to assist with various aspects of policing.

Police Unions. Nationally there were few places where police personnel newly affiliated themselves with national labor unions. This movement seems to have come to a halt and reversed itself in some places for the reason that such affiliation is incompatible with the public interest and the tradition of the independence of action necessary for police. The best reference on police unions continues to be

Police Unions and other Police Organizations, published in 1944 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Training. Police training continued to expand. In in-service training, for example, in the 12 months ending July, 1948, nearly 62,000 law enforcement officers had attended 1,237 schools throughout the country. These schools were sponsored by the FBI in cooperation with local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Many other similar short training programs were held. Some were sponsored by individual departments, and others by state police chiefs associations. Despite these programs there is great need for expansion of these institute type in-service training programs.

The most recent development, placed in effect by the Los Angeles police department, was the roll call training program, which may solve the problem of finding time to continuously train policemen and still not take them out of service for extended police classes. Subjects selected by the men themselves are prepared basically by qualified officers, organized into lessons by a training staff, and presented daily at roll call by supervisory officers trained in teaching methods. All officers report for duty 15 minutes early for daily roll call training, and the next day are given an illustrated printed lesson. These daily lessons eventually will provide for each man a handbook of how to do the job. Officer acceptance and staff reaction is reportedly very good; interest of other departments is high. In addition, Los Angeles has provided five training films which are used as visual aids at their training academy.

Colleges and universities are continuing to expand their assistance in police training, both of the in-service and pre-service types of training. One factor limiting this expansion is a lack of potential instructors who possess both academic backgrounds and practical police experience on the administrative level. However, each year more qualified men are becoming available. More than 30 colleges and universities are concerned with police education and training.

With the completion of the 39th session in the fall, the FBI National Academy has graduated from its three month courses more than 1,900 police officers of this and some foreign countries. The Academy also has re-established its four-day retraining sessions for former graduates. The Academy, established primarily for police officers, has an outstanding reputation in its field.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute continued to expand its training facilities. Its program includes training courses for law enforcement officials, research in traffic problems, publication of training books and materials, and service as a consulting aid to cities and counties. In all, nearly 2,000 police officers, motor vehicle fleet operators, traffic court judges and prosecutors, driver training instructors, and military personnel have been trained at the Institute which has maintained its position as the first and only organization of its kind in the country.

The Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California has continued another successful year in specializing in a three-month course in juvenile control which provides not only practical in-service instruction, but makes available research opportunities in the least developed aspect of police administration.

The Institute for Training in Municipal Police Administration, sponsored by the International City Managers Association, continued to offer the only correspondence course of its kind in municipal police administration.

Equipment. Police buildings were being planned, modernized, or constructed in such cities as Bismark, North Dakota; Bloomington, Indiana; East Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Newport Beach, California; Fort Orchard, Washington; Richmond, California; and Seattle, Washington. A revised report on model police buildings was submitted at the 1948 conference by the IACP. In tune with the modern trend toward reducing costs, unnecessary precinct stations were closed in Providence, Rhode Island, for example, and the closing of 35 was recommended for Philadelphia.

Wisconsin established a $190,000 state crime laboratory. Alcohlic rehabilitation camps were established by Seattle and by Alameda County, California.

In more than two score cities FM radio was installed as the result of necessary frequency allocations and modernization needs.

To retain records and yet conserve space, Wichita, Poughkeepsie, and St. Louis were added to the list of cities that microfilmed records. Tabulating equipment was added in Denver to facilitate record keeping.

The technique of filming moving pictures of drunken drivers was adopted by Pomona, California, and Waterloo, Iowa. Many cities have avoided this practice as being costly and time consuming and only necessary when convictions could not be otherwise secured.

Washington, D. C., adopted a combined patrol car and patrol wagon, while St. Louis adopted a combination scout car, patrol wagon, and ambulance.

Providence, Rhode Island, and Oak Park, Illinois, purchased lie detectors, among other cities. Drunkometers were purchased by Columbus, Lafayette, and Michigan City, Indiana.

Television was utilized in Los Angeles to broadcast photographs of wanted persons and by Washington, D. C., to publicize departmental activities.

Macon, Georgia, in an unusual move for cities, purchased uniforms for policemen. A number of cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 group built target ranges. Registration of felons was required in Norfolk, Virginia, and Cincinnati. California began registration of convicted sex offenders.

By 1948 the FBI had on file 109 million fingerprints, 17 million of which are criminal fingerprints representing seven and one-half million persons. The FBI laboratory continued to provide expert laboratory service for law enforcement agencies in many aspects of scientific crime detection. A new development is the classification and filing of footprints. Meantime a number of states maintained a growing activity of state bureau of criminal identification.

Surveys and Reorganizations. Several complete reorganization surveys were conducted in 1948: Inglewood, California, by Louis J. Kroeger and Associates; Philadelphia by Joseph Leonard; Norfolk and Williamsburg, Virginia, Boston (for the Boston Finance Commission), and a resurvey of St. Louis, by Bruce Smith. In six cities Public Administration Service surveyed the police department: Madison, Wisconsin, Lebanon, Missouri, Maywood, Illinois, North Adams, Massachusetts, and East Cleveland, Ohio, and Oakland, California (general administrative survey). A committee survey for Detroit was concerned with personnel selection, training, and assignment. San Diego, Phoenix, Washington, Kansas City, and the state of Kentucky made major police organizational adjustments, as did West Palm Beach, Florida; Bartlesville, Oklahoma; and Fitchburg, Massachusetts. New police organizations were established in Allegan, Michigan, and San Pablo, California, both newly incorporated cities.

In municipal government circles there was growing interest in the possibility of combining police and fire services into a single department. However, police administrators continued to doubt the practicability or possibility of such a combination in cities of any size because of the inherent difference of operation and function between the police who are highly mobile and deal primarily with people and the fire service which is concerned primarily with eliminating fire hazards and putting out fires in buildings and other structures.

The FBI through its records consulting service and its budget advisory service continued to give assistance to those cities requesting guidance and advice.

See also the Traffic Section of this YEAR BOOK concerning traffic division reorganizations and developments.

Professional Organizations. Fully functioning and holding regular conventions again this year were the established state organizations of peace officers which are so vital to municipal coordination; the Associated Police Communications Officers, recognized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as the official national organization in this field, the International Association of Identification, with a membership of over a thousand, and the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials with a membership of more than 500 from Alaska to Central America.

A growing organization is the National Academy Associates composed of graduates of the FBI National Academy who are primarily local, county, and state law enforcement officers. Annual meetings of this organization are held in state and regional groups.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (1424 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C.) grew to a total of 3,000 members. The 55th annual conference of the IACP was held in New York City in September, attended by over 1,000 police executives and their guests. The proceedings are published in *The Police Yearbook.*

Measuring Local Crime Problems

By J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington

To the end that a "yardstick" might be available to those interested in measuring local crime problems in terms of national averages, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, inaugurated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is carried on by the FBI. The program is wholly voluntary on the part of the contributing police agencies.

Primarily, the uniform crime reports deal with offenses known to the police. This term refers to incidents of locally reported violations including those in which no arrests were made, but excluding complaints of crimes which by virtue of the police investigation are established as unfounded complaints. Attempted offenses are included as actually completed crimes. The Part I offense classes include eight general offense classifications selected in the beginning as those which were most generally reported to the police as they occurred. The maintenance of complete information relative to offenses of the Part I classes known to have been committed will provide a reasonably accurate index to the extent and fluctuation of crime as a total.

The data in Tables 1 and 2 show the number of offenses for each 100,000 population reported by 2,404 cities representing a combined population of 68,142,674, which according to the 1940 decennial census represents 91.6 per cent of the total urban population of the continental United States. No reports were used in compiling these data where there was an indication that due to a misunderstanding the reports may have been improperly prepared. Thus the data may be considered reasonably comprehensive and reliable.

In a municipality the chief administrator, police executive, or other official

Table 1

Offenses Known to the Police per 100,000 Population, 1948, by Population Group

(Data compiled by FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting Program)

Population Groups	No. of Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft
Cities over 250,000....	36	7.28	5.11	16.81	82.4	97.3	464.9	1,037.8	184.0
100,000 to 250,000....	55	6.98	5.06	11.54	61.2	69.2	489.3	1,156.1	212.8
50,000 to 100,000.....	105	6.16	3.42	9.38	44.4	86.9	417.3	1,053.5	172.6
25,000 to 50,000......	209	3.92	2.97	7.63	28.7	60.2	343.7	1,004.0	152.3
10,000 to 25,000......	557	3.98	1.84	6.65	22.1	45.5	276.7	852.5	119.7
Cities under 10,000....	1,442	3.98	2.14	9.11	23.1	35.3	245.4	650.8	100.0
All Cities............	2,404	5.99	3.96	12.33	56.2	75.8	392.2	975.2	165.5

interested in the crime problem may make use of these figures after converting local crime data into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. A simple formula for this would be the number of crimes divided by the population times 100,000 or roughly the number of crimes divided by the population in thousands, times 100. The local rate thus computed could be compared with the national average for cities of all sizes indicated in the last line of either Tables 1 or 2, or if comparisons are desired with cities throughout the nation within a given population group the figures for such a comparison may be found in Table 1.

TABLE 2

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1948, BY POPULATION GROUP AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

(Data compiled by FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting Program)

Population Group and Geographic Division*	Number of Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft
NEW ENGLAND	189	1.38	16.6	13.2	266.1	610.1	118.7
Cities over 250,000	2	2.83	35.9	26.2	240.9	613.8	219.2
100,000 to 250,000	10	1.55	20.3	17.3	398.8	765.5	146.5
50,000 to 100,000	12	0.34	12.7	12.7	250.2	675.3	114.2
25,000 to 50,000	35	1.43	12.1	7.2	236.5	577.7	82.0
10,000 to 25,000	63	0.71	5.9	6.2	186.3	469.1	53.5
Less than 10,000	67	0.95	4.7	3.8	209.7	390.7	56.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	566	3.44	25.7	34.6	234.6	494.0	115.3
Cities over 250,000	6	4.53	31.7	42.3	290.4	512.6	132.6
100,000 to 250,000	11	1.95	24.0	28.5	291.6	569.5	126.7
50,000 to 100,000	23	2.65	24.6	32.7	293.0	563.1	112.3
25,000 to 50,000	36	1.81	10.1	29.1	240.4	644.0	99.0
10,000 to 25,000	138	1.64	16.3	20.6	174.9	438.3	78.0
Less than 10,000	352	1.75	13.1	14.4	145.7	317.1	57.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	565	5.33	79.1	61.8	347.6	891.2	136.7
Cities over 250,000	8	7.67	122.7	91.4	394.3	864.9	140.1
100,000 to 250,000	10	5.66	89.8	85.7	454.8	1,218.9	210.6
50,000 to 100,000	23	4.44	47.0	45.2	377.7	1,044.3	143.8
25,000 to 50,000	59	2.60	28.5	22.4	286.3	951.0	137.4
10,000 to 25,000	118	2.19	24.4	21.5	235.8	885.0	112.6
Less than 10,000	347	1.84	19.3	12.1	209.5	538.2	77.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	279	4.31	38.2	61.6	335.0	861.0	132.1
Cities over 250,000	4	7.12	67.3	140.4	438.0	865.4	153.2
100,000 to 250,000	5	5.27	36.7	32.3	396.4	1,145.1	191.5
50,000 to 100,000	8	3.82	31.9	16.0	391.8	1,287.2	167.9
25,000 to 50,000	12	0.76	18.7	9.3	291.2	881.3	104.8
10,000 to 25,000	61	2.01	11.9	9.0	207.7	761.2	95.9
Less than 10,000	189	1.52	14.0	14.5	172.2	462.7	65.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	228	13.82	72.5	253.6	514.4	1,177.8	228.0
Cities over 250,000	3	13.70	93.2	334.3	457.5	1,118.0	269.2
100,000 to 250,000	7	18.22	131.5	200.4	862.5	1,743.5	305.1
50,000 to 100,000	17	14.50	59.7	255.6	483.0	1,211.0	205.9
25,000 to 50,000	20	11.68	43.7	256.8	526.4	1,333.5	242.0
10,000 to 25,000	52	11.21	23.1	218.2	402.9	891.7	152.5
Less than 10,000	129	11.55	33.3	144.7	308.2	588.4	105.1

TABLE 2—OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE—Continued

Population Group and Geographic Division*	Number of Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft
East South Central...	105	19.04	68.1	164.3	495.2	818.4	243.4
Cities over 250,000....	3	18.99	116.9	190.3	624.6	1,040.8	325.6
100,000 to 250,000....	3	27.51	52.1	103.6	450.0	641.8	287.1
50,000 to 100,000.....	4	17.80	52.0	237.1	664.6	762.1	201.1
25,000 to 50,000......	10	12.64	51.5	239.6	403.3	981.5	202.9
10,000 to 25,000......	23	21.21	36.6	155.1	393.1	812.1	189.2
Less than 10,000.....	62	13.40	20.4	38.0	252.4	312.7	98.6
West South Central..	151	12.75	52.0	114.2	509.3	1,227.0	216.1
Cities over 250,000....	4	19.12	74.9	148.1	633.5	1,360.7	279.1
100,000 to 250,000....	3	8.97	55.9	75.9	638.4	1,710.3	247.2
50,000 to 100,000.....	9	10.67	62.1	141.3	547.4	1,441.5	253.1
25,000 to 50,000......	13	8.83	28.1	117.6	446.6	1,261.6	186.7
10,000 to 25,000......	40	9.14	21.5	43.7	286.0	761.8	113.8
Less than 10,000.....	82	8.36	22.4	100.5	258.2	493.0	86.5
Mountain.............	112	4.89	72.2	48.8	620.0	1,751.5	262.4
Cities over 250,000....	1	7.44	142.7	18.9	970.8	1,729.5	255.6
100,000 to 250,000....	1	0.67	36.7	13.3	589.6	1,514.0	208.1
50,000 to 100,000.....	2	7.65	94.4	150.5	805.4	2,195.2	480.5
25,000 to 50,000......	7	6.10	56.5	62.2	547.4	2.263.3	375.4
10,000 to 25,000......	21	1.64	49.2	45.3	530.7	2,105.3	243.4
Less than 10,000.....	80	5.34	48.8	50.6	403.3	1,133.7	167.7
Pacific...............	209	4.63	123.7	88.1	651.8	1,967.6	326.8
Cities over 250,000....	5	5.39	171.2	128.6	677.4	1,797.7	350.7
100,000 to 250,000....	5	4.26	95.0	54.8	593.9	1,956.9	343.8
50,000 to 100,000.....	7	4.31	97.9	55.6	722.3	2,122.5	298.8
25,000 to 50,000......	17	2.18	72.9	39.7	650.4	1,937.5	259.2
10,000 to 25,000......	41	2.55	56.5	42.2	660.4	2,501.1	301.0
Less than 10,000.....	134	5.51	58.0	42.4	545.3	2,194.1	298.7
Total.................	2,404	5.99	56.2	75.8	392.2	975.2	165.5

*The states in each of the nine geographic divisions are as follows: *New England*—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., and Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J., N. Y., and Pa.; *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, and Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., and S. D.; *South Atlantic*—Del., Dist. of Col., Fla., Ga., Md., N. C., S. C., Va., and W. Va.; *East South Central*—Ala., Ky., Miss., and Tenn.; *West South Central*—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.; *Mountain*—Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, and Wyo.; and *Pacific*—Calif., Ore., and Wash.

On the other hand, if comparisons are desired with other communities within the same general area of the country, the average crime rates will be found in Table 2. The geographic division breakdown in this table is identical to that employed by the United States Bureau of the Census in their population studies.

The crime trend in a local community from one year to the next is of particular interest to the administrator and the police chief, for it indicates whether the police problem is on the increase or decrease and in what categories the increases or decreases in crime are occurring. It is also of interest to the local police executive to compare the trend in crime experienced locally with that of other cities and the charts accompanying this article are designed to provide the basis for such a comparison. The available long-term crime data are limited to the reports of 373 cities with population in excess of 25,000 and the charts show the trend in the various Part I offense classes during and since the war in comparison with the prewar average for 1938-1941.

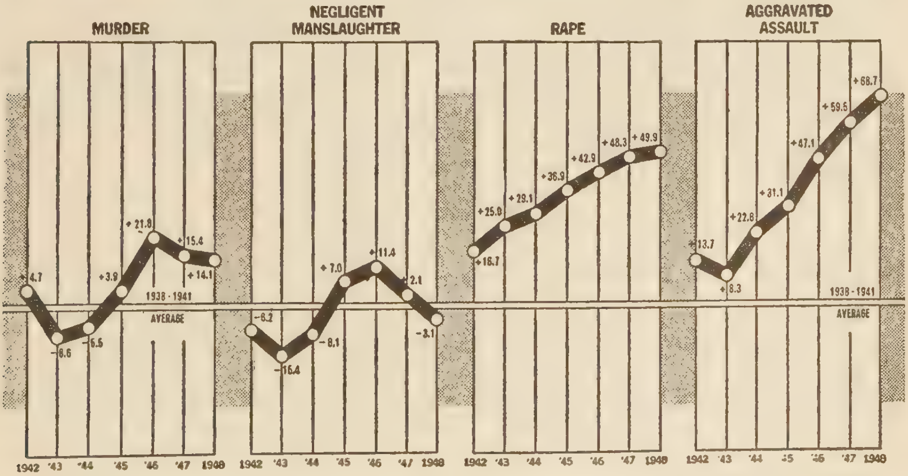
Table 3 showing the trend in crime in the various population groups is based on the figures for 1947 and 1948 reported during those two years by 2,166 cities representing a combined population of 66,713,389. These data make it possible for a local community to compare its trend in crime with other cities of the

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CRIMES IN 2,166 CITIES, 1947 TO 1948, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities	Crimes Against the Person				Crimes Against Property			
		Murder	Negligent Man-slaughter	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Over 250,000....	36	+ 2.5%	− 4.4%	+13.5%	+ 5.0%	− 3.9%	+3.1%	+3.5%	− 6.6%
100,000 to 250,000	55	− 9.5	− 4.1	− 7.7	− 8.2	−11.2	−3.7	+3.1	−12.0
50,000 to 100,000	105	− 3.1	− 3.5	− 3.6	− 5.6	+ 2.3	+5.5	+ .5	− 8.5
25,000 to 50,000..	208	− 3.7	−19.1	− 5.2	− 6.1	−11.0	(*)	+ .5	− 6.8
10,000 to 25,000..	527	−12.3	−21.1	− 3.2	−29.0	−15.8	−5.2	(*)	−14.3
2,500 to 10,000...	1,235	− 6.6	−22.9	− 6.3	−10.2	−13.1	− .7	+3.8	−14.4
All cities over 2,500.....	2,166	− 2.1	− 7.7	+ 4.7	− 2.3	− 5.8	+ .8	+2.3	− 8.8

*A decrease of less than one-tenth of one per cent.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

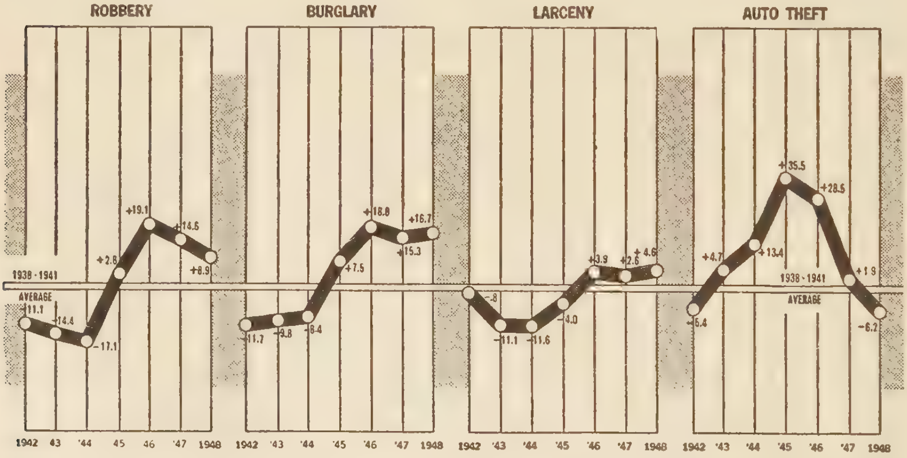
TREND IN URBAN CRIME—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1942 TO 1948

This chart is based on offenses known to the police in 373 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants and a total population of more than 50 million.

same general population group. Generally, the 1948 total volume of crime remained practically unchanged from 1947 although marked increases and decreases were recorded for individual offense classifications.

Urban crime as a total, as shown in Table 3, during 1948 showed only an increase of 0.3 per cent over the figures for 1947 although moderate increases were registered for aggravated assaults, 4.7 per cent; burglary 0.8 per cent; and larceny 2.3 per cent. Auto theft and negligent manslaughter declined 8.8 and 7.7 per cent, respectively, while other decreases noted in the cities were as follows: robbery 5.8 per cent, rape 2.3 per cent, and murder 2.1 per cent. Most of the increases were reported by cities in the Northern region where all offenses except negligent manslaughter and auto theft exceeded the 1947 figures. In the South and West the only increases registered were moderate ones for aggravated assault. Among the individual geographic divisions the East North Central and West North Central states showed the heaviest increases while generally the largest decreases were recorded in the Pacific area. When the crime data are grouped according to size of city most of the increases occurred in the larger communities.

More detailed information relative to crime statistics in the United States, its territories and possessions, is presented in *Uniform Crime Reports* issued semiannually and available at the FBI to interested individuals.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

TREND IN URBAN CRIME—OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1942 TO 1948

This chart is based on offenses known to the police in 373 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants and a total population of more than 50 million.

Police Department Statistics

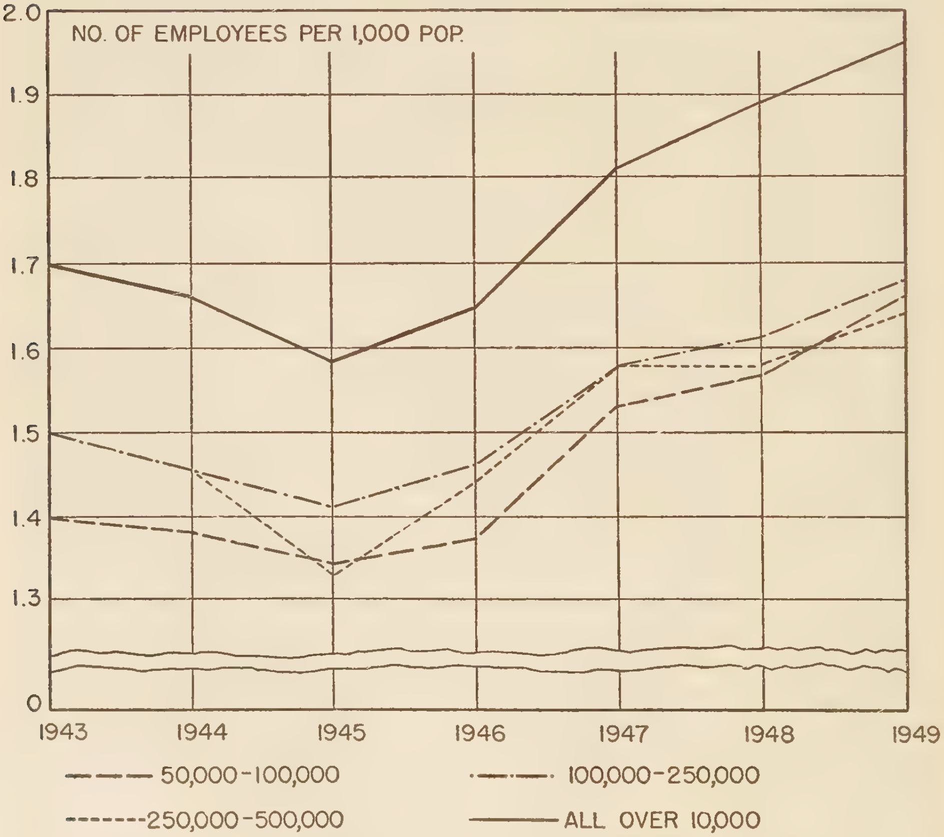
A DETAILED picture of police administration in 1948 is presented in Table XVIII for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, policewomen, Negro policemen, motor vehicles, and motorcycles; the extent of patrol motorization, the use of one-man patrol cars, and police protection of money shipments for private concerns; and police department expenditures. There are also personnel data covering work hours, number of days on the same shift, months on probation and salaries, including entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen, the chief's salary, and the salary of full-time policewomen. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVIII shows for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police employees reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1948 and early in 1949. A total of 931 cities over 10,000 have an average of 1.96 police employees per 1,000 population which is the highest average in eight years. During the war the average decreased steadily to 1945 when a low of 1.58 was reached. However, the 1946 average of 1.65, the 1947 average of 1.81, the 1948 average of 1.89, and the 1949 average of 1.96 reflect the steady upswing in police employment. The 1949 average represents a 3.7 per cent increase over that for 1948. Every city-size group reported a higher average in 1949 than in 1948 with the largest increase of 5.7 per cent, from 1.57 in 1948 to 1.66 in 1949, occurring in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group. Police employees in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group increased from 1.37 to 1.41 employees per 1,000 population, or 2.9 per cent, which is the smallest percentage increase; the cities over 500,000 showed an increase of 5.3 per cent with an average of 2.60 employees in 1949, and cities between 100,000 and 250,000 showed an increase of 4.3 per cent with an average of 1.68 in 1949. Per capita police employment in the 250,000 to 500,000 group increased 3.8 per cent, from 1.58 in 1948 to 1.64 in 1949 (see Table 1).

The number of police employees per 1,000 population is further analyzed in Table 2, which shows the range, quartiles, and median for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000, while the medians for cities under 500,000 ranged from 1.65 to 1.30 per 1,000 population. Table 2 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees in relation to population has about one and one-half times as many employees as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000 to 25,000 group approximately 10 times that of the lowest.

Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio system; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty. Furthermore, some cities reported personnel quotas rather than the actual number of employees on active duty.

Number of Policewomen. On the average, there is one full-time policewoman for every 100 full-time paid police employees in the 209 cities over 10,000 reporting to the YEAR BOOK that they employ policewomen. One of several new features of this YEAR BOOK, the number of policewomen, excluding matrons and school crossing guards, was obtained from city officials late in 1948 and is shown for individual cities in Table XVIII. A total of 985 policewomen were reported by these 209 cities distributed as follows among the six city-size groups together with the percentages of policewomen to total police employees in each group: cities over 500,000, 12, 0.9 per cent; 250,000 to 500,000, 17, 1.2 per cent; 100,000 to 250,000, 31, 1.1 per cent; 50,000 to 100,000, 45, 1.4 per cent; 25,000 to 50,000, 53, 2.1 per cent;



TRENDS IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION

See Table 2 for number of employees per 1,000 population and for all groups.

TABLE I

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1944–1949*

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
Cities over 500,000........	2.11	2.16	2.36	2.47	2.60
250,000 to 500,000........	1.33	1.43	1.58	1.58	1.64
100,000 to 250,000........	1.41	1.46	1.58	1.61	1.68
50,000 to 100,000.........	1.34	1.37	1.53	1.57	1.66
25,000 to 50,000..........	1.20	1.25	1.40	1.44	1.51
10,000 to 25,000..........	1.10	1.15	1.29	1.37	1.41
All Cities over 10,000.....	1.58	1.65	1.81	1.89	1.96
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000........	$2,164	$2,300	$2,500	$2,711	$2,978
250,000 to 500,000........	2,004	2,100	2,197	2,431	2,819
100,000 to 250,000........	1,980	2,097	2,190	2,434	2,636
50,000 to 100,000.........	1,980	2,080	2,205	2,343	2,646
25,000 to 50,000..........	1,980	2,100	2,163	2,375	2,640
10,000 to 25,000..........	1,825	1,945	2,100	2,250	2,640
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000........	$2,648	$2,700	$3,180	$3,210	$3,412
250,000 to 500,000........	2,340	2,400	2,512	2,703	3,120
100,000 to 250,000........	2,280	2,400	2,476	2,781	3,020
50,000 to 100,000.........	2,169	2,281	2,460	2,687	2,880
25,000 to 50,000..........	2,160	2,278	2,400	2,610	2,946
10,000 to 25,000..........	2,040	2,100	2,340	2,460	2,700
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000........	$7,750	$7,500	$8,400	$8,425	$10,150
250,000 to 500,000........	5,100	5,384	5,700	5,812	7,500
100,000 to 250,000........	4,320	4,500	4,800	5,150	5,225
50,000 to 100,000.........	3,900	4,020	4,500	4,620	5,104
25,000 to 50,000..........	3,252	3,400	3,745	4,000	4,260
10,000 to 25,000..........	2,700	2,880	3,000	3,300	3,600
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000........	$6.36	$6.39	$6.98	$7.66	$8.89
250,000 to 500,000........	3.26	2.98	3.98	4.61	4.97
100,000 to 250,000........	3.36	3.46	3.87	4.26	4.92
50,000 to 100,000.........	3.37	2.87	3.61	4.23	4.68
25,000 to 50,000..........	2.84	2.88	3.36	3.84	4.31
10,000 to 25,000..........	2.32	2.43	2.94	3.35	3.77
All Cities over 10,000.....	4.24	4.17	4.80	5.52	6.03
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000........	$7.08	$7.25	$7.25	$8.32	$10.62
250,000 to 500,000........	3.65	3.51	4.44	5.18	5.69
100,000 to 250,000........	3.68	3.87	4.47	4.89	5.61
50,000 to 100,000.........	3.79	3.25	4.58	4.85	5.50
25,000 to 50,000..........	3.29	3.33	3.89	4.50	5.07
10,000 to 25,000..........	2.78	2.87	3.51	4.03	4.56
All Cities over 10,000.....	4.76	4.77	5.30	6.17	7.12

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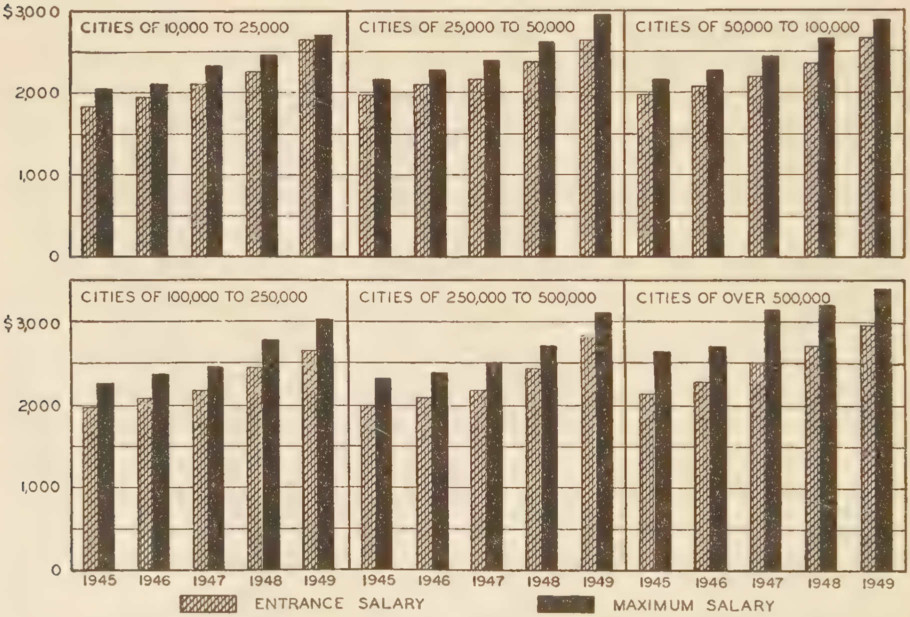
* These data are summarized from "Police Department Statistics," in the 1945 to 1948 editions of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1944 to 1948.

and 10,000 to 25,000, 51, 5.3 per cent. The smaller population groups employ more policewomen in relation to the total police employees than do the larger cities but the latter are much more inclined to have policewomen than their smaller neighbors. Only 51 of 429 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have policewomen in contrast to the 29 of the 34 reporting cities over 250,000 that employ policewomen.

Number of Negro Policemen. A total of 2,142 Negro policemen were employed by 252 cities over 10,000 population late in 1948, according to city officials reporting to the Year Book. For the first time the Year Book presents the number of Negro policemen employed on a full-time paid basis by municipal police departments. In terms of the total number of full-time paid police employees, including civilians, Negro policemen constitute 2.4 per cent of the total police employees in those cities with Negro policemen. As in the case of policewomen, the smaller cities report a higher proportion of Negro policemen to total police employees than do the larger cities but they in turn are much more inclined to have Negro policemen than are the smaller cities. Eleven of the 13 largest cities have Negro policemen while on the other hand only 75 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 employ Negro policemen. The number of cities employing Negro policemen and the ratio of Negro policemen to total police employees for each city-size group is as follows: Cities over 500,000, 11, 2.1 per cent; 250,000 to 500,000, 19, 2.3 per cent; 100,000 to 250,000, 39, 2.6 per cent; 50,000 to 100,000, 48, 3.1 per cent; 25,000 to 50,000, 59, 3.9 per cent; and 10,000 to 25,000, 75, 6.6 per cent.



Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen, 1945 to 1949

The entrance salary is the total salary paid to uniformed patrolmen during the first 12 months on the force; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid patrolmen. See Table 2 for exact median salaries for each population group.

Police Salaries. Table XVIII shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials to the YEAR BOOK early in 1949. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Table 1 shows that uniformed policemen have received steady increases in salary for the five years for which comparable information was reported to the YEAR BOOK. The median entrance salary paid patrolmen at the start of 1949 is at least 33 per cent higher than it was in 1945. The greatest increases in entrance salaries were received by patrolmen in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 and totaled $815, or 45 per cent, of the 1945 salary. Median maximum salaries increased at least 29 per cent during the five-year period. The greatest increases occurred in the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 and totaled $786, or 36 per cent.

While salaries are generally higher in 1949 than they were in 1948, the one-year increases are only a small part of the total five-year increase. Increases in

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1949)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting....	14	20	52	102	196	529
Lowest..................	2.13	1.12	1.03	.94	.79	.45
Lower Quartile...........	2.32	1.32	1.34	1.29	1.20	1.08
Median..................	2.60	1.59	1.59	1.65	1.45	1.30
Upper Quartile...........	2.81	1.85	1.94	1.93	1.77	1.60
Highest..................	3.43	2.47	2.60	3.96	2.75	4.54
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1949)						
No. of Cities Reporting....	12	20	45	85	169	459
Lowest..................	$2,500	$1,980	$1,950	$1,590	$1,680	$1,680
Lower Quartile...........	2,640	2,402	2,426	2,340	2,400	2,220
Median..................	2,978	2,819	2,636	2,646	2,640	2,640
Upper Quartile...........	3,323	3,105	2,841	2,961	2,857	2,728
Highest..................	3,480	3,500	3,247	3,834	3,513	5,502
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1949)						
No. of Cities Reporting....	12	19	45	86	163	456
Lowest..................	$2,940	$2,580	$2,400	$2,040	$1,920	$1,600
Lower Quartile...........	3,030	2,820	2,842	2,701	2,640	2,410
Median..................	3,412	3,120	3,020	2,880	2,946	2,700
Upper Quartile...........	3,876	3,360	3,224	3,294	3,180	3,000
Highest..................	4,150	3,780	3,816	4,250	4,356	3,900
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1949)						
No. of Cities Reporting....	12	19	45	87	163	448
Lowest..................	$7,698	$4,140	$3,450	$3,270	$2,541	$1,900
Lower Quartile...........	8,177	5,690	4,800	4,320	3,880	3,126
Median..................	10,150	7,500	5,225	5,104	4,260	3,600
Upper Quartile...........	11,436	8,100	6,202	6,000	4,896	4,200
Highest..................	15,000	10,000	8,148	7,500	8,112	8,300

[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 10.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating ratios.

median entrance salaries range from $202, or 8 per cent, in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population to $390, or 17 per cent, in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Increases in median maximum salaries range from $202, or 6 per cent, in cities over 500,000 to $417, or 15 per cent, in cities 250,000 to 500,000. Table 2 shows the wide range between the lowest and highest salaries paid in each population group and the chart on page 400 shows the upward trend in entrance and maximum salaries.

As shown in Table 1 the 1949 salary medians for police chief have shown a marked increase over those for 1948 in all population groups. The largest increase of 29 per cent was in cities from 250,000 to 500,000 while the lowest, 1.5 per cent, occurred in the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 population.

Hours of Work. The median hours of work per week is 48 for every population group and for all cities over 10,000 as shown in Table 3, with data for individual cities reported in Table XVIII. By definition, the number of hours in the regular work week is the number of hours worked in seven calendar days; variations in the hours worked per week depends on the hours in the regular shift and the days off per week or month.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, NUMBER OF DAYS ON SHIFT, AND NUMBER OF MONTHS ON PROBATION FOR UNIFORMED POLICE EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

Population Group	Hours Worked Per Week		No. of Days on Shift		No. of Months On Probation	
	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	40–56	48	6–30	29	3–12	6
250,000 to 500,000	40–56	48	6–90	30	3–24	6
100,000 to 250,000	40–56	48	6–56	30	3–36	6
50,000 to 100,000	40–56	48	6–120	30	1–48	6
25,000 to 50,000	40–67	48	6–180	30	2–36	6
10,000 to 25,000	40–84	48	3–180	30	1–36	6
All cities over 10,000	40–84	48	3–180	30	1–48	6

Number of Days on Shift. The MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK for the first time reports the number of cities that rotate their policemen on patrol duty from one shift to another according to a regular schedule. In 626, or 68 per cent, of 917 reporting cities over 10,000, patrolmen are rotated from one shift to another while in 291 cities the policemen are not so rotated. As a rule, 30 days is the usual length of stay on any one shift although individual cities report shift tours ranging from three to 180 days, as shown in Table 3. Nevertheless for every city-size group at least 66 per cent of the cities reported regular shift rotations. In a very few cities only two of the three shifts would be rotated, such as the evening and the night shift, with the personnel on the day shift remaining unchanged.

Overtime Payment. Information on overtime payment was not obtained for this YEAR BOOK. The 1948 YEAR BOOK reports that only 204 of 877 reporting cities paid their policemen for overtime work. Of these 204 cities, 78 permit compensatory time off, 65 pay straight time for extra hours worked, 35 pay a flat hourly rate unrelated to the regular salary, 10 grant time and one-half, and 10 pay an hourly rate fixed at some percentage of the salary. Six additional cities use a combination of overtime payment methods, the most popular of which is compensatory time off and a flat hourly rate unrelated to the regular salary.

Number of Months on Probation. In 95.9 per cent of 898 reporting cities, the recruit on the police force must serve a probationary period before becoming a full-fledged member of the force. As shown in Table 3 the probationary period usually lasts six months although individual cities report periods ranging from one to 48 months. In every population group six months is the average probationary period. In 504, or 58.5 per cent, of 861 reporting cities the probationary period lasts six months; in 153 cities the probationary period is three months; in 141 cities 12 months; in 19 cities 24 months; with the 44 remaining cities reporting various probationary periods. Although individual cities report extremes ranging from one to 48 months, the probationary period is typically three months, six months, or 12 months.

Retirement Systems. More than three-fourths of the cities over 10,000 population have some kind of retirement plan for police employees. Information on retirement systems for police department employees is contained in the Personnel section elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVIII shows for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1949. In 29 per cent of the reporting cities (650 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported), the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 27 per cent by the council, in 14 per cent by a police safety board, in 21 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the director of safety or police commissioner; and in 2 per cent he is elected directly by the people. In two cities (Baltimore and Boston) the chief is selected by the governor.

Police Protection of Money Shipments. The MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK reports for the first time whether police patrols are assigned to protect shipments of money of private business concerns. City officials were also asked to indicate whether a charge was made for the service. Police are assigned to protect money shipments in 73 per cent of 919 reporting cities over 10,000 and in 27 per cent of the cities no such service is provided. Police protection to private money shipments occurs most frequently in the smaller municipalities. In the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, 79 per cent of 542 reporting cities assign their police to protect money shipments while only 36.4 per cent of the 88 reporting cities over 100,000 provide this police service. In only five cities is a charge made for protecting money shipments: Boston, Massachusetts, $1.50 an hour with a $6 minimum or $12 a day; Malden, Massachusetts, $2 an hour for each patrolman; Teaneck, New Jersey, $1 for a one-way escort and $2 for round-trip protection; Watertown, Massachusetts, in some cases when an officer is detailed with a paymaster; and Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1948 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; and (2) all other police expenditures including new equipment but excluding pension payments to retirement fund and to former employees. These figures are reported for individual cities in Table XVIII and in summary form in Table 4.

As shown in Table 4, total police department expenditures, not including retirement, for the 758 cities reporting was $7.12 per capita for the year 1948, an increase of 95 cents per capita over the previous year. Total expenditures per capita increased in 1948 in all city-size groups. The increases range from 51 cents in cities from 250,000 to 500,000 to $2.30 in cities over 500,000.

TABLE 4

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1948

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1948				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000.........	9	16,277	$144,667	$8.89	$172,810	$10.62	83.7
250,000 to 500,000....	18	6,193	30,749	4.97	35,255	5.69	87.2
100,000 to 250,000....	47	6,820	33,559	4.92	38,276	5.61	87.7
50,000 to 100,000....	83	5,711	26,750	4.68	31,407	5.50	85.2
25,000 to 50,000....	163	5,655	24,379	4.31	28,681	5.07	85.0
10,000 to 25,000....	438	6,541	24,662	3.77	29,842	4.56	82.6
All cities over 10,000..	758	47,197	$284,766	$6.03	$336,271	$7.12	84.7

While average total police department expenditures have increased $2.36 in the five years 1944 to 1948, expenditures for salaries and wages have increased $1.79. Average salary expenditures continued to increase in 1948 for all six city-size groups, raising the national average from $5.52 in 1947 to $6.03 in 1948.

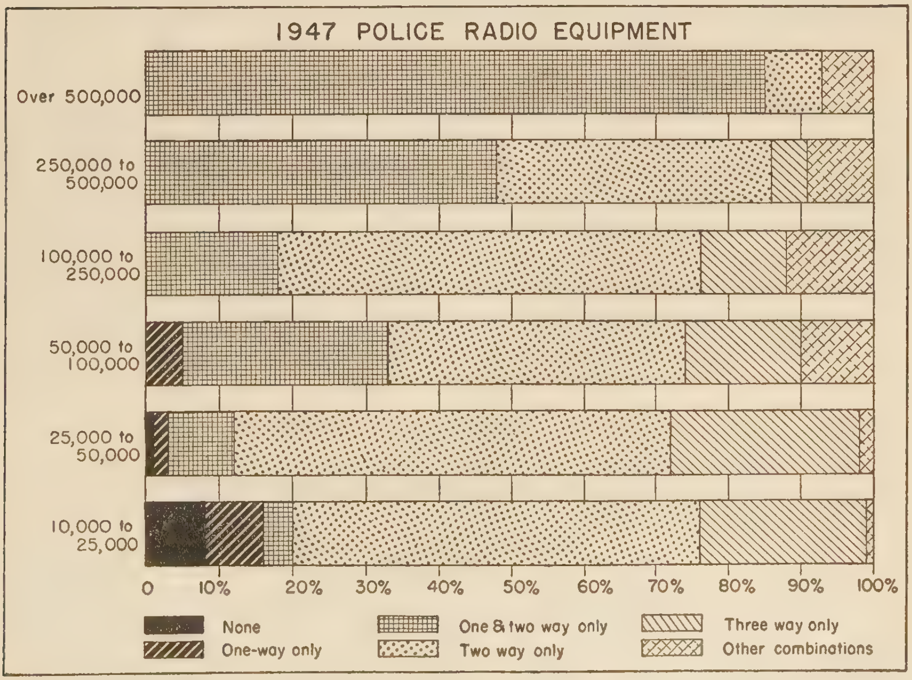
Salaries and wages comprise almost 85 per cent of the total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments, this ratio showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities except for cities over 250,000 (Table 4). Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the other groups, and are slightly more than two times as great as those in cities between 10,000 and 50,000. Since total expenditures are so much a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels, it is to be expected that the larger cities with their many more employees per capita, as well as higher average salaries than the small cities, will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Police Radio Facilities. Information on police patrol vehicles equipped with radio was not obtained for the 1949 YEAR BOOK. According to the 1948 YEAR BOOK, of the 827 reporting cities above 10,000, 790 cities have patrol cars equipped with radio, and of these 790 cities 40 have one-way radio only, 459 cities have two-way radio only, and 170 cities have three-way radio only, with the remaining 121 having combinations of one-, two-, and three-way radio. All of the reporting cities above 25,000 population have at least some radio-equipped patrol cars. All the nonradio equipped vehicles are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group where 7.7 per cent of the cities had no radio equipment late in 1947. Table 5, taken from the 1948 YEAR BOOK, shows for each population group the proportion of patrol vehicles and motorcycles equipped with one-, two-, and three-way radio.

The chart on radio equipment shows the different types of radio equipment in use late in 1947 among the cities in each of the population groups, especially in the 10,000 to 25,000, and 25,000 to 50,000 city-size groups where a variety of police radio systems are used. In all but the two top classes of cities, more municipalities use two-way radio only than any other arrangement. Three-way radio is used extensively by the smaller cities, for at least 25 per cent of the cities below 50,000 reporting their radio equipment have three-way radio equipped patrol cars. A few cities over 250,000 population do use three-way radio—one city reported using three-way radio only, two cities use a combination of one-, two-, and three-way radio, and one city uses a combination of two- and three-way radio.

The 1948 Year Book also reported for 867 cities over 10,000 the total number of patrol vehicles equipped with radio, whether one-way, two-way, or three-way. Seventy per cent of the 9,007 patrol vehicles that are radio equipped use two-way radio; 16 per cent use one-way radio; and 13.4 per cent have three-way radio. One-way radio is most used by the cities over 250,000 where 25 per cent of the radio equipped patrol cars have only one-way radio.

Of the 4,657 motorcycles reported to the 1948 Year Book by 853 cities, 1,820, or 39.1 per cent, have one-way radio; 100, or 4.3 per cent, have two-way radio; and one motorcycle has three-way radio. In terms of number of cities, 270 of the



Percentage Distribution of Cities According to Types of Radio Equipment Used in Patrol Cars, by Population Groups

The chart shows the per cent of all cities over 10,000 reporting patrol vehicles with one-way radio only, two-way radio only, both one-way and two-way radio, three-way radio only, and other combinations of radio equipment used by the police late in 1948.

626 cities that reported owning motorcycles use radio equipment on these vehicles. Of these 270 cities, 203 used only one-way radio, 32 only two-way radio, 29 both one- and two-way radio, one city three-way radio, and five cities did not report their radio equipment.

TABLE 5

PATROL VEHICLES WITH ONE,- TWO,- AND- THREE-WAY RADIO: 1948

Population Group	Patrol Vehicles					Motorcycles			
			Per Cent With					Per Cent With	
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total No. Patrol Vehicles With Radio	One-way Radio Only %	Two-way Radio Only %	Three-way Radio Only %	Number of Cities Reporting	Total No. of Motorcycles	One-way Radio Only %	Two-way Radio Only %
Cities over 500,000...	13	2,290	27.3	72.5	.2	13	1,094	49.6	0
250,000 to 500,000....	20	1,624	22.8	71.2	6.0	21	737	20.2	3.1
100,000 to 250,000....	48	1,313	8.8	73.5	17.7	49	791	44.1	5.2
50,000 to 100,000....	97	1,225	13.7	70.8	15.5	97	748	42.2	8.2
25,000 to 50,000....	195	1,226	3.6	70.1	26.3	194	660	43.2	6.1
10,000 to 25,000....	494	1,329	8.8	63.9	27.3	479	627	28.4	5.4
All cities over 10,000..	867	9,007	16.0	70.6	13.4	853	4,657	39.1	4.3

Number of Motor Vehicles. City officials were asked to report the number of motor vehicles used for regular police patrol service and also the number of motorcycles. Late in 1948 a total of 912 cities reported a total of 8,000 patrol vehicles and 5,356 motorcycles. Table 6 summarizes the patrol vehicles in terms of population and number of police employees. The number of motor vehicles used for regular police patrol service is 14.3 per 100,000 population and 7.2 per 100 employees. The steady increase in the number of employees in the past few years has brought a continued decline in the number of motor vehicles per 100 employees—from 11.4 in 1945, 11.0 in 1946, and to 10.8 in 1947. The decline in the number of motor vehicles from 11,511 in 1947 to 8,000 late in 1948 may be attributed primarily

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

Population Group	Motor Vehicles				Motorcycles			
			Total Number				Total Number	
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000...	13	2,811	13.0	5.0	12	1,624	7.8	3.0
250,000 to 500,000....	17	876	15.1	9.2	20	714	10.5	6.3
100,000 to 250,000....	51	906	12.5	7.4	53	802	10.7	6.3
50,000 to 100,000....	95	925	14.1	8.5	93	827	12.8	7.7
25,000 to 50,000....	193	1,037	15.5	10.3	187	668	10.3	6.8
10,000 to 25,000....	543	1,445	17.8	12.6	496	721	9.8	6.8
All cities over 10,000..	912	8,000	14.3	7.2	861	5,356	9.7	4.9

to the fact that the cities reported in 1948 only the vehicles used in regular police patrol service, not the total vehicles operated by the department reported in earlier years. The number of motorcycles per 100,000 population increased from 7.3 in 1945 to 8.1 in 1946, 9.4 in 1947, and 9.7 late in 1948, but the number per 100 employees dropped from 5.2 in 1947 to 4.9 in 1948.

Approximately 67 per cent as many motorcycles are used in police patrol as all other vehicles assigned to regular patrol service. For all cities over 10,000 there is approximately one motor patrol vehicle for each 14 employees and one motorcycle for each 20 employees. In relation to the number of employees, cities under 500,000 are more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of police patrol cars per 100 employees in the small cities is more than double that of the large cities, and the number of motorcycles in the small cities is also more than double that of the large cities.

The preceding data on motorcycles includes both two-wheeled and three-wheeled motorcycles. Of the 5,356 motorcycles in Table 6, 1,471, or 27.5 per cent, are of the three-wheel type. More than 32 per cent of the motorcycles owned by cities under 100,000 are three-wheeled, while the proportions range from 22 to 28 per cent for the three top city-size groups. The 1,471 three-wheeled motorcycles are distributed among the population groups as follows: 356 in cities over 500,000; 199 in cities 250,000 to 500,000; 196 in cities 100,000 to 250,000; 264 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 217 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and 239 in cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Police Methods. Of the 903 cities reporting the extent to which the police force was motorized, 27 cities do all police patrol work with motor vehicles, 875 use both motor vehicles and patrolmen on foot, while one city (below 25,000) does not use any motor vehicles for patrolling. Twenty-three of the 27 cities using completely motorized patrols are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Every city above 100,000 uses both men on foot and men in patrol cars. Only two cities between 50,000 and 100,000 use completely motorized patrols.

A total of 134 cities over 10,000 population, or 15 per cent, of the 897 cities whose police chiefs reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1948, use one-man cars exclusively; 438 cities, or 49 per cent of the reporting cities, use both one- and two-man patrol cars; while 325 cities, or 36 per cent, use only two-man patrol cars (see Table 7). Ninety-seven of the 134 cities using one-man cars exclusively are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Of the 92 cities over 100,000, four use one-man cars exclusively, 39 use both one- and two-man cars, 42 use only two-man cars, and the practice of seven cities is unknown. Thus a comparatively small number of cities use one-man police cars exclusively but it is interesting to note that nearly 64 per cent of the 897 reporting cities make use of some one-man patrol cars.

An analysis was made of the use of one-man patrol cars during the three shifts of the day in those cities using both one-man and two-man patrol cars. The 97 cities employing only one-man patrol cars use them on all shifts but the 438 cities using both one-man and two-man patrol may vary their use according to the time of day or the area of the city. An analysis of the 73 cities over 50,000 using both types of patrol as to the time of day when one-man patrol cars are used shows that 36 cities use one-man patrol cars all three shifts, 20 cities during the day shift only, 13 cities during the day and evening shifts only, one city each during the evening only, the evening and graveyard shifts only, and the day and graveyard shifts only, and one city did not indicate the shift assignments. The two-man patrol cars in these same cities are either assigned to same shifts as the one-man cars but generally to different areas of the city, or patrol all areas on shifts when the one-man patrol is not in effect.

TABLE 7

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	12	7	58.3	5	41.7	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	20	6	30.0	13	65.0	1	5.0
100,000 to 250,000	53	29	54.7	21	39.6	3	5.7
50,000 to 100,000	98	57	58.2	34	34.7	7	7.1
25,000 to 50,000	193	69	35.8	97	50.3	27	14.0
10,000 to 25,000	521	156	29.9	268	51.4	97	18.6
All cities over 10,000	897	324	36.1	438	48.8	135	15.1

Table XVIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

This table includes all the 410 incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population and 550 of he 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1940 Census. All these data were eported to the Year Book late in 1948 and early in 1949 by city officials. ¶ Under **Number of ull-time Paid Employees** is shown the total number of full-time paid officers and civilians. Under **Number of Policewomen; Negro Policemen** the number to the left of the dash (—) ndicates the number of full-time paid policewomen, not including matrons or school crossing uards, and the number to the right of the dash the number of full-time paid Negro policemen. Under **Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum** the number to the left of the dash (—) is he total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 2 months on the force, and the number to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, ncluding cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional ank. ¶ **Work Hours Per Week** shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under **Number of Days on Shift** is shown the number of days a patrolman on regular patrol uty serves on the same shift, except that N indicates that patrolmen are not rotated from one hift to another according to a regular schedule, and **Y** that they are, but the number of days n the same shift was not reported. ¶ Under **Patrol; Motorized, One-Man,** the first letter hows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, **A** (all), **S** (some), **N** (none); the second etter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. Under **Number of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel** the number to the left of the dash is the umber of two-wheel motorcycles, and the number to the right of the dash is the number of hree-wheel motorcycles. ¶ Under **Protect Money Shipments** is shown (N no; Y yes) whether olice patrols are assigned to protect shipments of money of private business concerns. ¶ **Total xpenditures for Department** include new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A dagger (†) ndicates 1947 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table IV, page 51, for population figures for these cities.

Police Chief—How Appointed

—by city manager
—by police or safety board
—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S —by police or safety commissioner or director
‡city has commission government

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands) Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000												
ıicago, Ill.......	7,886	68–178	48	$3,012–3,480	$11,088M	30	SN	N	300	100–65	$25,809	$27,553
etroit, Mich.....	4,524	72–71	40	3,194–3,908	14,208S	30	SN	Y	168	60–0	15,693	16,443
ɔs Angeles, Calif.	4,858	72–115	41	3,480–4,080	12,480B	N	SN	N	619	393–56	14,626	16,296
ew York, N. Y..	19,060	154–368	..	3,150–4,150	15,000M	6	SN	Y	565	283–92	70,506	92,345
ıiladelphia, Pa..	5,054	19–190	48	2,944–3,344	10,300S	7	SS	N	235	53–38	15,321	15,695
500,000 to 1,000,000												
ıltimore, Md....	2,205	7–22	56	2,600–3,120	10,000G	28	SS	Y	89	88–..	6,817	8,054
ɔston, Mass.....	2,645	13–..	..	2,500–3,000	10,000G	Y	SN	Y	132	12–18	7,695	8,498
ıffalo, N. Y.....	1,332	4–2	48	2,700–3,000	8,000M	Y	SN	Y	97	43–11	3,996	4,270
eveland, Ohio...	1,873	31–47	48	2,918–3,396	7,698S	30	SS	Y	148	0–13	6,552	7,525
ilwaukee, Wis...	1,287	4–5	48	3,367–3,727	8,707B	N	SS	N	43	53–8	4,457	4,748
ttsburgh, Pa....	1,334	166–35	54	2,979–3,418	8,000M	..	SN†	N	...	64–0	....	....
. Louis, Mo.....	2,232	N–67	56	2,640–2,940	7,800B	30	SS	N	139	89–0	5,717	6,370
nFrancisco,Calif.	1,591	5–4	44	3,420–3,780	10,680B	N	..	N	135	74–53	5,439	5,812
ashington, D. C.	1,889	28–181	51	2,721–3,398	10,000	6	SN	N	141	108–2	6,304	6,708

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000												
Atlanta, Ga.	534	6–8	48	$2,616–3,120	$8,100C	N	SN	N	34	47–15	$1,448	$1,687
Birmingham, Ala.	348	N–N	48	2,700–2,940	5,960C‡	N	SS	Y	..	4–6	865	992
Cincinnati, Ohio	766	6–42	48	2,945–2,945	7,861A	30	SS	N	82	26–4	2,402	2,539
Columbus, Ohio	420	7–14	48	2,778–2,778	4,140S	30	SS	N	15	32–5	981	1,121
Dallas, Tex.	480	1–4	48	2,610–3,540	8,880A	30	SS	Y	120	31–25	1,311	1,608
Denver, Colo.	580	N–3	48	3,212–3,450	6,465M	30	SS	N	25	12–22	....	....
Houston, Tex.	588	5–16	48	2,850–3,240	7,800M	N	SS	N	40	28–3	1,629	2,112
Indianapolis, Ind.	727	26–42	48	2,400–3,000	6,300B	28	SN	N	..	43–10	1,939	2,085
Jersey City, N. J.					(not reporting)							
Kansas City, Mo.	689	1–20	52	1,980–2,820	7,500B	30	SS	Y	113	31–16	1,647	1,937
Louisville, Ky.	495	6–35	56	1,956–2,376†	5,000†S	30	SN	N	64	33–5	1,119	1,326
Memphis, Tenn.	328	N–9	56	2,363–2,626	5,670C‡	30	S..	N	35	0–4	854	1,024
Minneapolis, Minn.	625	9–7	40	3,036–3,516	6,236M	30	SS	..	30	15–3	2,064	2,231
Newark, N. J.	...	..–..	..	2,400–3,300	6,300S‡	..	..	..	..	..–..	4,294	4,77
New Orleans, La.	925	N–N	48	2,280–2,580	10,000	30	SN	N	50	44–7	1,733	1,946
Oakland, Calif.	745	1–10	44	3,420–3,780	9,000A	30	SS	N	58	56–12	2,431	2,83
Portland, Ore.	681	12–4	48	2,880–3,240	5,940M‡	N	SS	N	80	20–7	1,928	2,229
Providence, R. I.	496	4–1	48	2,409–2,712	5,200B	..	SS	N	21	22–4	1,345	1,57
Rochester, N. Y.	463	4–1	48	2,900–3,100	6,000S	N	SN	Y	38	9–21	1,357	1,48
St. Paul, Minn.	347	4–2	40	2,928–3,239	6,785B‡	14	SS	N	35	12–2	1,082	1,18
San Antonio, Tex.	323	1–11	48	2,400–3,000	5,640S‡	60	SA	N	36	14–4	816	97
Seattle, Wash.	716	17–4	47	3,120–3,360	8,500M	90	SS	N	..	36–24	2,301	2,69
Toledo, Ohio	394	8–4	48	3,340–3,710	6,160S	30	SN	Y	..	24–..	1,241	1,42
100,000 to 250,000												
Akron, Ohio	253	4–6	48	2,640–3,000	5,580M	..	SN	N	15	26–6	746	873
Albany, N. Y.	340	N–N	48	2,150–2,400	5,225B	6	SN	N	17	0–13	842	974
Bridgeport, Conn.	273	N–..	56	2,580–3,150	6,710B	N	SN	Y	26	11–4	765	85
Cambridge, Mass.	216	1–1	48	2,628–3,200	5,600A	30	SN	Y	6	4–1	670	729
Camden, N. J.	...	..–..	..	1,950–2,700	....	..	..	..	..	..–..	555	622
Canton, Ohio	131	N–3	48	2,610–3,000	4,440M	30	SN	Y	8	10–3	386	466
Charlotte, N. C.	160	N–10	48	2,520–2,873	6,000C	28	SN	N	9	12–4	417	465
Chattanooga, Tenn.	165	N–7	48	2,400–2,880	4,380S‡	30	SS	N	10	6–0	389	488
Dayton, Ohio	238	N–6	48	2,870–3,150	6,330A	30	SS	N	14	4–2	720	859
Des Moines, Iowa	169	N–5	44	2,636–2,816	5,056C‡	N	SS	N	16	0–6	447	506
Duluth, Minn.	133	2–N	48	2,640–3,000	4,740S‡	30	SS	Y	29	0–1	386	450
Elizabeth, N. J.	230	N–1	48	2,700–3,300	5,500B	14	SN	Y	5	16–0	775	830
Erie, Pa.	148	1–2	48	2,940–3,240	4,920M‡	30	SS	Y	9	12–0	446	488
Fall River, Mass.	224	2–N	48	2,628–2,628	4,500B	..	SS	N	5	4–0	599	671
Flint, Mich.	180	N–3	48	2,964–3,311	6,535A	30	SN	N	11	3–5	698	882
Fort Wayne, Ind.	163	3–4	40	2,610–2,700†	4,500†M	N	SN	N	6	5–3	493	537
Fort Worth, Tex.	323	N–N	48	2,430–3,000	6,600A	30	SS	N	24	28–2	873	976
Gary, Ind.	213	N–17	48	2,850–3,300	5,000M	30	SN	Y	18	12–3	614	651
Grand Rapids, Mich.	229	2–5	48	2,808–3,208	6,075A	28	SS	N	..	..–..	693	766
Hartford, Conn.	350	3–4	48	2,900–3,080	7,420B	30	SA	N	21	9–1	1,037	1,182
Jacksonville, Fla.	328	11–N	48	2,333–2,986†	6,000†C	30	SN	N	38	18–6	972	1,170
Kansas City, Kan.	139	N–13	48	2,400–2,580†	4,440†M	30	SN	Y	8	14–4	350†	418
Knoxville, Tenn.	165	1–7	56	1,920–2,580†	4,320†M	30	SS	Y	20	3–0	447	588
Long Beach, Calif.	407	8–1	40	3,012–3,660	6,756A	N	SS	N	26	37–6	1,160	1,311
Lowell, Mass.	176	2–N	40	2,908–2,908	4,350A	N	SS	Y	8	2–1	539	571
Miami, Fla.	448	2–30	48	2,676–3,348	7,200A	30	SN	N	15	50–1	1,282	1,671
Nashville, Tenn.	232	1–7	48	2,730–2,730	6,000M	30	SN	Y	21	11–4	629	699
New Bedford, Mass.	220	1–5	51	2,368–2,577	4,350M	Y	SN	Y	5	3–3	567	592
New Haven, Conn.	346	1–3	48	2,832–3,162	6,000M	28	SS	N	13	10–2	935	1,027
Norfolk, Va.	307	2–6	48	2,310–2,712	5,616A	Y	SN	N	50	20–4	853	945
Oklahoma City, Okla.	249	N–11	56	2,460–2,640	6,000A	30	SN	Y	20	9–3	631	679

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—Continued												
maha, Neb.	289	N-8	..	....-....	.....C‡	N	SN	N	54	12-9	$763	$861
aterson, N. J.	242	N-N	..	$2,600-3,000	$4,900B	28	SN	Y	..	9-4	725	790
eoria, Ill.	146	4-6	48	.....-3,000	4,800	30	SN	N	10	4-6	428	498
eading, Pa.	164	N-3	40	2,423-2,543	3,503C‡	Y	SA	Y	5	0-3	407	422
ichmond, Va.	345	8-6	48	2,400-2,760	5,952S	14	SS	N	17	10-3	880	1,031
icramento, Calif.	210	2-2	48	2,904-3,492	6,600A	30	S..	N	8	14-8	636	709
ilt Lake City, Utah	235	1-N	48	2,580-2,820	5,100S‡	30	SN	N	25	10-6	602	752
in Diego, Calif.	453	N-3	44	2,940-3,816	8,148A	56	SN	N	82	53-3	1,395	1,623
cranton, Pa.	180	N-N	48	2,645-3,059	3,450M	7	SS	Y	8	0-8	...	...
omerville, Mass.	160	N-N	..	....-....	5,200M	N	SN	Y	5	0-0	474	496
outh Bend, Ind.	177	1-3	48	3,247-3,434	5,250M	N	SS	N	22	4-4	460	537
ookane, Wash.	183	2-1	48	2,889-3,296	4,854S‡	N	SS	N	6	18-4	562	673
oringfield, Mass.	320	4-3	44	2,739-2,912	6,656B	N	SN	N	10	18-7	937	1,021
yracuse, N. Y.	327	3-N	48	2,800-3,100	6,600M	30	SS	Y	18	18-3	985	1,074
acoma, Wash.	225	4-N	40	2,760-3,120	4,800	30	SS	N	30	18-11	796	1,025
ampa, Fla.	182	N-6	48	2,340-2,592	4,851M	30	SS	N	32	11-4	455	567
renton, N. J.	246	2-1	48	2,250-3,100	5,100S‡	7	SN	N	6	5-0	758	819
ulsa, Okla.	208	3-15	48	2,600-3,020	4,920M‡	30	SS	N	..	2-5	593	716
tica, N. Y.	162	N-N	48	2,400-.....	4,500S	30	SS	Y	9	5-3	421	464
ichita, Kan.	176	1-3	48	2,550-2,940	6,060B	Y	SA	Y	33	18-3	443	559
ilmington, Del.	210	N-5	48	2,447-2,631†	4,815†B	6	SN	N	11	10-8	...	...
orcester, Mass.	371	N-N	48	2,499-2,863	6,800M	N	SN	..	10	12-0	1,068	1,167
onkers, N. Y.	285	1-2	48	2,300-3,300	.....	6	SN	Y	18	12-2	939	977
oungstown, Ohio.	256	3-13	48	2,768-3,105	4,900M	15	SN	N	14	4-4	638	710
50,000 to 100,000												
llentown, Pa.	108	N-N	48	2,740-2,890	4,000M‡	10	SS	Y	10	3-1	303	383
ltoona, Pa.	83	2-2	48	3,420-.....	3,360C‡	N	SN	Y	5	3-0	...	...
marillo, Tex.	89	N-2	48	2,400-2,500	5,000A	N	SN	Y	8	8-4	197	263
sheville, N. C.	78	N-2	48	2,352-2,640	4,500A	30	SN	Y	4	2-4	206	261
tlantic City, N. J.	...	..-..	..	2,450-2,950	5,400	..	..	..	..	..-..	631	673
ugusta, Ga.	124	N-N	48	2,646-2,646	4,320B	15	SS	Y	10	15-0	324	394
ustin, Tex.	148	N-6	48	2,340-2,760	4,800A	60	SS	N	13	4-8	374	463
ayonne, N. J.	...	..-..	..	2,900-3,300	6,300	..	..	..	..	..-..	829	861
eaumont, Tex.	85	N-2	48	2,370-2,760	5,520A	N	SS	Y	16	7-4	182	214
erkeley, Calif.	130	1-2	40	3,396-3,720	7,308A	N	AA	N	..	0-4	406	538
ethlehem, Pa.	51†	..-..	48†	.....-2,580	3,360	..	SN†	..	..	..-..	158	201
nghamton, N. Y.	143	N-N	48	.....-.....	5,200M	42	SS	N	11	6-2	...	...
rockton, Mass.	102	1-N	48	2,350-2,750	4,250M	N	SN	Y	8	4-1	284	327
edar Rapids, Iowa	88	2-N	48	2,515-2,812	4,372C‡	N	SN	Y	10	5-3	224	490
harleston, S. C.	148	N-N	56	2,325-2,688	5,104M	7	SN	N	9	3-12	330	380
harleston, W. Va.	83	N-5	48	2,520-2,670	4,080	30	SN	N	3	1-..	200	216
hester, Pa.	86	N-8	48	2,208-2,712	4,368M‡	Y	SN	Y	11	0-3	244	279
cero, Ill.	77	N-N	48	.....-3,476	5,305M	30	SN	Y	6	4-2	...	...
eveland Hgts., O.	...	N-N	48	2,750-3,755	5,465A	30	SN	Y	10	2-2	...	...
olumbia, S. C.	142	N-N	48	2,160-2,400	4,347M‡	30	SN	Y	9	16-2	333	391
olumbus, Ga.	112	N-N	48	2,172-2,424	5,808C	N	SS	Y	10	12-1	266	342
orpus Christi, Tex.	119	1-2	48	2,340-2,940	4,800C	60	SN	N	11	12-4	277	369
ovington, Ky.	74	N-N	48	2,774-2,774	3,914A	30	SN	N	6	4-1	213	245
avenport, Iowa	75	1-N	56	2,535-2,880	4,200M	30	SN	N	7	4-3	201	227
earborn, Mich.	155	2-N	40	3,707-4,100	6,250M	30	SA	Y	17	6-0	600	621
ecatur, Ill.	59	1-2	48	2,280-2,760	3,660B‡	N	SS	Y	8	2-2	165	187
urham, N. C.	100	N-7	48	2,082-2,808	5,670A	30	SN	Y	14	6-2	289	366
ist Chicago, Ind.	100	N-6	48	2,280-2,940†	4,500†M	30	SN	Y	6	7-2	291†	311†
ist Orange, N. J.	114	..-4	48	2,750-3,300	5,800M	14	SN	N	8	5-2	378	412
st St. Louis, Ill.	68†	..-..	58†	2,100-2,280†	3,600†B‡	..	SN†	..	..	..-..	...	...

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Departme Expenditures, 194 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept
50,000 to 100,000—Continued												
El Paso, Tex......	165	1–4	48	$2,676–2,952	$5,280C‡	30	SN	Y	17	12–3	$356	$46
Evanston, Ill......	110	2–6	48	3,060–3,312	6,000M	30	SS	Y	12	9–4	372	41
Evansville, Ind....	162	3–8	48	2,500–2,880	4,800M	30	AN	N	6	6–5	421	48
Fresno, Calif......	174	1–N	40	3,000–3,480	5,700M‡	N	SS	N	20	10–10	464	54
Galveston, Tex....	85	1–15	48	2,340–2,700	4,500	N	SS	Y	15	3–1	...	..
Glendale, Calif....	135	4–N	44	3,048–3,780	7,140A	28	SN	N	10	4–4	445	59
Greensboro, N. C..	115	N–6	48	2,280–2,820	5,202A	30	SS	N	20	3–4	281	34
Hamilton, Ohio...	73	1–2	48	2,820–3,060	4,800A	30	SS	Y	9	4–2	174	21
Hammond, Ind....	129	N–N	48	2,760–3,120†	4,800†M	30	SS	Y	13	13–2	343†	38
Harrisburg, Pa....	135	N–7	48	2,583–2,703	4,100M‡	15	SS	Y	5	4–5	360	39
Highland Park, Mich...........	110	1–N	48	3,834–4,008	7,000B‡	30	SN	Y	4	5–0	390	42
Hoboken, N. J....	198	N–N	42	2,600–3,200†	6,200†	6	S..	Y	9	6–0	...	...
Holyoke, Mass....					(not reporting)							
Huntington, W. Va.	91	N–2	48	2,730–2,790	4,410M	N	SN	Y	6	10–3	244	30
Irvington, N. J....	84	N–N	48	2,400–3,200†	5,800†	14	SN	Y	10	4–2	...	...
Jackson, Miss.....	122	N–N	48	2,250–2,250	4,680C‡	15	SN	N	6	7–2	309	3
Johnstown, Pa....	81	N–1	48	2,520–2,880	3,720M‡	6	SN	Y	4	9–0	212	2
Kalamazoo, Mich..	83	1–N	48	2,975–3,276	6,323A	Y	SS	Y	6	5–3	271	34
Lakewood, Ohio...	86	1–N	48	3,000–3,600	5,220M	30	SS	Y	5	2–1	266	2
Lancaster, Pa.....	69	1–2	48	2,400–2,800	4,000	7	SN	..	2	4–3	174	2
Lansing, Mich....	115	2–N	48	2,883–3,233	5,560B	Y	SS	Y	11	10–4	344	4
Lawrence, Mass...	130	1–N	48	2,860–2,860	4,000S‡	N	SN	Y	4	3–2	384	4
Lincoln, Neb......	105	1–1	48	2,340–2,700	4,800C	N	SN	Y	17	9–2	249	3
Little Rock, Ark...	113	N–5	48	2,306–2,543	4,125B	30	SN	N	14	15–4	279	3
Lynn, Mass.......	189	2–N	48	2,535–2,760†	4,040†M	N	SN	N	16	7–0	...	...
McKeesport, Pa...	80	1–2	48	3,081–3,081	3,899C‡	12	SA	Y	6	3–0	240	25
Macon, Ga.......	99	1–2	48	2,100–2,640†	5,500†C	14	SN	Y	6	18–2	208†	24
Madison, Wis.....	110	3–N	48	2,939–3,299	5,513C	N	SS	Y	11	3–5	350	41
Malden, Mass.....	115	N–1	48	2,750–2,750†	4,220†S	N	SN	Y	8	0–0	309	33
Manchester, N. H.	120	N–N	42	2,903–2,994	6,000B	N	SA	N	10	1–2	327	46
Medford, Mass....	109	N–1	52	2,900–3,200	5,000M	N	SN	Y	9	1–0	365	38
Mobile, Ala.......	172	N–N	56	2,172–2,496	5,112C‡	30	SN	..	11	2–2	355	44
Montgomery, Ala..	144	N–N	48	2,070–2,160	4,500M‡	N	SN	Y	..	15–3	304†	349
Mt. Vernon, N. Y..	137	1–1	48	2,800–3,800	6,500	6	SS	Y	17	6–2	481	520
New Britain, Conn.	121	N–1	48	3,109–3,252	5,761B	N	SA	Y	8	4–1	393	439
New Rochelle, N.Y.	165	N–5	42	3,250–4,250	6,800S	6	SS	Y	8	9–4	498	544
Newton, Mass....	137	N–N	51	.....–.....	.... M	Y	SN	N	6	5–..	438	47
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	157	1–N	48	2,847–3,721	5,654A	14	SS	N	6	10–0	...	...
Oak Park, Ill.....	79	2–N	48	3,163–3,322	6,540M	30	SN	Y	12	6–4	274	307
Pasadena, Calif...	158	5–2	44	3,250–3,807	7,191A	N	SS	N	27	26–3	495	574
Passaic, N. J.. ...	116	1–2	48	2,400–2,800	3,900S	Y	SN	Y	8	5–4	319	359
Pawtucket, R. I...	147	N–N	48	2,314–2,314†	4,000†	N	SS	N	9	9–..	329†	364
Phoenix, Ariz.....	184	2–4	48	3,201–3,651	6,300A	30	SN	N	30	17–5	504	667
Pontiac, Mich.....	80	2–3	48	2,808–3,132	5,280A	30	SS	Y	5	5–1	262	291
Portland, Me.....	122	N–N	48	2,348–2,556	4,227A	N	SA	Y	6	0–3	298	332
Portsmouth, Va...	83	2–1	48	2,481–2,886	4,200A	14	SN	Y	4	4–4	191	221
Pueblo, Colo......	60	N–N	56	2,952–2,952	3,888C‡	30	SS	N	8	2–2	182	208
Quincy, Mass.....	143	1–N	..	2,700–2,900	4,500M	N	SS	Y	8	4–1	421	460
Racine, Wis.......	89	N–N	56	3,084–3,444	5,300B	N	SN	N	4	5–3	275	293
Roanoke, Va......	115	2–6	..	2,580–2,880	4,740A	30	SN	N	6	7–1	311	360
Rockford, Ill......	96	2–N	48	3,009–3,219	5,225B	30	SN	Y	11	3–2	309	345
Saginaw, Mich....	148	1–4	40	2,970–3,180	5,520A	30	SS	N	29	0–6	370	439
St. Joseph, Mo....	101	N–N	..	1,590–2,040	3,270B	30	SN	Y	12	4–2	198	219
St. Petersburg, Fla.	81	1–N	48	2,310–2,640	5,040A	30	SS	Y	5	3–1	193	237
San Jose, Calif....	113	2–N	40	3,012–3,456	6,756A	N	SS	N	22	10–2	381	471
Santa Monica, Cal.	142	6–2	45	3,072–3,900	7,500A	120	SS	Y	15	12–4	486	599

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued												
avannah, Ga.	167	2–11	52	.....–.....	.....	14	SN	Y	10	14–2	$409†	$471†
chenectady, N. Y.	176	1–N	48	$2,600–3,050	$6,000A	Y	SN	Y	10	0–19	485	520
hreveport, La.	130	N–N	48	2,280–2,520	6,000S‡	30	SN	Y	10	11–3	430	475
ioux City, Iowa	93	N–N	48	2,280–2,700	3,720S‡	N	SN	N	14	1–2	225	281
pringfield, Ill.	124	N–7	48	2,820–2,820	.....	N	SN	Y	6	6–4	298	342
pringfield, Mo.	77	1–N	48	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	24	SA	Y	6	7–2	170	206
pringfield, Ohio	67	N–4	48	2,685–3,000	4,860A	60	SN	N	5	1–1	201†	216†
tockton, Calif.	105	N–1	48	3,456–3,864	6,756A	30	SS	..	12	7–5	375	466
erre Haute, Ind.	85	N–2	48	2,520–2,700†	4,500†M	30	SN	Y	5	2–1	227	268
opeka, Kan.	...	N–4	56	2,244–2,496	3,684S‡	15	SN	N	6	5–2	195	242
roy, N. Y.	169	N–N	48	2,335–2,500	4,500S	6	SN	Y	6	10–1	405	441
nion City, N. J.	114	N–N	48	2,600–3,000	5,200S‡	..	SN	Y	9	0–..	364	409
pper Darby tp, Pa.	103	N–N	56	2,806–2,806	6,000	7	SS	Y	6	0–4	269	330
aco, Tex.	80	N–1	48	2,370–2,730	4,500C	30	SN	Y	8	11–2	185	213
aterbury, Conn.	204	1–3	48	2,683–3,026	6,800B	60	SS	N	14	0–0	573	644
aterloo, Iowa	61	N–N	48	2,340–2,640	4,500M	N	SS	N	4	2–3	175	191
heeling, W. Va.	74	N–1	48	2,220–2,784	5,000A	30	SS	Y	7	4–1	191	215
ilkes-Barre, Pa.	97	N–N	48	2,400–2,830	4,440C‡	N	SS	Y	6	1–6	...	...
inston-Salem, N. C.	156	1–7	47	2,322–3,036	7,500C	30	SN	Y	20	2–6	383	488
ork, Pa.	73	N–N	48	1,910–2,310†	2,810†C‡	6	SN	Y	4	2–2	174†	191†
25,000 to 50,000												
bilene, Tex.	60	N–N	48	2,190–2,340	4,200	30	SS	Y	6	2–1	119	173
lameda, Calif.	67	2–N	40	3,306–3,720	6,366A	28	SS	N	10	0–2	240	267
lbuquerque, N.M.	60	N–N	48	2,310–2,580	4,740A	30	SA	Y	7	5–2	157	190
lexandria, La.	58	N–N	48	2,460–2,640	4,440M‡	6	SS	N	5	2–0	...	...
lexandria, Va.	74	N–N	48	2,400–3,200	5,000A	14	SS	Y	12	6–2	212	239
lhambra, Calif.	53	1–N	42	2,760–3,432	5,328A	N	SN	N	8	9–1	176	217
liquippa, Pa.	...	..–..	..	2,835–3,000	3,960	..	..	..	..	..–..	69	79
lton, Ill.	...	..–..	..	2,700–.....	3,540	..	..	..	..	..–..	73	79
msterdam, N. Y.	43†	..–..	48†	2,360–2,660	3,590	..	SS†	..	..	..–..	130	140
nderson, Ind.	68	N–2	48	3,000–3,000	5,380M	N	SS	Y	7	3–1	197	218
nn Arbor, Mich.	54	2–N	48	2,760–3,120	4,800B	30	SS	Y	4	5–2	161	186
nniston, Ala.	35†	..–..	56†	2,160–2,280	3,900	..	SN†	..	..	..–..	88	107
ppleton, Wis.	36	N–N	56	2,535–2,775	4,000B	7	SN	N	3	4–1	95	106
rlington t, Mass.	69	N–N	48	2,501–2,981	4,784M	Y	SS	Y	2	2–0	184	227
shland, Ky.	32	..–N	48	2,580–2,580	3,792C	30	..	Y	4	0–0	88	103
uburn, N. Y.	51	1–N	48	2,340–2,700	4,006A	120	SS	Y	3	3–1	123	136
urora, Ill.	45	1–N	48	2,400–2,700	4,140M	30	SN	N	2	3–3	184	199
akersfield, Calif.	79	1–1	48	3,072–3,600	6,000A	N	SS	Y	12	14–4	182	222
angor, Me.	56	1–N	48	2,496–2,496	4,420A	Y	SA	Y	5	2–1	130†	148†
aton Rouge, La.	60	1–N	48	1,920–2,160†	4,440†C‡	N	SN	..	6	10–1	...	...
attle Creek, Mich.	52	1–1	48	2,554–2,912†	5,480†C‡	N	SS	Y	4	..–2	155†	187†
ay City, Mich.	74	1–N	40	2,820–2,820	4,430C	28	SS	Y	7	0–1	228	275
elleville, Ill.	28	N–N	56	2,340–2,340	2,940M	30	SN	N	1	0–0	...	60
elleville, N. J.	54	N–N	48	2,100–3,000†	4,500†S‡	Y	SN	Y	6	2–0	...	...
ellingham, Wash.	35	1–N	40	2,880–3,060	3,600M	30	SS	Y	5	1–3	100	115
elmont t, Mass.	43	N–N	48	2,500–2,800†	5,100C†	N	SS	Y	2	1–0	...	...
eloit, Wis.	39	N–N	56	2,700–3,000	3,900B	N	SS	Y	5	1–2	116	129
erwyn, Ill.	...	..–..	..	2,460–3,010	3,880	..	..	..	..	..–..	139	160
everly, Mass.	47	N–N	44	.....–.....	3,600M	N	SS	Y	6	0–0	142	157
everly Hills, Calif.	60	N–N	44	3,240–4,080	7,560C	90	SS	N	8	10–3	205	255
loomfield, N. J.	88	N–3	48	2,700–3,300	5,500C	N	SS	Y	7	2–1	260	278
loomington, Ill.	36†	..–..	48†	2,688–2,688†	3,200†M	..	SS†	..	..	..–..	89†	98†
oise City, Idaho	46	1–N	48	2,280–2,580†	4,200†M	30	SS	Y	7	1–2	129	184
ristol, Conn.	41	N–N	48	2,967–3,085	4,950	28	SS	Y	5	0–1	139	162

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 194 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued												
Brookline t, Mass.	119	N–N	..	$3,120–3,120	$6,500C	N	SS	N	14	0–0	$354	$408
Burbank, Calif....	...	N–N	48	3,108–3,828	7,296A	30	SS	Y	13	13–1	290	36
Burlington, Iowa..	35	N–N	48	2,112–2,340†	3,600A	N	SS	N	3	0–2	84†	11
Burlington, Vt....	34	1–N	48	2,600–2,600	3,744C‡	30	SS	Y	2	1–0	85	109
Butte, Mont......	33	N–N	..	3,000–3,120	3,600M	28	SS	Y	3	0–4	87	110
Central Falls, R. I.	33	N–N	48	2,374–2,545	4,400	N	SS	N	1	0–0	80	93
Chelsea, Mass.....	83	N–N	52	2,920–2,920	4,330M	N	SN	Y	5	0–0	237	253
Chicopee, Mass...	60	N–N	48	2,825–2,825	4,300M	N	SA	N	5	0–0	...	...
Clarksburg, W. Va.	27	N–1	48	2,460–2,520	3,840	7	SN	Y	3	1–1	62	7
Clifton, N. J......	61	N–N	48	2,400–3,200	.....A	28	SN	Y	6	2–..	203	239
Clinton, Iowa.....	27	N–N	56	2,000–2,400	3,600M	14	SS	Y	2	0–1	75	100
Colorado Sprgs, Colo...........	66	N–N	48	2,760–3,180	6,000A	30	SA	Y	6	3–2	147	199
Concord, N. H....	36	N–N	48	2,530–2,860	4,950B	N	SA	Y	4	1–1	102	128
Council Bluffs, Iowa	33	N–N	56	2,340–2,820	4,200M	30	SN	..	5	3–1	95	12
Cranston, R. I....	54	N–1	48	2,600–2,600†	4,700†C	Y	SA	Y	5	4–0	124†	149
Cumberland, Md..	48	N–N	48	2,280–2,640	3,576C‡	N	SS	Y	4	1–0	112	133
Danville, Ill......	31	N–2	60	2,460–2,580	3,192B‡	N	SA	Y	3	0–3	74	86
Danville, Va......	59	N–N	48	2,680–2,838	4,700S	30	SN	Y	4	2–0	156	178
Dubuque, Iowa....	42	N–N	48	2,402–2,812	4,092	N	SS	Y	4	2–2	111	12
E. Cleveland, Ohio.	59	N–N	48	2,520–3,585	5,400A	30	SS	Y	10	0–0	151	18
Easton, Pa.......	45	N–N	48	2,690–2,960	4,490M‡	7	SS	Y	5	0–0	126	14
E.Providence t,R.I.	46	N–N	56	2,366–2,654	4,207C	7	SA	N	7	6–0	126	14
Eau Claire, Wis...	47	1–N	56	2,880–3,180	4,070B‡	N	SS	Y	3	2–2	134	16
Elgin, Ill.........	43†	..–..	48†	2,820–2,820	.....	..	SN†	..	..	..–..	116	13
Elkhart, Ind......	57	1–N	48	3,000–3,000	4,200M	N	SS	Y	7	1–1	153	16
Elmira, N. Y.....	89	N–..	48	2,888–3,080	4,580A	30	SA	N	6	0–0	241	27
Elyria, Ohio......	30	N–N	48	2,805–2,805	3,480M	42	SS	Y	5	1–2	91	97
Enid, Okla.......	29	1–1	48	2,100–2,280	3,000M	14	SS	Y	6	0–0	59	69
Everett, Mass.....	106	N–2	51	2,700–3,100	4,500M	Y	SN	Y	3	..–0	306	33
Everett, Wash....	49	1–N	40	2,977–3,177	4,560S‡	60	SS	Y	7	2–1	159	188
Fargo, N. D......	48	2–N	48	2,340–2,712	4,896C	30	SS	N	6	0–0	113	14
Fitchburg, Mass...	60	N–N	48	2,759–2,875	4,400M	14	SS	N	3	0–0	196	230
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	33	N–N	48	2,295–2,496†	3,120†B‡	42	SA	Y	4	2–1	74†	85
Fort Smith, Ark...	40	1–1	56	2,142–2,340	.....M‡	30	SS	Y	6	2–1	93	118
Gadsden, Ala.....	72	N–N	48	.....–.....	4,140C‡	N	SN	Y	7	4–1	...	...
Galesburg, Ill.....	35	N–1	48	2,685–2,685	3,140M	N	SN	Y	1	2–0	77	87
Garfield, N. J.....	41	N–N	48	2,700–3,100	4,000M	30	SN	Y	2	1–0	121	130
Great Falls, Mont..	36	N–N	48	2,700–3,210	4,188M	30	SA	Y	5	0–3	97	124
Green Bay, Wis...	64	1–N	49	2,850–3,150	4,770B	N	SS	N	4	6–2	173	188
Greenville, S. C...	87	N–N	56	2,259–2,700	4,250C	30	SN	Y	9	6–6	175	211
Hackensack, N. J..	46	N–4	48	2,700–3,300	5,000A	6	SA	Y	5	1–2	181	22
Hagerstown, Md..	44†	..–..	56†	.....–2,562	3,600B	..	SN†	..	..	..–..	145	155
Hamtramck, Mich.	95	2–6	44	3,428–3,908	5,248S	30	SN	Y	25	5–0	358	379
Haverford tp, Pa..	43	N–N	48	2,593–2,889	.....	7	SN	Y	4	1–0	129	160
Haverhill, Mass...	61	N–N	42	2,409–2,409†	3,600†C‡	N	SN	Y	6	3–0	157†	181
Hazleton, Pa......	30	N–N	..	2,940–2,940	3,360C‡	7	SS	N	2	2–..	86	94
High Point, N. C..	65	N–4	48	2,220–2,640	4,620A	30	SS	N	5	4–2	134	166
Huntington Pk., Calif...........	42	1–N	48	3,513–None	5,700C	30	SS	N	6	10–1	145	148
Hutchinson, Kan..	32	1–3	50	2,160–2,340	3,660M	90	SA	Y	7	2–3	70	90
Inglewood, Calif...	48	N–N	40	2,796–3,456	6,000C	30	SS	N	8	4–2	155	183
Jackson, Mich....	73	..–1	48	2,908–3,304	5,500C	30	SS	N	8	2–2	228	257
Jamestown, N. Y..	62	1–N	48	2,906–3,186	4,340M	12	SS	Y	3	4–1	192	231
Johnson City, Tenn.	26	N–N	52	1,680–1,920	.....A	30	SS	Y	3	2–0	43	59
Joliet, Ill.........	59	N–2	48	2,880–.....	3,930B‡	30	SN	N	6	4–2	172	187
Joplin, Mo........	38	N–1	56	1,916–2,156	2,795M‡	30	SN	Y	2	3–1	75	94

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued												
earny, N. J.	91	N-N	45	$2,850–3,350	$5,350M	Y	SS	Y	8	2–0	$317	$364
enosha, Wis.	66	1-N	48	3,083–3,209	. . . . B	N	SS	Y	8	4–1	209	238
ngston, N. Y. . .	40	N-N	48	2,590–2,950	4,210B	N	SN	Y	3	2–1	125	131
okomo, Ind.	56	N-2	48	2,640–2,640	3,860B	N	SN	N	6	1–0	141	154
Crosse, Wis. . . .	65	N-N	42	2,708–3,224	4,400B	N	SS	N	10	3–2	188	219
fayette, Ind. . . .	48	1-N	48	2,700–2,700	3,840M	30	SN	Y	5	3–0	121	141
redo, Tex.	40	N-N	48	1,800–2,280	3,750E	30	SN	Y	6	2–2	84	117
banon, Pa.	29	N-N	48	2,400–2,520	3,360M‡	7	SS	Y	3	0–0	64	71
wiston, Me.	55	N-N	48	2,640–.	4,200B	180	SS	Y	5	1–0	. . .	. . .
xington, Ky. . . .	91	2-2	48	2,320–2,460	4,224A	90	SN	N	. .	4–4	230	257
ma, Ohio.	51	N-1	48	2,400–2,700	3,900M	30	SN	Y	5	0–3	135	161
rain, Ohio.	42	N-N	48	3,108–3,108	. . . S	14	SS	Y	4	1–0	133	158
wer Merion tp, Pa.	105	N-N	48	2,230–2,850†	6,500†C	7	SS	Y	11	4–3	307†	387†
bbock, Tex.	79	N-N	48	2,700–2,760	4,900C	N	SS	Y	8	2–1	208	268
nchburg, Va. . . .	70	N-N	. .	2,360–2,703	5,104A	N	SS	N	10	6–1	173	211
ansfield, Ohio. . .	41	1-1	48	2,805–3,000	. . . . . S	N	SN	Y	3	3–2	87	. . .
arion, Ind.	37	N-2	48	2,250–2,400†	3,500†M	14	SN	Y	4	. .–. .	93†	105†
arion, Ohio.	26	N-N	48	2,375–2,670†	3,330†S	30	SS	Y	4	1–1	77	95
ason City, Iowa.	33	N-N	48	2,365–2,547	4,200A	N	SA	Y	3	0–2	78	97
assillon, Ohio. . .	24	N-N	48	. . . . .–2,640†	3,120†S	14	SN	Y	3	2–1	59†	65†
aywood, Ill.	23	N-N	48	3,150–3,300	4,500	30	AN	Y	3	2–1	72	89
elrose, Mass. . . .	39	N-. .	54	2,950–3,100	4,600M	. .	SN	N	3	0–0	114	122
eriden, Conn. . . .	62	N-N	48	3,096–3,096	4,836B	30	SS	Y	4	1–1	196	210
eridian, Miss. . . .	54	N-N	52	2,250–2,400	4,200M‡	15	SN	Y	8	2–0	129	166
iami Beach, Fla.	. . .	N-N	48	3,504–4,356	8,112	14	SS	Y	16	11–4	465	573
ichigan City, Ind.	43	N-1	48	2,795–2,940	3,920M	30	SN	Y	3	0–2	111	127
iddletown, Conn.	35	N-N	54	3,125–3,125	4,180C	30	SS	Y	3	1–. .	102	115
iddletown, Ohio.	41	N-2	40	2,757–3,060	4,440C‡	28	SN	Y	3	6–2	137	161
ishawaka, Ind. . .	44	N-N	46	2,550–2,610†	3,500†M	N	SS	N	5	1–1	. . .	. . .
oline, Ill.	31	1-N	56	2,655–3,048	3,920M	N	SS	Y	3	2–3	80	90
onroe, La.	44	N-N	48	2,340–.	3,750C‡	N	SS	Y	2	3–2	88	119
ontclair, N. J. . .	75	N-5	48	2,400–3,000†	5,000†S‡	28	SS	Y	4	6–1	. . .	. . .
uncie, Ind.	72	N-6	48	. . . . .–.	4,680M	56	SS	Y	8	0–2	168	194
uskegon, Mich. .	68	1-1	48	2,640–3,200	5,750A	Y	SS	Y	12	5–3	. . .	. . .
uskogee, Okla. . .	42	N-2	. .	2,316–2,316	3,852M	N	SS	Y	2	1–1	99	121
ashua, N. H.	48	N-. . .	48	2,652–.	4,224B	90	SS	Y	3	0–1	. . .	. . .
ew Albany, Ind. .	23	N-1	48	2,400–2,400	3,500M	30	. .	N	3	4–1	55	60
ewark, Ohio.	30	N-N	48	2,340–2,580	3,300S	N	SN	Y	4	0–1	73	78
ew Brunswick, N. J.	57	N-2	48	2,400–3,300	4,900	6	SN	Y	5	0–2	168	191
ewburgh, N. Y. .	52	N-N	48	2,500–3,000	. . . . . A	6	SS	Y	2	5–1	144	163
ew Castle, Pa. . .	50	1-2	48	2,878–3,028	3,394C‡	15	SN	N	4	. .–. .	136	158
ew London, Conn.	59	1-N	48	2,900–3,140	4,400A	30	SA	Y	5	1–0	179	190
ewport, Ky.	55	N-N	. .	2,600–.	3,600A	30	SN	N	4	0–0	143	178
ewport, R. I. . . .	73	N-6	48	2,372–2,522	3,779	N	SA	Y	3	2–0	190	201
ewport News, Va.	90	1-6	48	2,400–2,940	5,600A	28	SA	Y	12	6–2	205	232
orristown, Pa. . . .	38	N-4	58	2,595–2,700	4,000C	7	SA	Y	5	0–0	98	113
Bergen tp, N. J.	78	N-N	48	2,750–3,000	5,500S‡	14	SN	Y	11	0–0	251	271
orwalk, Conn. . . .	61	N-1	48	2,884–3,345	5,621	N	SS	Y	3	0–0	175	229
orwood, Ohio. . . .	45	N-N	48	2,438–2,648†	3,577†M	30	SS	N	3	1–1	. . .	. . .
den, Utah.	56	2-2	48	2,664–2,940	. . . . . M‡	30	SS	Y	11	3–2	158	188
ange, N. J.	66	1-6	48	2,360–3,260	5,100S‡	14	SN	Y	4	0–3	219	229
lando, Fla.	71†	. .–. .	. .	2,160–2,520†	4,200†C	. .	SS†	. .	. .	. .–. .	. . .	. . .
hkosh, Wis.	55	N-N	45	2,994–3,174	4,444B	N	SN	Y	3	5–1	170	194
tumwa, Iowa. . .	30	2-N	48	2,640–2,640	. . . . . S‡	N	SN	Y	2	2–1	84	187
ensboro, Ky. . . .	41	N-2	48	2,280–2,280	3,600C‡	30	AN	Y	3	2–1	92	143
ducah, Ky.	42	N-N	48	2,220–2,340	3,360A	N	SS	Y	4	2–1	95	110

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 194 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept
25,000 to 50,000—Continued												
Parkersburg, W.Va.	35	N-N	48	$2,232-2,592	$3,110C‡	N	SS	Y	3	0-1	$76	$1
Pensacola, Fla.....	72	N-N	48	2,430-2,700	4,800A	30	SN	Y	9	6-2	185	22
Perth Amboy, N. J.	74	..-1	48	2,770-3,070	4,820S‡	7	SS	Y	..	2-1	248	28
Petersburg, Va....	45	1-1	48	2,130-2,400	3,800A	14	SN	Y	3	4-1	107	12
Pittsfield, Mass...	60	N-N	..	2,918-3,100	5,200M	N	SA	Y	3	0-0	185	19
Plainfield, N. J....	63	N-5	48	2,860-3,560	5,300M	28	SN	Y	4	3-0	192	21
Port Arthur, Tex..	40	N-1	48	.....-.....	.....A	N	SN	Y	8	6-0	...	..
Port Huron, Mich.	53	1-N	48	3,084-3,264	4,338A	14	SS	Y	4	4-2	139	15
Portsmouth, Ohio..	39	N-1	48	2,460-2,760	3,900A	N	SN	Y	7	3-1	107	11
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	70	..-1	48	2,655-2,975	4,040S	6	SA	Y	6	6-1	204	23
Quincy, Ill........	43	N-1	56	2,220-2,220	2,820M	30	SN	Y	5	3-1	100	1
Raleigh, N. C.....	70	2-2	48	2,460-2,460	4,200S	Y	..	N	9	4-2	169	19
Revere, Mass.....	69	1-N	48	2,550-2,550†	4,500†	N	SN	Y	2	2-0	...	.
Richmond, Ind....	38	N-2	48	2,640-2,640	4,500	Y	SN	Y	4	0-3	110	12
Riverside, Calif...	69	N-2	48	2,826-3,300	5,700B	N	SS	Y	7	11-3	195	2
Rochester, Minn..	42	N-N	40	2,430-2,700†	4,200†B	30	SS	Y	4	1-1	77†	[illegible]
Rock Island, Ill...	49	1-1	56	2,400-2,400†	3,450†B	30	SN	Y	3	3-3	...	.
Rocky Mount, N.C.	38	N-N	52	2,448-2,658	4,452A	60	SN	Y	2	2-2	98	1
Rome, Ga........	36	N-N	56	2,016-2,244	3,900C	30	SN	Y	4	1-1	96	1
Rome, N. Y......	41	N-N	48	2,550-2,950	4,250S	Y	SN	Y	3	3-3	119	1
Royal Oak, Mich..	37	N-N	48	2,900-3,670	4,645A	30	SS	N	5	1-0	109	1
Salem, Mass......	90	N-N	52	2,990-2,990	4,360	N	SN	N	6	2-0	229	2
Salem, Ore.......	42	N-N	48	2,850-3,000	4,260A	N	SS	Y	3	3-2	132	1
San Angelo, Tex...	45	N-N	48	2,265-2,340	3,000E	N	SS	N	6	4-1	88	1
San Bernardino, Cal.	118	N-1	44	2,640-3,096	4,680M	Y	SN	N	15	14-3	290	3
Santa Ana, Calif...	59	2-0	48	2,796-2,940	4,800E	28	SN	N	6	11-1	162	1
Santa Barbara, Cal.	60	2-N	48	2,820-3,180	4,980B	60	SS	N	9	8-2	198	27
Sharon, Pa.......	24†	..-..	48†	2,850-3,000	4,200C‡	..	..	..	..	..-..	79	11
Sheboygan, Wis...	48	N-N	40	2,905-3,002	4,172B	N	SS	Y	5	0-2	144	17
Sioux Falls, S. D..	67	N-N	48	2,436-2,946	3,960M‡	N	SS	Y	7	4-4	162	23
South Gate, Calif..	43	N-N	44	3,132-3,528	6,000C	N	SS	N	8	4-0	130	15
Spartanburg, S. C.	60	N-N	48	2,525-2,710	3,710A	30	SN	Y	5	0-4	151	20
Stamford, Conn...	...	..-..	..	3,150-3,450	6,271	..	..	..	..	..-..	409	44
Steubenville, Ohio.	40	N-2	48	2,620-2,736†	3,336†S	14	SN	N	2	2-3	112†	12
Superior, Wis.....	52	1-N	56	2,730-2,910	4,669B	42	SS	Y	6	2-0	145	16
Taunton, Mass....	58	1-N	51	.....-.....	3,402M	N	SS	Y	3	0-0	167	17
Teaneck tp, N. J..	40	N-N	52	2,500-3,450	5,520A	14	SS	Y	12	0-0	128	16
Torrington, Conn..	41	1-N	48	2,936-3,046	4,419M	N	SA	N	4	0-0	115	14
Tucson, Ariz......	75	N-2	48	2,952-3,432	5,736A	N	SS	N	14	5-2	181	22
Tuscaloosa, Ala...	35	N-N	48	2,220-2,562	4,320C‡	N	SN	Y	2	2-1	87	10
Tyler, Tex........	37	N-N	48	2,280-2,460	4,200A	N	SS	Y	5	5-1	85	9
University City, Mo............	38	N-N	48	1,890-2,760	4,080	30	SN	N	4	5-..	90	10
Waltham, Mass...					(not reporting)							
Warren, Ohio.....	51	1-4	48	3,015-3,504	4,800S	14	SN	Y	3	1-1	162	19
Warwick, R. I....	41	N-N	67	2,184-2,496†	3,800†B	N	SA	Y	18	3-0	88†	11
Washington, Pa...	31	N-2	48	2,520-2,520	3,240C‡	14	SA	Y	2	0-0	64	7
Watertown t, Mass.	62	N-N	..	2,900-3,100	4,500C	Y	SS	Y	7	3-0	197	21
Watertown, N. Y..	43	1-N	48	2,570-2,870	4,280A	30	SS	Y	3	2-2	109	13
Waukegan, Ill.....	38	N-1	56	2,520-2,940	4,020M	30	SN	Y	3	2-1	101	15
Wausau, Wis.....	37	1-N	56	2,484-2,664	3,380B	30	SA	Y	3	1-1	91	10
Wauwatosa, Wis..	37	N-N	48	2,580-3,000†	4,260†B	N	SS	N	3	2-1	...	...
West Allis, Wis....	51	N-N	48	3,307-3,547	5,107B	N	SS	Y	4	2-0	175	20
W.Hartford t, Conn.	62	N-N	48	3,126-3,439	5,594A	60	SA	N	7	0-0	203	23
W. Haven t, Conn.	34	N-N	56	.....-.....	4,180B	30	SA	Y	3	0-0	104	12
W. New York, N. J.					(not reporting)							
West Orange, N. J..	51	N-N	54	2,500-3,250	4,800S‡	6	SN	Y	4	0-0	160	18

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued												
. Palm Beach, Fla.	66	N–3	48	$2,580–2,760	$6,000E	30	SN	N	12	6–0	$182	$210
hite Plains, N. Y.	110	..–3	..	2,630–3,630	5,980S	6	SS	Y	6	8–2	352	413
ichita Falls, Tex.	58	N–N	48	2,160–2,568	4,155A	N	SN	N	10	2–0	135	173
ilkinsburg, Pa.	28	N–N	48	2,640–2,640	3,444C	N	SN	Y	3	0–0	82	98
illiamsport, Pa.	42	1–2	48	2,246–2,246	3,520M‡	90	..	Y	3	2–1	99	113
ilmington, N. C.	77	1–N	48	2,220–2,640	4,380A	30	SS	Y	7	4–1	183	215
oodbridge tp, N.J.	..	..–..	..	2,520–3,300	.....	..	..	..	..	..–..	...	...
oonsocket, R. I.	87	1–N	48	2,022–2,367†	4,530†B	N	.S	Y	8	2–0	210†	232†
yandotte, Mich.	57	1–N	40	3,401–3,790	5,636B	30	SS	Y	5	0–0	185	213
akima, Wash.	50	N–N	44	2,760–3,000	4,200C‡	90	SS	Y	9	0–3	148	185
anesville, Ohio	30	1–2	48	1,920–2,172†	2,784†S	N	SA	Y	3	2–2	...	...
10,000 to 25,000												
berdeen, S. D.	20	N–N	48	2,340–2,616	3,720S	N	SS	Y	2	1–1	44.9	55.1
berdeen, Wash.	26	N–N	40	.....–.....	.....	28	SN	Y	4	1–0	...	...
bington tp, Pa.	30	8–1	..	2,004–2,484†	5,200B†	N	A	Y	10	2–0	78.0†	92.0†
da, Okla.	16	N–1	..	1,980–2,178	2,640M	N	SS	N	2	1–0	31.9	39.0
dams t, Mass.	13	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	N	..	Y	2	0–0	...	...
drian, Mich.	15	N–N	45	2,550–2,700	3,600S‡	N	SS	Y	2	2–0	40.9	52.2
lbany, Calif.	16	1–N	44	3,300–3,900	4,740E	28	..	Y	0	0–0	52.8	65.3
lbany, Ga.	33	N–N	56	2,337–2,494†	3,600†	30	SN	N	4	2–0	71.9†	87.2†
lbert Lea, Minn.	16	N–N	48	2,568–2,712	3,649	28	SS	N	2	0–1	38.8	55.1
lliance, Ohio	30	N–2	48	2,430–2,520	.....M	N	SN	Y	3	1–1	76.9	85.7
lpena, Mich.	12	N–N	48	2,350–2,700	3,500A	12	SA	Y	2	0–0	33.7	39.4
mbridge, Pa.	16	N–N	60	2,449–3,239	.....	60	SS	Y	2	0–0	45.8	68.7
mes, Iowa	16	N–N	56	2,160–2,838	3,564M	N	SS	Y	3	0–1	38.4	46.1
naconda, Mont.	7	N–N	56	2,400–2,520†	2,928M†	N	AN	N	2	..–..	...	...
nderson, S. C.	36	N–..	56	2,340–2,400	3,324C	30	SN	Y	3	1–3	85.4	95.4
ndover t, Mass.	15	..–N	48	2,652–2,912	3,796C	30	SS	Y	2	3–0	...	...
nnapolis, Md.	18	N–N	72	.....–.....	.....	Y	SA	Y	2	0–0	...	...
rdmore, Okla.	27	N–1	48	2,013–2,013	2,929A	30	SN	Y	1	0–0	50.0	55.0
kansas City, Kan.	13	N–N	60	2,302–2,398	3,228A	N	SS	Y	2	1–0	32.3	47.0
rnold, Pa.	10	N–N	48	.....–2,580	3,000C‡	6	SS	N	1	0–1	18.2	19.6
shland, Ohio	13	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....M	60	SN	Y	2	1–0	...	...
shland, Wis.	11	N–N	56	2,040–2,280	3,000B	10	SN	Y	1	1–0	26.5	29.1
shtabula, Ohio	27	N–N	48	2,790–3,140	4,100A	30	SS	Y	4	0–1	79.9	99.8
storia, Ore.	19	N–N	48	2,760–3,120	4,138A	60	SS	Y	3	0–0	77.8	83.2
chison, Kan.	14	N–1	56	2,130–2,220	2,700A	30	SN	Y	3	0–0	31.4	41.0
thens, Ga.	35	N–N	56	.....–.....	3,300	15	SN	Y	3	6–1	...	...
thol t, Mass.	12	N–N	54	2,808–2,808	3,224C	30	SA	Y	2	0–0	35.0	41.0
ttleboro, Mass.	29	N–N	48	.....–.....	3,300M	N	SS	Y	3	3–0	83.7	99.9
uburn, Me.	24	N–N	50	2,325–2,437	3,050A	70	SS	Y	2	0–0	56.1	70.2
ugusta, Me.	22	N–N	56	2,132–2,600	3,328	7	SA	Y	1	0–0	48.4	52.2
ustin, Minn.	28	1–N	46	3,240–3,360	4,560M	N	SS	Y	2	1–1	53.7	60.1
rberton, Ohio	23	N–N	48	2,610–2,874	3,600M	30	SS	Y	2	3–1	65.6	79.7
rtlesville, Okla.	14	N–1	57	2,160–2,580	3,900A	6	SA	N	2	0–0	32.8	40.0
tavia, N. Y.	20	N–N	48	2,300–2,600	3,000C	N	SS	Y	2	1–1	54.4	69.3
th, Me.	12	N–N	48	2,184–2,184	2,650C	28	..	Y	2	..–..	...	...
acon, N. Y.	21	N–N	48	.....–2,850	3,400M‡	6	SS	Y	2	0–0	59.1	65.1
aver, Dam, Wis.	10	N–N	48	2,460–2,820	3,336B	N	SA	N	2	0–1	25.7	32.0
aver Falls, Pa.	22	N–N	48	3,168–3,168	3,960C‡	N	SS	Y	2	0–1	60.4	67.9
ckley, W. Va.	16	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	30	SS	Y	2	0–0	...	...
dford, Ind.	15	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	28	SS	Y	2	1–1	...	...
ll, Calif.	17	N–N	48	3,180–3,540	4,800C	30	AN	Y	4	4–1	54.5	65.6
llevue, Pa.	9	N–1	54	2,376–2,883	3,283C	N	SS	N	1	2–..	25.6	38.9
nd, Ore.	13	N–N	48	3,240–3,540	4,284A	30	SS	Y	2	1–1	26.0	38.3

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Departme Expenditures, 19 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dept
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
Benton Harbor, Mich.	33	1–N	48	$2,587–2,900	$4,200	30	SS	Y	5	..–1	$83.3	$100.
Bergenfield, N. J.	13	N–N	48	2,450–2,550†	3,600†M	14	SA	Y	2	0–0	...	..
Berlin, N. H.	31	1–N	48	.....–.....	.....	6	..	Y	1	0–0	...	..
Bessemer, Ala.	34	N–N	56	2,634–2,841	.....	N	SN	Y	7	2–1	81.9	94.
Big Spring, Tex.	19	N–N	48	2,337–2,508	3,960A	N	SN	Y	2	0–0	45.4	60.
Billings, Mont.	35	N–N	48	2,550–2,820†	3,840†M	..	SN	N	3	2–2	63.5†	71.
Biloxi, Miss.	26	N–N	56	2,018–2,018	3,096C‡	30	SN	Y	4	1–0	57.3	73.
Birmingham, Mich.	21	N–N	48	.....–.....	5,100A	60	SS	Y	2	0–1	64.8	75.
Bismarck, N. D.	21	1–N	48	1,980–2,460	4,200C‡	14	SS	N	3	1–1	33.9	41.
Bloomington, Ind.	31	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	30	SN	Y	3	2–0	...	..
Bluefield, W. Va.	20	N–1	48	2,640–2,820	3,600A	N	SA	N	3	1–..	58.9	65.
Blytheville, Ark.	12	N–N	48	2,400–2,400	3,000	12	SN	N	2	1–0	22.0	26.
Boone, Iowa	15	..–N	48	2,586–2,826	3,246M	28	SS	Y	2	0–0	33.4	38.
Borger, Tex.	12	N–N	72	2,520–2,820	2,820	..	SS	N	2	0–0	30.1	38.
Boulder, Colo.	14	N–N	65	1,890–2,103†	2,580†A	30	SS	Y	4	..–1	25.4†	33
Bowling Green, Ky.	26	N–N	56	.....–.....	2,400M	28	SN	Y	1	1–0	...	..
Braddock, Pa.	23	N–3	48	2,400–2,400†	3,000†C	6	SN	Y	2	0–0	...	..
Bradford, Pa.	22	N–N	48	2,088–2,400	3,252M‡	N	SA	Y	3	2–..	60.2	64
Brainerd, Minn.	11	1–N	48	2,496–2,796	3,156B	6	SS	Y	1	0–0	26.2	29
Braintree t, Mass.	28	N–N	48	2,350–2,650†	3,600†C	N	SS	Y	3	2–0	...	..
Brawley, Calif.	15	N–N	48	2,640–3,120	4,500	N	SN	Y	2	2–1	25.8	41.
Bremerton, Wash.	55	2–N	40	3,024–3,144	4,164	90	SS	Y	10	4–5	160.0	204.
Bristol, Pa.	12	N–N	48	2,182–2,236†	3,600†M	6	SN	Y	1	0–0	27.8†	33
Bristol, Tenn.	18	N–N	56	1,980–2,520	3,000	30	SS	Y	1	2–1	38.3	6
Brookfield, Ill.	13	N–N	48	2,400–2,820†	3,600†B	6	.S	N	3	0–0	35.8†	40.
Brownsville, Tex.	36	N–N	48	1,800–1,920†	3,420†	30	SS	Y	4	1–0	57.6†	69.
Brownwood, Tex.	19	N–N	48	1,890–2,100	2,700	N	SN	Y	2	2–0	42.5	49.
Brunswick, Ga.	30	N–N	48	2,178–2,442	4,910A	N	SN	N	4	3–0	77.0	99.
Bryan, Tex.	23	N–N	48	2,280–2,400	3,900	N	SS	Y	4	..–..	41.0	48.
Burlingame, Calif.	26	N–N	48	3,300–3,540	5,400C	N	SS	Y	8	2–1	86.7	107.
Burlington, N. J.	17	N–1	54	2,835–2,835	.....	N	SN	Y	2	1–0	56.0	70.
Burlington, N. C.	32	N–N	51	2,124–2,556	4,000C	30	SS	Y	2	1–1	70.9	76.
Butler, Pa.	27	N–N	48	2,520–2,640	3,030M‡	N	SN	Y	2	4–0	68.1	86.
Cairo, Ill.	12	N–2	72	2,010–2,010	....S‡	N	SN	Y	..	..–1	20.5	26.
Calumet City, Ill.	13	N–N	48	2,520–2,520†	3,120†M	30	AS	N	2	1–0	...	..
Cambridge, Ohio	15	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	30	SS	N	2	N–1	...	43.
Campbell, Ohio	13	N–2	48	1,750–2,560	3,660M	45	SS	Y	2	0–0	43.4	53.
Canonsburg, Pa.	14	N–N	48	1,860–2,280†	2,760†C	6	S.	Y	1	1–0	...	35.
Canton, Ill.	16	N–N	48	2,400–2,400	.....	30	SA	N	2	0–0	24.8	28.
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	18	N–1	56	2,080–2,160	2,280M‡	30	SS	Y	1	1–1	...	40.
Carbondale, Pa.	12	N–N	..	2,260–.....	2,790	14	N	Y	1	0–0	24.9	25.
Carnegie, Pa.	15	N–1	54	2,484–3,156	4,020	N	SS	Y	1	1–0	35.2	40.
Carteret, N. J.	22	N–N	48	2,550–3,150	4,000C	12	SA	Y	2	0–0	75.5	86.
Carthage, Mo.	12	N–N	54	1,950–2,080	2,520	60	SS	N	1	1–1	21.2	26.
Casper, Wyo.	20	N–N	48	2,700–3,300	3,900M	Y	SA	Y	4	0–1	49.5	62.
Centralia, Ill.	15	N–1	48	2,870–2,870	3,600M‡	N	SN	Y	2	0–0	35.2	42.
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	N–2	48	2,045–2,111†	3,433†C	21	SS	Y	2	0–0	41.4†	53.
Champaign, Ill.	30	1–1	..	2,700–3,000	3,600B‡	..	SS	Y	3	0–3	65.5	82.
Chanute, Kan.	10	N–N	52	2,000–2,500†	2,700†M‡	30	..	Y	..	0–0	22.9†	27.
Charlottesville, Va.	36	N–N	48	2,100–2,400	3,720C	N	SN	Y	4	2–0	84.0	98.
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	27	N–1	48	2,267–3,000	4,800C	7	S.	Y	10	0–0	90.1	119.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	31	N–1	48	.....–.....	.....	42	SN	N	4	2–4	...	..
Chicago Hghts., Ill.	31	..–3	48	2,788–2,788	4,159	30	SN	Y	3	2–2	82.2	95.
Chickasha, Okla.	18	N–1	50	1,800–2,040	2,400	N	SS	Y	2	1–0	38.0	40.
Chillicothe, Ohio	15	N–N	48	.....–.....	3,000M	N	SS	Y	3	..–1	...	36.

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
ippewa Falls, Wis............	14	N–N	48	$1,965–2,275†	$2,552†B	N	SN	N	1	0–0	$...	$...
aremont t, N. H.	12	N–..	60	2,650–2,730	3,500	N	SS	Y	2	0–0	40.9	48.1
ayton, Mo......	24	N–N	48	2,400–2,880	4,200E	30	SN	Y	3	2–1	78.9	85.5
earwater, Fla...	27	N–..	48	2,190–None	4,800C	30	.A	Y	4	0–0	52.7	87.1
eburne, Tex.....	9	1–..	72	2,400–2,400	.....	14	SN	Y	1	1–1	23.1	27.0
eveland, Tenn...	14	N–N	60	2,100–2,280	2,880	30	SS	Y	2	0–1	30.3	39.4
iffside Park, N. J.	25	N–..	48	.....–.....	.....	7	SS	Y	3	0–0	...	...
inton t, Mass...	13	N–N	42	2,397–2,397†	2,988†C	N	SA	Y	2	0–0	...	...
ovis, N. M.....	15	2–N	60	2,400–2,700	3,300C	30	AS	Y	3	2–0	38.7	44.2
oatesville, Pa....	..	N–2	48	2,160–2,640	3,300C‡	6	S.	Y	2	0–0	54.0	60.8
oeur d'Alene, Idaho..........	13	1–N	45	2,280–2,580	3,000	Y	SA	Y	2	1–0	32.9	36.9
offeyville, Kan...	21	N–2	48	1,980–2,280†	3,120†M‡	N	SN	Y	3	1–0	49.5†	59.7†
ohoes, N. Y.....	44	N–N	48	2,300–2,300†	3,000†S	6	SN	Y	2	0–2	...	...
ollingswood, N.J.	16	N–N	48	2,200–2,900	.....S‡	6	SS	Y	3	0–0	48.5	59.4
olumbia, Mo....	25	N–2	48	2,280–2,280	3,300	N	SN	Y	2	1–0	56.5	67.3
olumbia, Pa.....	6	N–N	48	2,040–2,040	2,160C	6	..	Y	1	0–..	12.7	24.2
olumbus, Ind....	19	N–..	48	2,640–2,640	3,498	N	SS	Y	2	1–0	45.1	50.9
olumbus, Miss...	20	N–N	56	2,178–2,178†	3,000†C	14	SS	Y	3	0–0	...	...
ompton, Calif....	33	N–N	48	3,090–3,180	5,100	N	AN	N	5	9–1	105.4	122.3
oncord, N. C....	25	N–N	52	2,520–2,640	3,600C	30	SN	Y	3	0–1	41.9	50.7
onnellsville, Pa..	22	N–N	48	2,160–2,700†	3,000†M‡	14	SS	Y	2	1–1	...	...
onnersville, Ind..	24	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	30	SA	Y	2	0–1	...	...
oraopolis, Pa....	11	..–N	48	.....–.....	3,480	30	SA	Y	1	0–0	30.8	41.0
orning, N. Y....	18	N–N	48	2,500–2,800	3,750B	26	SA	Y	2	0–0	45.8	51.0
orsicana, Tex....	16	..–N	72	2,093–2,160	3,180M‡	N	SS	Y	2	1–0	30.5	36.7
ortland, N. Y....	18	N–N	48	2,550–2,850	4,000B	N	SS	Y	3	1–0	46.8†	59.4†
oshocton, Ohio...	13	N–N	48	2,400–2,460	2,760M	N	SS	Y	2	0–1	32.9	40.0
ranford tp, N. J..	24	N–N	40	.....–.....	4,500C	30	SA	Y	2	0–0	70.4	82.7
rawfordsville, Ind.	18	N–N	48	2,340–2,640	3,576M	28	SN	Y	1	1–0	45.5	50.0
udahy, Wis......	13	N–..	56	3,312–3,612	.....B	N	SN	Y	2	0–0	43.0	50.1
umberland t, R. I.	11	N–N	48	1,750–1,750†	2,650†C	N	SS	N	1	0–0	...	...
uyahoga Falls, Ohio..........	23	N–N	48	2,760–3,180	.....M	60	SS	N	2	3–0	73.5	81.8
alton, Ga.......	22	N–N	56	2,100–2,100†	2,700†E	60	SS	Y	2	2–0	...	...
anvers t, Mass...	13	N–N	54	.....–.....	.....	N	SS	Y	2	0–0	...	...
aytona Beach, Fla.	44	N–5	48	2,436–2,520	4,200C	30	SS	Y	5	5–1	116.8	152.3
ecatur, Ga......	..	N–N	56	2,100–2,520†	3,000†A	N	SS	N	4	2–1	46.0†	56.2†
edham t, Mass..	25	N–N	48	.....–2,810†	3,800†B	N	SN	Y	3	0–0	...	...
el Rio, Tex......	6	N–N	70	.....–.....	.....	14	SA	N	..	0–0	...	...
enison, Tex.....	17	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....C‡	4	SN	Y	2	0–1	...	...
enton, Tex......	18	N–N	48	2,280–2,400†	3,180†E	30	SN	N	3	1–1	42.2†	55.2†
erby, Conn......	10	N–N	63	.....–.....	.....	N	SA	Y	1	0–0	...	...
ckson City, Pa..	9	N–N	48	2,175–2,400†	3,600†C	6	SA	Y	3	0–..	...	...
xon, Ill........	15	N–N	48	2,400–2,480	3,120M‡	12	..	N	2	1–..	37.7	40.2
onora, Pa.......	13	N–1	48	2,200–2,920	3,600C	6	SN	Y	1	..–1	35.6	38.1
over, N. H......	17	1–0	48	2,444–2,548	3,198B	60	SA	Y	..	..–..	48.3	55.0
u Bois, Pa......	8	N–N	48	2,280–2,280†	2,480†M‡	N	SA	Y	1	0–0	...	...
unkirk, N. Y....	24	N–N	48	2,240–2,420†	3,460†	12	SS	Y	2	2–1	...	...
uquesne, Pa.....	20	N–3	48	2,760–2,760†	3,600†C‡	6	SN	Y	2	0–0	55.8†	64.3†
urant, Okla.....	7	N–N	84	2,016–2,220	2,832E	60	SS	N	1	0–0	15.6	20.8
yersburg, Tenn..	18	N–N	56	1,920–2,040	2,940C	30	SS	Y	3	0–0	37.1	46.8
Hartford t, Conn.	50	N–N	48	2,922–2,922†	4,600†B	30	SS	Y	5	0–0	144.1†	164.2†
Liverpool, Ohio.	20	N–N	48	2,610–2,610†	2,850†S	14	SA	Y	4	0–0	...	...
st Moline, Ill...	13	N–N	48	2,340–2,808	3,240M	N	SS	N	2	1–0	31.3	41.3
st Point, Ga....	25	1–N	48	2,400–3,000	4,500C	90	SN	Y	4	2–2	77.4	86.5

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 194 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	N-N	40	$2,669–.....	$3,543C	30	SA	Y	2	0-0	$33.0	$38.6
Ecorse, Mich.	38	N-5	40	3,468–3,598	5,528S	14	SS	Y	4	1-0	128.7	134.5
El Dorado, Ark.	18	N-N	60	2,525–2,700	.....M	30	SN	Y	2	1-0	35.5	...
El Dorado, Kan.	9	N-N	60	2,040–2,340	3,100A	N	SN	Y	1	0-0	30.0	35.5
Elizabeth City, N. C.	19	N-N	54	2,070–2,160†	3,048†B	Y	S.	..	3	2-0	39.4†	53.5
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13	N-N	48	2,100–2,657	3,415C	30	SN	Y	2	0-1	36.7	41.3
Elwood, Ind.	12	N-N	48	2,280–2,280	3,000M	30	SS	Y	2	1-0	24.8	26.3
Emporia, Kan.	15	N-1	54	2,220–2,340	3,000C‡	30	SA	Y	3	..-1	36.1	44.4
Endicott, N. Y.	36	N-N	48	2,834–3,120	4,605C	30	SS	Y	3	1-0	104.3	132.6
Englewood, N. J.	37	N-2	48	2,888–3,465	5,040M	7	SS	Y	4	2-0	134.5	163.6
Escanaba, Mich.	15	N-N	40	2,670–2,880	3,360A	30	SS	Y	2	0-1	36.2	43.8
Euclid, Ohio	32	N-N	48	2,958–3,408	4,400M	30	AS	Y	8	2-0	...	...
Eureka, Calif.	22	N-N	48	2,730–2,760	3,600M	30	SS	Y	3	1-1	63.0	82.9
Fairfield, Ala.	12	N-N	52	2,352–2,541	3,581	N	SS	Y	1	1-0	29.4	38.0
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	N-N	48	2,640–2,640	3,240	30	SN	Y	2	0-0	73.7	94.5
Fairbault, Minn.	13	N-N	48	2,520–2,640	3,120	30	SS	Y	2	..-..	29.1	35.2
Farrell, Pa.	18	N-2	48	2,904–2,904	3,630C‡	7	SA	Y	3	0-0	45.3	50.3
Fayetteville, N. C.	59	1-N	48	2,100–2,340	3,900C	30	SS	Y	3	4-1	138.4	...
Fergus Falls, Minn.	8	N-N	54	2,400–2,500	2,880B	N	SA	Y	1	0-..	17.9	21.
Ferndale, Mich.	31	N-N	48	3,475–3,725	4,900C	30	SS	Y	6	0-0	102.3	117.0
Findlay, Ohio	22	N-N	48	2,340–2,830	3,360M	N	SS	Y	3	2-0	57.2	63.6
Floral Park, N. Y.	23	N-N	48	2,825–3,525	.....	6	S.	Y	3	1-0	84.4	96.3
Florence, S. C.	33	N-N	60	.....–2,520	4,200C	30	SS	Y	3	0-0	79.2	98.8
Forest Park, Ill.	17	N-N	48	3,240–.....	.....B‡	30	AN	Y	2	1-0	49.0	...
Fort Collins, Colo.	13	N-N	54	2,265–2,340	3,000M	30	SS	Y	2	0-1	31.3	38.8
Fort Dodge, Iowa	26	1-N	48	2,280–2,580	3,600S‡	N	SN	Y	2	1-1	55.1	65.2
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	41	N-N	48	.....–.....	5,148C	N	SN	N	4	5-3	...	130.1
Fort Madison, Iowa	13	N-N	48	2,100–2,220†	2,700†M	N	SS	N	2	0-1	...	...
Fort Myers, Fla.	15	N-2	..	2,496–2,496†	3,100†M	30	SA	Y	2	..-..	36.9†	46.1
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	N-1	63	1,680–1,860†	2,160†M‡	N	SA	Y	2	1-0	18.7†	23.8
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10	N-N	49	2,400–2,700	3,400	30	.A	N	3	0-0	29.4	36.2
Fostoria, Ohio	14	N-N	48	2,400–2,580†	2,880†	30	SS	Y	1	0-0	33.0†	37.2
Framingham t, Mass.	30	N-N	..	2,800–3,000	4,069C	30	SS	Y	2	0-1	87.2	102.2
Frankfort, Ind.	19	N-N	48	2,520–2,520	3,360	30	SS	Y	2	0-0	47.6	52.1
Frederick, Md.	25	N-N	60	2,314–2,314	2,756M	N	SA	Y	3	1-0	55.7	62.2
Fredericksburg, Va.	20	N-N	50	2,190–2,190	3,360B	15	SS	Y	2	0-0	45.4	58.5
Freeport, Ill.	20	N-N	48	2,580–2,640	2,760B	30	SS	N	2	0-2	46.7	58.1
Freeport, N. Y.	42	N-N	48	2,760–3,513†	4,950†C	6	SA	N	6	2-0	142.4†	157.6
Fremont, Neb.	15	N-N	..	2,100–2,400	3,000	..	SS	Y	2	1-0	24.5	34.9
Fremont, Ohio	18	N-N	48	2,160–3,060†	3,540†	21	SS	Y	3	0-0	36.4†	44.4†
Fullerton, Calif.	15	N-N	48	2,940–3,180	5,160C	N	SN	Y	3	0-0	42.3	56.8
Fulton, N. Y.	19	N-N	48	.....–2,928	3,749	6	SA	Y	2	0-1	60.1	73.0
Gainesville, Fla.	33	N-2	48	2,160–2,760	4,320A	28	SN	Y	3	2-1	65.7	79.0
Garden City, N. Y.	30	N-N	48	2,800–3,500	5,225C	6	SA	Y	5	2-0	103.3	123.6
Gardner, Mass.	21	N-N	47	2,577–2,577†	3,900†M	N	SA	Y	2	0-0	50.0†	63.8†
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	N-N	48	2,840–3,040	3,636M	12	AS	Y	3	0-0	56.3	66.2
Gastonia, N. C.	42	N-3	48	2,163–2,496	3,750A	N	SN	Y	4	2-1	90.0	110.7
Geneva, N. Y.	23	N-N	48	2,050–2,758	3,630B	14	SS	Y	3	1-2	64.8	70.4
Glens Falls, N. Y.	28	1-N	48	2,378–2,705	3,500B	6	SA	Y	2	2-1	80.0	91.9
Gloucester, Mass.	44	N-N	48	2,508–2,508	3,250	N	SN	Y	6	3-..	111.8	124.8
Gloucester City, N. J.	19	N-..	..	1,943–2,520	C	6	.N	Y	2	1-..	44.4†	50.4†
Goldsboro, N. C.	24	N-N	56	1,954–2,356	3,274	15	SN	Y	5	0-1	56.4	74.6
Goshen, Ind.	13	N-N	48	2,280–2,460	3,370M	30	SS	Y	2	0-0	33.1	45.5

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
and Forks, N. D.	26	1-N	..	$2,340-2,730	$3,680C	14	SA	Y	5	0-0	$58.0	$71.7
and Island, Neb.	24	N-N	48	2,160-2,340	3,300M	N	SS	N	2	1-..	61.9	81.6
and Junction, Colo	20	N-N	48	2,720-3,120	4,200	N	SS	N	3	1-1	57.1	69.4
anite City, Ill	16	N-N	48	2,880-2,880	3,420M	30	AS	Y	2	1-0	37.6	43.8
eeley, Colo	16	N-N	48	2,520-2,820	C	30	SS	Y	3	1-1	42.1	101.6
eenfield t, Mass.	25	N-N	48	2,510-3,001	4,065C	N	SS	Y	3	0-0	66.7	...
eensburg, Pa	21	N-N	48	2,568-2,784	3,192M‡	N	..	Y	2	..-2	59.6	60.8
eenville, Miss	28	N-N	56	2,280-2,280	3,780	15	SA	Y	5	1-1	63.9	100.6
eenville, N. C	25	N-N	56	2,340-2,460	3,600C	30	SN	Y	2	1-0	53.9	65.1
eenville, Tex	21	N-N	48	1,870-1,980†	2,580†E‡	30	SS	Y	3	0-0	29.7†	40.9†
eenwood, Miss	21	N-N	72	2,400-2,475	3,900C‡	30	SS	Y	3	0-1	40.2	49.5
eenwood, S. C	28	N-N	56	2,400-2,700	3,120A	30	SS	N	2	1-1	66.6	83.4
iffin, Ga	30	N-N	52	1,860-2,340	4,200A	60	SN	Y	4	1-1	67.8	86.2
. Pte. Park, Mich.	28	N-N	48	3,185-3,545	5,200C	30	SS	Y	5	0-0	94.6	112.8
ılfport, Miss	29	N-N	56	.....-.....	.....	30	SN	Y	4	0-0	...	...
ıthrie, Okla	12	N-1	48	1,920-2,100	2,700A	N	SS	Y	1	0-0	19.2	23.3
annibal, Mo	25	N-N	..	2,010-2,280	3,000	N	SS	Y	2	2-1	46.6	53.6
anover, Pa	10	N-N	54	2,004-2,304	2,704C	N	SS	Y	2	0-1	21.1	26.8
anover tp, Pa	24	N-N	52	2,508-2,508	3,000C	7	SS	N	2	0-0	53.9	60.0
arrisburg, Ill	5	N-N	56	2,244-2,244	2,442S‡	N	SN	N	1	0-0	12.7	14.3
arrison tp, Pa	6	N-N	60	2,610-2,770	2,770	7	SN	Y	1	0-0	17.4	19.9
arvey, Ill	15	N-N	48	2,700-2,850	.....	30	SN	Y	3	0-0	40.3	47.5
astings, Neb	26	N-N	48	2,325-2,400†	3,204†M	28	SS	Y	1	1-0	44.9†	53.4†
awthorne, N. J	12	N-N	48	2,500-2,775†	3,450†S‡	28	SS	Y	2	1-0	32.9†	40.7†
elena, Mont	20	N-N	40	2,580-2,880	3,360C‡	5	SS	Y	3	0-1	53.3	64.0
empstead, N. Y	49	N-N	48	2,800-3,500	6,000C	6	SA	Y	4	3-0	155.2	172.8
enderson, Ky	23	N-N	48	1,836-1,836†	2,256†C‡	N	SN	N	2	0-1	...	...
bbing, Minn	21	N-N	48	1,986-2,226	3,060C	7	SS	Y	1	3-1	54.8	63.8
ckory, N. C	25	N-N	48	2,040-2,280	4,200	30	SN	Y	3	2-1	54.2	72.2
ghland Park, Ill	16	N-N	48	2,500-2,800	4,100C‡	30	SA	Y	4	0-1	55.6	66.5
ghland Park, Tex.	16	N-..	52	.....-.....	.....	..	AA	N	5	0-0	...	...
olland, Mich	16	N-N	47	2,442-2,910	3,350	12	SS	Y	3	3-1	46.3	57.7
oquiam, Wash	15	N-..	45	2,670-2,790†	3,600†M	30	SN	Y	4	..-1	...	...
ornell, N. Y	21	N-N	48	2,578-2,710	3,700S	30	SS	Y	3	1-0	60.6	65.6
ıdson, N. Y	18	N-N	48	2,350-2,350	2,550B	N	SN	Y	2	0-0	44.5	52.2
ıntington, Ind	16	N-N	48	2,400-2,640	3,360M	90	SA	Y	2	..-1	41.6	46.9
ıntsville, Ala	35	N-N	48	1,980-2,328†	4,200†C	N	SN	Y	4	2-1	70.4†	90.4†
ıron, S. D	14	N-N	48	2,676-2,676	3,312C‡	N	SS	Y	2	1-0	...	...
aho Falls, Idaho	25	N-N	48	2,700-2,820	3,480M	26	SS	Y	3	1-0	72.9	89.9
dependence, Kan	11	N-N	63	1,890-1,980	2,520C	N	SN	Y	2	1-0	23.8	29.7
dependence, Mo	25	N-N	48	2,250-2,400†	3,180†E	28	.N	Y	3	2-1	40.8†	45.8†
diana, Pa	12	N-N	48	2,400-2,600	3,300	14	SS	Y	1	2-2	30.1	40.3
va City, Iowa	21	N-N	48	2,010-2,520	2,940M	35	SN	Y	1	0-1	42.3	49.4
n Mountain, Mich	7	N-N	48	1,680-2,000	2,812B	6	SS	N	1	0-0	15.7	18.5
ndequoit t, N.Y.	20	N-N	48	2,500-3,125	3,925C	N	AS	N	3	..-5	57.4	67.3
nton, Ohio	13	N-N	48	2,526-2,736	3,144	30	SS	Y	2	1-1	28.4	36.3
nwood, Mich	16	N-N	48	2,370-2,370	2,910A	6	SN	Y	1	1-1	37.0	44.6
aca, N. Y	28	N-2	48	2,400-2,800†	3,800†M	28	SA	Y	1	2-2	66.7†	75.4†
kson, Tenn	32	N-N	64	2,250-2,280†	3,480†M‡	30	SN	Y	2	2-2	65.0†	79.3†
ksonville, Ill	17	N-1	48	2,400-2,400	3,000	N	SA	Y	2	1-0	39.5	42.6
ıesville, Wis	27	N-N	56	2,760-3,000	4,260B	30	SN	Y	3	1-2	78.0	87.5
fersonville, Ind	13	N-N	..	2,520-2,520	3,000S	30	AS	N	2	0-0	32.5	...
ınson City, N. Y.	21	N-N	48	2,431-2,880	4,345C	28	SS	Y	2	1-0	62.3	72.4
ınstown, N. Y	12	N-N	48	2,396-2,662	3,400M	7	SA	Y	2	..-1	34.1	40.2
ıesboro, Ark	13	1-N	72	2,120-2,160	3,300M	60	SS	Y	2	1-1	...	...

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 194 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
Kankakee, Ill.....	28	N-N	52	$2,408-2,408	$3,387M	N	SS	Y	3	1-1	$...	$69.
Keene, N. H......	14	N-N	48	2,444-2,756	3,900C	60	SS	Y	2	1-0	40.5	47.
Keokuk, Iowa.....	19	N-1	48	2,040-2,160	2,760C‡	N	SS	Y	3	0-0	37.3	53.
Kewanee, Ill......	17	N-N	48	2,580-2,580	2,880	N	SA	Y	2	0-0	34.5	42.
Key West, Fla....	14	..-2	56	2,100-2,250	3,300E	30	SN	..	3	2-0	38.0	48.
Kingsport, Tenn...	25	N-N	48	2,430-3,180	3,960A	30	SA	Y	3	2-0	66.5	77.
Kingston, Pa......	18	N-N	48	.....-.....	.....	N	SS	N	1	..-1	...	..
Kinston, N. C....	24	N-N	56	2,310-2,838	3,600C	30	SN	Y	2	1-1	59.4	74.
Kirksville, Mo....	10	N-N	48	.....-.....	.....	5	SS	N	1	0-1	...	..
Kirkwood, Mo....	15	N-N	60	2,460-2,700	3,600C‡	28	SS	Y	3	2-1	38.1	46.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	26	N-N	48	2,605-2,940	3,780M	N	SN	N	4	3-2	66.2	77.
La Grange, Ga....	33	..-N	48	1,896-1,992†	3,900†B	30	S.	Y	2	2-1	...	..
La Grange, Ill.....	20	N-N	48	2,442-3,300	5,940M	30	SS	Y	2	2-1	55.0	62.
La Porte, Ind.....	24	N-N	48	2,888-3,000	3,960	30	SS	Y	2	1-1	67.8	86.
La Salle, Ill.......	15	N-..	48	2,541-2,541†	2,985†M	14	SS	Y	2	0-1	...	..
Lackawanna, N. Y.	53	N-N	48	3,100-3,100	4,250	Y	SS	Y	3	3-0	157.0	179.
Laconia, N. H....	21	N-N	48	2,060-2,665	3,550	90	SN	N	2	0-0	43.1	50
Lafayette, La.....	31	N-N	48	2,040-2,280	3,840M‡	N	SN	Y	3	1-0	50.7	61.
Lake Charles, La..	28	N-N	48	1,875-1,920†	3,300†M	N	SS	Y	2	1-1	...	..
Lancaster, Ohio...	19	N-N	48	2,264-2,300†	2,600†S	N	SS	Y	2	2-1	42.3†	48.
Lansdowne, Pa....	12	..-N	..	2,400-2,850	4,400C	30	SS	Y	2	0-0	37.6	48
Laramie, Wyo.....	12	N-N	48	2,208-2,940	3,300A	..	SS	Y	3	1-1	34.3	40.
Lawrence, Kan....	19	N-2	56	1,950-2,220	2,880M	14	SN	Y	2	2-0	38.6	49.
Leavenworth, Kan.	22	N-3	52	.....-.....	.....	7	SN	Y	3	1-0	...	..
Leominster, Mass..	21	N-N	48	2,549-2,549†	3,750†M	N	SN	Y	2	1-0	53.3†	58.
Lewiston, Idaho...	22	2-N	48	2,700-2,880	3,900C‡	30	SA	N	2	0-0	58.0	69.
Lexington t, Mass..	24	..-N	52	2,559-2,855†	3,800†C	90	SN	Y	3	0-0	...	..
Lexington, N. C...	17	N-N	48	2,520-2,520	3,300	60	S.	Y	2	0-1	37.3	49.
Lincoln, Ill.......	9	N-N	48	2,400-2,400	2,700M	N	SS	N	1	0-1	18.8	21.
Linden, N. J......	75	N-1	48	2,400-3,000†	4,800†C	7	SN	Y	3	2-0	...	..
Little Falls, N. Y..	11	..-N	48	2,700-3,000	3,600B	18	SA	Y	1	1-0	31.4	34.
Lock Haven, Pa...	13	N-N	48	2,090-2,140	3,498M‡	N	SS	N	2	0-0	27.7	32.
Lockport, N. Y...	35	N-N	48	2,500-2,710	3,600	14	SS	Y	4	4-2	105.0	113.
Lodi, Calif........	19	N-N	48	2,664-3,270	5,040C	120	AA	Y	5	0-1	54.8	64.
Logan, Utah......	12	N-N	48	2,160-2,460	3,300M‡	15	SA	Y	2	0-1	33.7	46.
Logansport, Ind...	30	N-N	48	2,340-2,520	3,500M	30	SN	Y	2	0-2	77.7	89.
Long Branch, N. J.	44	N-3	48	2,700-3,000†	4,000†S‡	14	SA	N	8	2-0	114.0†	128.
Longview, Tex....	22	N-N	48	2,115-2,400	3,900A	N	SS	N	3	3-1	44.7	56.8
Longview, Wash...	19	N-N	48	3,120-3,360	4,580	N	S.	Y	3	2-1	63.9	80.8
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	26	N-N	48	2,600-3,000	4,100S‡	6	SN	Y	2	2-0	85.5	104.
Lynwood, Calif....	23	1-N	48	2,962-3,382	4,152	N	SS	N	3	4-0	69.2	93.
McAlester, Okla...	20	..-1	..	1,835-2,046	2,640A	N	SS	Y	..	1-0	35.1	40.
McAllen, Tex.....	12	N-N	48	2,370-2,520†	4,200†A	30	SS	Y	3	1-0	...	..
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	29	N-1	48	2,875-3,475	4,550C	6	SA	Y	5	0-1	97.4	118.
Manhattan, Kan..	15	N-N	52	1,920-2,040	2,820M‡	N	SS	N	2	0-0	32.3	41.
Mankato, Minn...	24	N-N	48	2,700-2,700	.....	N	SS	Y	3	1-1	57.2	..
Maplewood, Mo...	16	1-N	40	2,454-2,580	.....M‡	30	SN	Y	3	1-1	42.5	48.
Marblehead t, Mass.	20	N-N	48	.....-.....	C	120	SS	N	2	2-0	...	..
Marietta, Ohio....	17	N-N	48	2,408-2,528	.....M	28	SS	Y	2	2-0	...	..
Marinette, Wis....	13	N-N	48	2,400-2,400	2,760B	7	SS	N	2	0-0	16.2	37.
Marlborough, Mass.	20	N-N	48	2,758-2,758	3,300M	N	SS	Y	1	0-0	47.6	55.
Marquette, Mich..	13	N-N	44	2,640-2,790	3,510C	7	..	N	1	..-..	36.5	41.
Marshalltown, Iowa	18	N-N	48	2,178-2,541†	3,412†M	N	SN	N	2	0-1	...	..
Marshfield, Wis...	17	N-N	56	2,160-2,400	4,000B	30	SS	Y	2	..-1	36.7	45.
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14	N-N	48	2,441-2,561†	2,945†M	90	SS	Y	1	0-0	33.0†	36.
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12	N-N	72	1,848-1,848†	2,200†C	6	..	Y	1	1-1	...	..
Martinsville, Va...	27	N-N	..	2,100-2,431	3,600	15	SN	N	4	0-0	59.0	69.
Massena, N. Y....	13	N-N	48	2,236-2,548	C	6	SA	Y	2	1-0	33.8	43.

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
,000 to 25,000—Continued												
wood, Calif.	17	N-N	48	$2,940-3,480	$4,279C	60	AN	N	3	2-1	$48.9	$57.6
dville, Pa.	21	N-N	48	2,334-2,492†	3,494†M‡	30	SA	Y	1	1-0	...	...
ford, Ore.	17	N-N	48	2,850-2,880	3,660M	N	SS	Y	3	2-1	55.9	83.4
rose Park, Ill.	15	N-N	48	2,880-2,880	4,320C	Y	AN	N	3	1-0	47.9	53.3
asha, Wis.	16	N-N	49	2,760-2,980	.....B	8	SA	Y	1	0-1	44.9	53.9
ominee, Mich.	11	N-N	48	.....-2,280	2,700C	3	SS	N	2	0-0	24.2	27.7
ced, Calif.	20	N-N	48	2,910-.....	5,400	42	SS	Y	2	1-2	49.8	58.9
huen t, Mass.	24	1-N	48	.....-.....	3,985C	N	SN	N	3	0-0	71.2	76.2
dlesborough, y	16	N-N	56	3,318-3,000	.....	30	SN	Y	2	0-0	33.2	33.3
dletown, N. Y.	36	5-N	48	3,080-3,500	4,800B	6	SN	Y	3	3-0	89.4	99.0
land, Mich.	23	N-N	45	3,175-3,400	5,500M	6	SS	Y	3	0-0	57.1	71.7
ord t, Mass.	14	N-N	48	2,496-2,496†	3,300†C	30	SA	Y	2	0-0	...	...
ville, N. J.	13	N-N	48	2,288-2,808†	3,224†C‡	28	SN	N	1	1-0	33.0†	39.0†
ot, N. D.	24	1-N	48	2,340-2,700	4,200A	N	SA	Y	4	1-..	55.5	74.8
soula, Mont.	20	N-N	48	2,760-2,820	3,720C‡	60	SS	Y	2	0-2	50.1	57.5
chell, S. D.	12	N-N	48	2,040-2,280	3,000M	30	SS	N	1	1-0	25.8	29.1
esto, Calif.	38	N-N	48	3,000-3,402	6,300C	N	SS	Y	4	4-2	96.9	121.3
essen, Pa.	17	N-2	48	2,400-2,400†	2,700†C‡	6	SS	Y	1	0-0	43.3†	48.8†
roe, Mich.	27	2-N	48	3,258-3,258	.....	30	SS	Y	3	..-1	86.4	99.3
rovia, Calif.	32	2-1	48	2,640-2,880	4,200C	N	SN	Y	4	4-1	69.9	...
terey, Calif.	20	N-N	48	2,838-3,193	4,128A	N	SA	Y	5	3-1	50.0	65.3
ristown, N. J.	24	N-1	48	2,100-2,700†	4,500†M	7	SS	Y	3	0-1	...	...
ltrie, Ga.	16	N-N	56	2,192-2,470	3,380	30	SS	Y	2	2-1	40.3	46.2
Clemens, Mich.	19	N-N	54	2,800-.....	4,000C‡	30	SS	Y	3	0-0	...	...
Lebanon tp, Pa.	37	N-N	48	2,400-3,426	4,482C	N	SS	N	4	..-2	89.8	111.2
nt Vernon, Ill.	15	N-2	48	2,442-2,604	2,824	N	SN	N	2	0-0	...	...
hall, Pa.	19	N-N	..	2,556-2,556†	3,564†	6	SN	N	2	0-1	...	...
catine, Iowa.	20	N-N	56	2,283-2,419	3,146M	30	SN	N	2	..-1	40.9	46.3
kegon Hgts., ich	20	N-N	48	2,860-3,060	4,700M	14	SS	Y	4	3-2	58.5	84.3
pa, Idaho	20	1-N	48	2,640-2,640	4,290M‡	N	SA	N	3	0-1	55.0	65.0
ck t, Mass.	17	N-N	48	2,800-2,800†	3,800†C	N	SA	Y	2	0-0	43.7†	50.8†
onal City, Cal.	21	N-N	48	2,883-3,216	4,344	Y	SN	Y	4	3-0	63.7	77.2
gatuck, Conn.	20	..-N	48	3,045-3,045	4,114	30	..	Y	0	0-0	...	...
lham t, Mass.	24	N-N	51	2,750-3,125	C	..	SS	Y	3	1-0	71.7	83.1
nah, Wis.	19	N-N	49	2,298-3,024	3,328B	8	SS	Y	2	0-3	...	63.0
tune t, N. J.	17	N-N	48	1,800-2,900†	3,800†C	14	SS	Y	3	0-0	...	...
Castle, Ind.	24	N-N	48	.....-2,400	3,420M	30	SN	Y	2	1-0	46.1	51.4
Iberia, La.	14	..-N	48	.....-.....	.....	15	SN	Y	3	3-..	...	...
Kensington, Pa.	24	N-1	48	2,040-3,060	3,860	N	SS	N	3	0-0	74.2	81.3
Philadelphia, hio	10	N-N	48	2,415-2,415†	2,691†S	N	SA	Y	2	0-1	23.6†	29.7†
buryport, Mass.	16	..-..	..	2,236-2,236†	2,615†M	N	SS	Y	2	0-0	37.6†	42.0†
ton, Iowa	12	N-N	54	2,430-2,580	2,880	N	SA	Y	2	0-0	...	...
ton, Kan.	12	N-N	56	2,232-2,660	3,590A	N	SS	Y	3	..-1	31.1	40.6
s, Ohio	17	N-N	48	.....-.....	.....	30	SS	Y	2	1-0	...	...
olk, Neb.	13	N-N	63	1,920-2,160	2,580M	N	SS	Y	3	0-0	30.9	34.8
man, Okla.	20	N-N	48	2,280-2,400	4,020	N	SS	N	2	1-0	37.6	43.4
h Adams, Mass.	28	N-N	48	.....-.....	3,600M	N	SS	Y	2	0-0	78.2	84.5
ttleboro t, Mass.	10	..-N	48	2,496-2,496	3,300C	N	SS	Y	3	2-0	31.9	37.7
raddock, Pa.	19	N-N	..	2,520-2,520†	2,820†	6	SS	N	2	0-0	41.1†	46.0†
ittle Rock, Ark.	45	N-N	48	2,160-2,520	4,080M	15	SN	N	3	2-1	107.2	135.4
lainfield, N. J.	14	N-N	48	.....-.....	.....	30	SS	Y	2	0-0	...	...
h Platte, Neb.	16	N-N	48	.....-.....	.....	30	AS	N	2	0-1	...	...
onawanda, N. Y.	29	N-N	48	2,850-3,050	4,100C	7	SS	Y	3	4-2	82.0	90.0
hampton, Mass.	29	N-N	48	2,620-2,724	3,744M	N	SS	Y	2	0-0	80.6	86.5
vich, Conn.	42	N-N	48	2,890-2,890	3,943C	N	SS	Y	3	0-..	118.6	170.9

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Depart Expenditures, (in thousan: Salaries and Wages
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Norwood t, Mass..	22	N–..	48	$2,700–3,000	$4,300	60	SS	Y	2	0–0	$75.8
Nutley, N. J......	33	N–N	48	2,300–3,000	4,200C‡	Y	SN	Y	2	2–0	110.2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	17	N–N	48	2,180–2,510	3,643M	14	SA	N	1	0–0	41.0
Oil City, Pa......	20	N–N	48	1,980–2,160†	2,700†M	N	SA	Y	2	0–0	37.6†
Olympia, Wash....	19	N–N	48	.....–3,000	4,020M‡	30	SS	Y	2	2–0	50.7
Oneida, N. Y.....	17	N–N	48	2,375–2,795	3,633S	30	SA	Y	4	2–1	41.5
Oneonta, N. Y....	17	N–N	48	2,540–2,800	3,250C	N	SS	Y	2	0–0	44.1
Ontario, Calif.....	27	2–N	48	2,826–3,120	4,740C	N	SS	Y	3	0–1	82.6
Orangeburg, S. C..	23	N–N	54	1,980–2,340	3,336	15	SS	Y	3	0–0	56.4
Oskaloosa, Iowa...	10	N–N	48	2,275–2,400	2,550M	N	SS	N	1	0–0	22.9
Ossining, N. Y....	20	N–N	48	2,800–3,200†	4,500†C	14	SS	Y	2	2–1	...
Oswego, N. Y.....	23	N–N	48	2,420–2,600	3,800	7	SS	Y	2	0–0	62.1
Ottawa, Ill.......	15	N–N	48	2,460–2,460	3,000C‡	14	SS	Y	3	0–1	35.9
Ottawa, Kan......	9	N–N	56	2,220–2,400	2,820C‡	N	SA	N	3	1–0	19.4
Owosso, Mich.....	19	4–..	57	2,540–2,760	2,900C‡	N	SA	Y	3	1–0	39.9
Painesville, Ohio...	16	N–N	48	3,108–3,372	4,164	30	SS	Y	3	1–0	50.1
Palestine, Tex.....	15	N–N	56	1,920–2,040	2,700B‡	N	SN	Y	2	1–0	24.5
Palo Alto, Calif...	31	2–N	40	3,060–3,660	5,546B	N	SA	Y	6	5–2	108.2
Pampa, Tex......	17	N–N	48	2,400–2,580	4,200A	15	..	..	2	..–2	45.3
Panama City, Fla.	19	N–N	72	2,280–2,520	3,960	N	..	N	6	2–1	44.5
Parma, Ohio......	16	N–N	48	2,756–3,220†	4,000†M	30	SS	Y	3	3–0	48.4†
Parsons, Kan.....	17	N–1	50	2,250–2,280	2,820M‡	N	SS	N	2	1–..	32.5
Peabody, Mass....	35	N–N	..	2,712–2,712	.....M	N	SS	Y	3	1–0	...
Peekskill, tp, N. Y.	28	N–1	48	2,800–3,100	4,500M	6	SN	Y	2	1–1	77.8
Pekin, Ill.........	15	N–N	48	2,820–2,820	3,240B‡	..	SN	Y	1	0–1	31.7
Pennsauken, N. J..	19	N–N	60	1,900–2,600†	3,200†C	N	AN	Y	4	0–0	...
Peru, Ind.........	17	1–N	48	2,760–2,760	3,600M	30	SS	Y	3	0–0	46.3
Phoenixville, Pa...	11	N–N	60	2,400–2,580	3,180	14	SA	Y	2	1–..	29.5
Pine Bluff, Ark....	17	N–N	72	2,400–2,460	3,360	N	SN	Y	3	2–2	44.6
Piqua, Ohio.......	14	N–N	48	2,578–2,717	3,868A	Y	SN	Y	2	0–0	39.0
Pittsburg, Kan....	18	N–N	56	.....–.....	.....	N	SA	Y	1	1–1	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	15	N–N	48	2,200–2,500	3,200M	30	SN	Y	2	1–1	34.8
Pleasantville, N. J.	19	N–1	48	2,200–2,400†	3,200†C	6	SN	Y	3	1–0	...
Plymouth, Mass...	20	N–1	48	2,480–2,860	4,020C	N	SS	Y	4	..–..	58.1
Plymouth t, Pa....	11	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	N	AS	Y	2	..–1	...
Pocatello, Idaho...	33	N–N	48	2,640–2,880	4,200M	180	SS	Y	5	2–1	93.5
Pomona, Calif.....	47	N–N	48	2,910–3,060	5,040C	N	SS	Y	5	5–0	127.1
Ponca City, Okla..	22	1–1	48	2,640–2,880	4,800M	N	SS	Y	3	2–0	61.8
Poplar Bluff, Mo..	10	N–N	60	1,800–2,180	2,850E	N	SS	N	2	0–0	21.0
Port Chester, N. Y.	41	N–N	48	2,900–3,685	5,450C	6	SA	Y	4	2–1	124.0
Pottstown, Pa.....	21	N–1	48	2,640–2,640	3,168C	14	SA	Y	2	0–0	55.3
Pottsville, Pa.....	25	N–1	48	2,580–2,580	3,600	30	SS	Y	2	1–1	63.0
Provo, Utah......	23	N–N	48	2,400–2,760†	3,300†M‡	6	SS	Y	4	2–1	54.3†
Reading t, Mass...	19	N–N	..	2,700–2,900	3,900	N	SA	N	4	0–0	51.9
Red Bank, N. J...	21	N–2	48	2,000–2,700†	4,300†C	14	SA	Y	4	0–0	...
Redlands, Calif....	23	N–N	48	2,544–None	4,836B	31	SS	Y	4	2–1	57.5
Redondo Beach, Cal.	29	1–N	46	2,520–3,072	4,380	30	SN	Y	2	0–1	66.3
Redwood City, Cal.	24	N–..	44	3,114–3,780	5,112A	N	AS	Y	4	2–1	81.0
Reidsville, N. C...	20	N–N	52	1,950–2,394	C	30	SA	Y	2	0–1	41.6
Reno, Nev........	77	3–N	48	3,060–3,240	6,500M	N	SS	Y	11	6–2	249.1
Rensselaer, N. Y..	17	N–N	48	2,760–.....	3,450B	N	SN	Y	2	1–0	55.5
Richmond, Calif...	109	1–2	44	3,540–3,720	6,480A	N	SS	Y	24	3–2	399.8
Richmond Hghts., Mo............	17	N–N	48	2,340–2,700	3,600C‡	30	SN	N	2	2–0	39.1
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	15	N–N	48	2,400–3,000	.....M	30	SS	Y	2	0–0	43.6
Ridgewood, N. J..	26	N–N	..	2,490–3,460	4,245C‡	30	SN	Y	4	0–0	84.4
River Rouge, Mich.	31	N–6	48	3,420–3,600	4,867	30	SN	Y	5	1–0	118.3

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
Rochester, N. H...	12	N–N	48	$2,510–2,510	$2,858C	30	SS	Y	3	0–0	$30.8	$32.8
Rock Hill, S. C...	39	N–N	56	2,550–2,640	4,800	30	SN	Y	4	3–1	103.8	122.2
Rockville Centre, N. Y..........	40	N–N	48	2,760–3,500	5,350M	6	SA	Y	6	1–..	132.3	158.5
Roselle, N. J......	21	N–1	48	2,400–3,200	3,900M	15	SN	Y	2	2–0	65.9	76.9
Roswell, N. M....	20	N–N	..	2,220–2,640	4,320	30	SS	Y	4	2–1	42.3	52.3
Rutherford, N. J..	20	N–N	48	2,400–3,000	4,200	Y	SS	Y	3	0–0	66.7	88.3
Rutland, Vt......	23	..–N	48	2,340–2,481	3,900	N	SS	Y	2	1–0	56.2	66.9
St. Augustine, Fla..	21	N–N	48	2,280–2,436	3,375	30	SN	Y	2	2–0	51.3	62.4
St. Charles, Mo...	12	N–1	48	2,040–2,100	2,220E	30	SS	Y	1	0–0	26.1	29.3
St. Clair Shores, Mich...........	21	N–N	48	3,387–3,750	4,250M‡	28	SN	N	4	0–0	60.8	...
St. Cloud, Minn...	25	1–N	47	2,370–2,880	3,600M	42	SN	N	2	..–1	...	...
Salem, Ohio.......	9	N–N	48	2,794–2,860	3,256C	N	..	Y	2	..–1	...	...
Salina, Kan.......	21	1–N	52	2,160–2,520	3,900A	15	SS	Y	3	1–1	54.9	66.1
Salinas, Calif......	31	1–N	48	3,168–3,450	5,520C	60	..	Y	3	5–1	84.1	102.0
Salisbury, Md.....	28	N–N	48	2,000–2,250	3,000M	..	SS	Y	3	..–1	39.0	43.7
San Gabriel, Calif.	21	1–N	40	2,556–3,060	4,224C	N	SS	N	4	5–1	57.4	65.7
San Leandro, Calif.	30	2–N	44	3,360–3,720	5,280A	28	SN	Y	5	3–1	86.1	101.3
San Mateo, Calif..	38	N–N	48	2,928–3,456	8,300	30	SS	Y	5	3–2	124.6	152.6
Sandusky, Ohio...	24	N–N	48	2,640–3,015	3,600A	14	SS	Y	3	0–1	68.8	81.8
Sanford, Fla......	13	N–1	52	2,153–2,234	3,090C	N	SS	Y	3	1–0	34.6	47.3
Santa Cruz, Calif..	34	..–N	48	2,914–3,049	3,620C‡	Y	SS	Y	6	3–2	54.0	72.9
Santa Fe, N. M...	23	N–..	54	2,100–2,100†	3,000†M	N	SS	Y	2	0–1	48.1†	57.8†
Santa Rosa, Calif..	22	N–N	48	2,694–3,276	5,400A	N	SS	Y	3	1–2	68.9	88.5
Sapulpa, Okla.....	13	N–1	48	1,980–2,100	2,640A	30	SS	Y	1	1–0	20.0	24.9
Saratoga Springs, N. Y..........	23	N–N	48	1,960–2,177†	2,970†S‡	6	SS	Y	2	4–0	...	...
Saugus t, Mass....	14	N–N	47	2,652–2,652†	3,500†C	N	SS	N	2	0–0	43.5†	47.0†
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich..........	16	1–N	48	2,735–2,962	4,104A	14	SS	Y	1	0–0	46.6	64.2
Scarsdale, N. Y...	36	N–N	48	2,998–3,658	5,657C	6	SS	Y	5	3–0	115.2	133.8
Scottsbluff, Neb...	17	N–N	49	2,160–2,520	4,200	N	SS	Y	2	0–1	38.0	46.2
Sedalia, Mo.......	25	N–3	48	1,800–2,040	3,180E	30	SN	N	2	0–0	45.0	52.8
Selma, Ala........	30	N–N	66	.....–.....	4,200C	N	SN	Y	3	0–0	...	...
Shaker Heights, Ohio	36	N–N	48	3,180–3,600	5,280M	30	SS	Y	6	0–0	143.7	163.5
Shaler tp, Pa......	5	N–N	48	2,332–2,332	2,820C	6	SA	Y	2	0–0	14.9	22.2
Shawnee, Okla....	27	N–1	48	2,190–2,190	2,994A	60	SN	Y	2	2–0	52.1	57.1
helby, N. C......	19	N–N	51	2,010–2,400†	3,180†C	30	SS	N	2	1–1	...	...
helbyville, Ind...	15	N–N	48	2,200–2,200†	3,000†M	30	SA	N	2	0–0	32.3†	37.2†
helton, Conn.....	9	N–N	48	2,000–2,400†	3,500†B	N	SA	N	1	2–0	...	...
henandoah, Pa...	15	N–N	56	2,480–2,480	2,880C	7	SS	Y	..	..–..	...	...
heridan, Wyo....	13	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	N	SA	N	2	0–1	...	...
herman, Tex.....	19	N–N	48	1,875–2,100	2,700A	30	SS	Y	3	1–1	40.6	55.1
horewood, Wis...	20	N–N	48	3,286–3,646	4,786B	N	SS	N	3	0–0	67.3	77.1
.Charleston tp,W.Va.	17	N–N	48	2,520–2,580	3,600C	N	SS	Y	3	0–0	...	...
. Milwaukee, Wis.	13	N–N	56	3,187–3,427	4,267	N	SS	Y	..	2–0	35.0	37.7
outh Orange, N. J.	37	N–1	48	2,800–3,512	5,000C	Y	SN	Y	3	2–1	134.4	153.5
outh Pasadena, Cal.	21	1–N	48	2,676–3,204	.....	30	SN	N	3	6–..	52.0	69.7
outh Portland, Me.	22	N–N	48	2,362–2,514	3,100A	N	SA	Y	3	0–1	51.2	64.9
outh River, N. J..	16	N–N	48	2,300–3,300	4,000C	12	SN	Y	3	0–0	46.6	54.9
. St. Paul, Minn..	19	N–N	48	2,802–2,952	4,212	14	SA	Y	3	0–1	46.8	55.9
outhbridge t, Mass.	19	N–N	48	2,730–2,730†	3,465†C	30	SA	N	3	0–0	...	...
tatesville, N. C...	23	N–N	48	2,160–2,280†	3,000†C	N	SN	Y	3	2–1	36.8†	53.9†
taunton, Va.....	21	N–N	48	2,040–2,320	3,480C	28	SS	Y	3	2–0	45.2	56.2
terling, Ill.......	12	N–N	48	2,580–2,580	.....	12	SS	N	2	..–..	33.0	39.1
tevens Point, Wis.	16	N–N	56	2,370–2,700	3,360B	30	SS	Y	1	0–1	40.2	54.2
tillwater, Okla...	17	N–..	70	1,920–2,040†	2,520†M	30	SN	Y	2	1–0	27.6†	33.7†

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
Stoneham t, Mass.	16	N–N	57	$2,700–3,000	$4,200C	Y	..	Y	1	..–1	$47.6	$53.2
Stowe tp, Pa......	14	N–1	60	.....–.....	.....	N	..	Y	1	1–1	...	...
Stratford t, Conn..	30	N–..	48	2,610–3,240	4,600A	6	SS	N	3	0–0	76.1	101.9
Streator, Ill.......	16	N–N	48	2,415–2,415	3,078	14	SN	Y	3	1–..	28.0	43.5
Struthers, Ohio....	10	N–N	48	2,832–2,832	3,386M	N	SS	Y	2	0–0	29.3	34.8
Suffolk, Va.......	27	..–N	48	2,340–2,520	3,420A	30	SN	Y	2	0–1	57.5	70.2
Summit, N. J.....	35	N–1	48	3,360–3,660	4,400M	28	SS	Y	3	2–2	113.1	126.3
Sumter, S. C......	26	N–N	56	2,418–.....	4,800	30	SN	N	3	0–1	61.7	78.5
Sunbury, Pa......	10	N–N	48	2,220–2,220	2,520C‡	N	N	N	0	0–0	...	...
Swampscott, tp, Mass.	20	N–N	47	2,770–2,770†	3,795†C	N	SS	N	2	1–0	60.2†	68.2
Sweetwater, Tex...	14	N–N	48	1,950–2,340	3,000A	N	SS	N	1	0–0	34.8	44.4
Swissvale, Pa.....	26	N–N	48	2,500–2,795	3,240	15	SS	Y	2	1–0	54.3	61.1
Tallahassee, Fla...	30	N–..	48	.....–.....	.....	30	SN	Y	3	2–1	...	...
Temple, Tex......	26	N–N	48	1,980–2,700	3,720	N	SN	Y	3	2–0	57.2	71.9
Texarkana, Ark...	20	N–N	72	2,120–None	3,900	30	SN	Y	3	1–0	45.1	58.5
Thomasville, Ga...	14	N–N	60	2,100–2,340	3,300	30	SN	Y	1	1–0	32.6	43.9
Thomasville, N. C.	17	N–N	56	2,020–2,400	4,000A	30	SS	N	2	1–1	34.7	43.9
Tiffin, Ohio.......	18	N–N	48	2,460–2,760	3,600M	30	SA	Y	2	0–1	43.0	57.9
Tonawanda, N. Y.	22	N–N	48	2,900–3,000	3,500C	7	SS	Y	3	2–0	67.8	74.8
Traverse City, Mich.	15	N–N	44	2,310–2,520	3,480A	N	SS	Y	2	0–1	38.5	46.8
Trinidad, Colo....	14	1–N	48	2,000–2,400	3,000C	12	SN	N	2	0–0	25.5	31.
Twin Falls, Idaho.	18	N–N	48	2,610–2,700	4,200	14	AS	N	2	0–1	46.5	65.9
Two Rivers, Wis..	11	N–N	56	2,490–2,820	3,510B	N	SS	..	2	1–0	30.1	35.2
Union tp, N. J.....	42	N–1	48	2,690–3,060	4,850	30	SS	Y	5	4–0	163.6	196.
Uniontown, Pa....	32	N–1	48	2,760–2,940	3,600C	24	SS	Y	2	2–0	79.6	100.4
University Park, Tex.	23	N–N	52	2,790–3,000	3,960C	30	AA	Y	6	0–0	53.5	70.4
Valdosta, Ga......	25	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	30	SN	Y	2	2–1	...	..
Vallejo, Calif......	61	1–N	40	2,880–3,360	5,100C	30	SS	N	7	6–1	174.1	210.9
Vancouver, Wash..	55	3–N	44	2,820–3,180	3,080M‡	90	SS	N	9	3–1	179.6	219.5
Vandergrift, Pa...	7	N–N	54	2,460–2,460†	3,000†C	N	SA	..	1	0–0	...	...
Vicksburg, Miss...	29	N–N	..	2,235–2,280	3,180C‡	30	SN	N	3	0–0	67.7	88.3
Vincennes, Ind....	22	N–N	48	.....–.....	3,420M	91	SS	Y	2	0–0	...	...
Virginia, Minn....	23	1–N	40	1,800–2,400	3,400B	7	SA	Y	1	0–1	48.0	63.0
Wakefield t, Mass..	22	N–N	..	2,928–2,928†	3,800†C	..	SS	Y	2	1–0	...	...
Walla Walla, Wash.	34	N–N	48	2,575–2,720	3,882C‡	90	SS	Y	7	0–1	91.1	115.2
Wallingford, Conn.	16	N–..	48	2,392–2,704†	3,640†C	30	SA	Y	3	0–0	54.0†	59.0
Waterville, Me....	14	..–..	48	2,080–2,228†	2,977†B	7	SN	Y	3	..–..	...	...
Watervliet, N. Y..	22	N–N	48	2,200–2,400	3,048	6	SN	N	1	0–2	52.3	59.6
Waukesha, Wis....	25	N–N	56	2,490–2,820	3,600B	N	SN	Y	3	..–1	67.5	77.1
Waycross, Ga.....	29	1–N	48	2,100–2,580	3,900A	30	SN	Y	3	2–0	62.2	76.8
Webster t, Mass...	13	N–N	48	2,574–2,574†	3,126†	N	SA	Y	..	0–0	...	..
Webster Groves, Mo.	19	N–N	70	2,025–2,460†	4,140†C‡	30	SN	..	3	2–0	...	...
Weehawken tp, N. J.	55	N–N	48	2,600–3,000†	4,500†C	30	SN	Y	2	0–0	...	...
Wenatchee, Wash..	22	1–N	48	2,760–3,180	4,500M‡	N	SN	Y	2	1–1	70.5	92.4
West Chester, Pa..	15	N–1	60	2,280–2,400†	3,500†C	N	SS	Y	2	0–1	42.1†	52.0
West Frankfort, Ill.	7	N–N	60	2,520–2,520	2,820	N	SS	Y	1	0–0	18.8	25.1
W.Springfield t, Mass.	30	N–N	48	2,613–2,925	4,332B	N	SS	Y	4	2–0	87.6	100.1
Westerly t, R. I...	15	N–N	54	2,800–3,290	4,137C	7	SS	Y	3	3–3	48.9	59.1
Westfield, Mass...	30	N–N	..	2,800–2,800	3,700M	N	SA	N	4	2–0	89.8	101.1
Westfield, N. J....	36	N–1	40	2,960–3,200	5,100M	30	SS	Y	1	0–0	96.2	108.4
Wewoka, Okla....	11	N–1	50	.....–.....	.....	30	SS	Y	1	0–0	...	...
Weymouth t, Mass.	38	N–N	48	.....–.....	.....	N	SS	Y	3	2–0	...	...
Whiting, Ind......	23	N–N	48	2,760–3,120	3,660M	Y	SS	Y	2	2–0	68.6	75.4
Whittier, Calif....	23	N–N	48	2,580–3,096	4,848C	30	SS	Y	5	3–1	76.5	82.6
Willimantic, Conn.	17	N–N	60	2,868–2,868	3,879	30	SA	Y	1	1–0	...	...
Wilmette, Ill......	22	1–N	48	3,000–3,180	5,400M	30	SS	Y	4	2–0	67.6	80.1
Wilson, N. C......	26	N–N	56	2,400–2,616	4,020A	30	SN	Y	1	1–1	73.2	82.9

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	No. Policewomen; Negro Policemen	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Days on Shift	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	Protect Money Shipments	No. Patrol Cars	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1948 (in thousands)	
											Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued												
inchester, Va.	16	N–N	66	$.....–2,220	$3,600M	30	SS	Y	2	1–0	$37.0	$44.0
innetka, Ill.	17	N–N	44	3,030–3,540	5,700A	28	AA	Y	4	0–1	57.3	70.7
inona, Minn.	28	N–N	48	2,280–2,520	3,600B	N	SN	Y	3	0–1	60.8	73.7
inthrop t, Mass.	23	N–N	60	2,700–2,700	4,100C	N	SN	N	2	2–0	65.8	75.0
isconsin Rapids, Wis.	15	1–N	48	2,788–2,980	3,540B	7	SA	N	1	0–1	45.6	57.1
oburn, Mass.	20	N–N	..	2,628–2,628	3,678M	90	SA	N	3	0–0	56.0	58.8
ooster, Ohio.	12	N–N	48	2,220–2,520	3,120	N	SS	Y	2	1–1	35.4	43.4
enia, Ohio.	15	N–2	48	2,880–2,880	3,300A	30	SN	Y	2	1–0	38.2	44.5
psilanti, Mich.	27	N–1	48	2,669–2,969	.....B	30	SS	Y	5	2–1	85.7	123.4

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Sources of Statistics: Police

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1948

By Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

At the close of 1948 the United States still faced an enormously inflated traffic problem, but reports near the end of the year were encouraging. More progress had been made in the reduction of traffic accidents since the end of the war than in all the previous 50 years of motor vehicle use.

The year's traffic toll was 32,000 deaths and approximately 1,100,000 nonfatal injuries. This compares with the 1947 toll of 32,697 deaths and about 1,100,000 nonfatal injuries. The direct economic losses resulting from traffic accidents in 1948 were estimated at $1,100,000,000. The mileage death rate—deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles—was estimated at 8.1, compared with the rate of 11.3 in 1945 and 8.6 in 1947. Travel was generally about 7 per cent above 1947 and 19 per cent above 1941.

As President Truman stated when he called for the 1949 President's Highway Safety Conference to be held June 1 to 3: "(This is) the lowest death toll in the last 16 years, except for the war years when travel was sharply curtailed. This (reduction) is being accomplished despite steadily increasing traffic volumes. Accident reduction programs in conformity with the Action Program (formulated at the first President's safety conference in 1946) are generally credited with the gains we have made as a nation."

The three major committees growing from this conference—the Federal Committee on Highway Safety, the State and Local Officials' National Highway Safety Committee and the National Committee for Traffic Safety—continued their excellent work during the year.

Despite traffic organization gains and reduction in traffic accidents, the nation could not become complacent. Cities faced an ever-increasing problem. Vehicles in use in 1948 exceeded 40 million—driven more than 400 billion miles annually by more than 53 million drivers. Traffic conditions will probably grow worse. The Public Roads Administration predicts that traffic volumes will rise to 500 billion miles by 1970. Motor vehicle registrations will be above 50 million.

The twin problems of congestion and parking became critical for most cities during 1948. The year saw a large number of municipalities organizing to bring about needed reforms in the operation of mass transportation facilities. Traffic engineering improvements were made, especially in establishing one-way streets and elimination of angle parking. Many cities put into effect complete parking bans on some or all of their central business district streets.

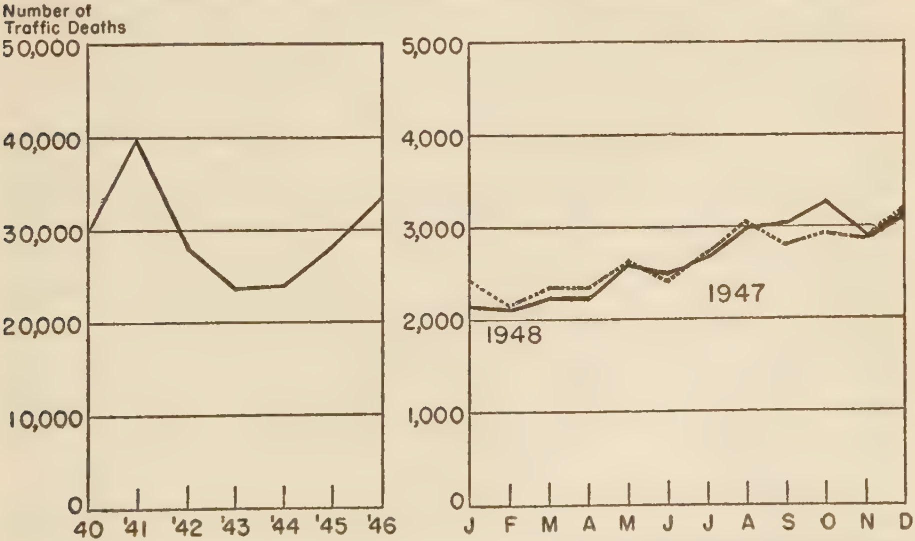
The importance of the parking problem to cities is reflected in the millions spent by them for off-street parking facilities during the year. For the most part, thinking and action on the subject of parking is being directed along two principal channels. In some communities the approach involves original action by private agencies, essentially downtown businessmen and property owners who have formed a corporation to create parking facilities with the understanding that these facilities will revert to public ownership as soon as they are clear of indebtedness. The second approach, found more frequently, is for the government directly to acquire and own the parking terminals—an integral portion of its street transportation system. The end result in both cases is municipal ownership of parking facilities.

Another trend that is developing is use of parking meter revenue in obtaining off-street parking facilities. Cities which have meters and which formerly placed revenue obtained from them in the general corporate fund are now, in many instances, using this money exclusively for the purchase or lease of off-street parking areas. Many demand that the off-street facilities be established in areas which produced the revenue.

Some or all cities in nearly half the states have been given legislative permission to own and operate off-street parking facilities. Among those added to the list in 1948 were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota.

Boston, Massachusetts, was the largest city to install parking meters for the first time during 1948. More than 1,600 municipalities now have metered parking, and, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association, meter revenues exceeded $100,000 in each of 26 cities last year and totaled more than four million dollars for the group.

In the National Traffic Safety Contest, conducted by the National Safety Council, grand award winners were Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Wilmington,



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Council

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940 TO 1946, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1947 AND 1948

Delaware, which tied for first in the city section, and Connecticut in the state section. Cities winning first places in their respective population groups were: Cleveland, Ohio (500,000 and over); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (200,000 to 500,000); Wilmington, Delaware (100,000 to 200,000); St. Joseph, Missouri (50,000 to 100,000); Dubuque, Iowa (25,000 to 50,000); and Logan, Utah (10,000 to 25,000).

All 48 states and 622 cities took part in the contest. Information contained in contest reports submitted to the national traffic safety contest, as well as to the national pedestrian protection contest conducted by the American Automobile Association, was used in compiling the 1948 inventory of the President's Conference Action Program which was adopted at a meeting in Chicago on June 15, 1948.

In the ninth annual pedestrian protection contest, grand award winners were the state of Connecticut, and the city of Washington, D.C. The contest was based on 1947 reports. Other first place winners in their population groups were Flint, Michigan, and Wilmington, Delaware, a tie (100,000 to 500,000); Newark, New Jersey, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, a tie (200,000 to 500,000); St. Joseph, Missouri, and Columbia, South Carolina, a tie (50,000 to 100,000); Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Jackson, Michigan, a tie (25,000 to 50,000); Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and San Leandro, California, a tie (10,000 to 25,000); Casey, Illinois, Worthington, Minnesota, and Webster City, Iowa, a three-way tie (under 10,000).

Wisconsin and North Dakota won superior awards in a high school driver award program inaugurated in 1948 by the accident prevention department of the Association of Surety and Casualty Companies, as a means of promoting behind-the-wheel instruction in the schools. The Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee, organized during 1947 by the Automobile Manufacturers Association and allied industries, conducted an intensive high school driver training program during 1948. Through this program many schools were provided with training cars by dealers on a loan basis.

The first postwar survey of safety activities in the nation's 259 colleges and universities, conducted by the National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association, indicated a broad expansion in training and research in the various phases of accident prevention, including highway safety. A total of 224 reporting institutions cited one or more activities in or related to safety. The commission published *Cars for Driving,* a guide setting forth approved policies for the acquisition and use of training cars for the high school driver program. More than 1,500 training cars are now in use for this type of instruction. Teacher training for driving courses has virtually doubled since 1946.

The National Institute for Traffic Training will in the future function on a regional basis to make professional traffic training more accessible to all parts of the country. The first regional course, to serve the western section, was scheduled for the University of California at Berkeley in February, 1949. Another, for the midwest region, was to be held in July at the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Similar institutes are to be established in the Northeast and South.

Thirty-three universities in 32 states offered training for motor vehicle fleet supervisors during the year. The program is being expanded to include advanced courses and conferences for top management.

Continued improvement was noted in the police phases of traffic enforcement.

Many cities are finding it necessary and profitable to seek outside assistance in improving their administrative machinery for traffic control and accident prevention. Chicago is among these cities. Its new traffic enforcement program, put into full effect in October with the aid of the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is credited with substantial reductions in fatal accidents in the last quarter of the year. The city's traffic death toll was held to 471 persons during 1948 as compared with 505 persons killed in 1947. In December alone deaths were held at 42, a reduction of 46 per cent from 1947.

In Denver, also serviced by the IACP Traffic Division, substantial gains were made in improving traffic police administration. Most significant improvement is in the court handling of traffic violators. As a result of this work Denver now has: (1) a separate traffic court; (2) three prosecutors in traffic instead of one; (3) stiffer fines for traffic offenses; (4) a violations bureau which functions under the court instead of under police jurisdiction; and (5) a traffic code which is in reasonable conformance with the model traffic ordinance.

Seven Michigan towns, all located within the Detroit metropolitan area, are receiving IACP assistance. The towns are Birmingham, Clawson, Berkley, Hazel Park, Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge, and Royal Oak. All are in Oakland County and are expected to benefit from improved and integrated traffic control programs.

During the year Los Angeles continued to make excellent progress in reducing its accident toll. In 1946 the city's traffic control machinery was reorganized with IACP assistance. The 1948 death toll for the city showed a 41.7 per cent reduction from 1946. Reorganizational work also was completed in Montgomery, Alabama, during the year. Numerous departments received assistance with police personnel training programs.

Traffic engineering gains were made in a number of cities during 1948. Providence, Rhode Island, and Hackensack, New Jersey, were among numerous cities which established traffic engineering bureaus or divisions. Other cities called for outside engineering assistance from consultants specializing in this type of work, including Chicago and Oklahoma City, while Kankakee, Illinois (20,000 population), was among smaller cities utilizing this type of assistance.

The Traffic Institute of Northwestern completed its 12th year of operation. It now offers training for traffic court judges and prosecutors, Army personnel, motor vehicle fleet operators, personnel using chemical tests to determine intoxication, and municipal and state police and highway patrol officers. The organization has been chosen to administer an annual summer institute for the midwest area which will include courses in all phases of traffic control.

Four conferences for judges and prosecutors held at Northwestern, Tulane, New York University, and the University of California were highly successful. They were started in 1947 under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association and Traffic Institute.

"Operation Safety," the first continuing traffic safety education program for use in communities throughout the nation, was inaugurated by the National Safety Council during 1948. A different phase of traffic safety is emphasized each month.

The campaign for uniform traffic laws gained momentum during the year as more states and cities made comparison studies of their motor vehicle statutes with the uniform vehicle code and model traffic ordinance. A manual on *Traffic*

Control Devices was published by the Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

The second annual Beecroft Memorial Award made by the Society of Automotive Engineers for outstanding service to highway safety was presented in 1948 to Public Roads Administrator Thomas H. MacDonald.

The Institute of Traffic Engineers conducted conferences for traffic engineers in Minnesota, Texas, Missouri, California and Oregon. More than 600 engineers attended.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., awarded a $15,000 grant to the Yale University Bureau of Highway Traffic to finance two fellowships for work on modernizing administrative activities in the highway field.

The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators held a driver examiner workshop at Michigan State College to develop a program for treating the accident repeater. Plans are also under way to provide formal facilities for the training of key driver license personnel at the Traffic Institute at Northwestern to implement in-service training in all states.

With increasing demands for road improvements to remedy long accumulated deficiencies and accommodate the unprecedented volumes of motor traffic, more states are laying plans for statewide networks of highways. Long-range studies have been completed in California, Michigan, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska. Others are under way in Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Traffic Safety Yardsticks

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Municipal officials are well acquainted with the national safety traffic contest conducted since 1931 by the National Safety Council and designed to stimulate greater interest in traffic safety and to encourage states and cities to conduct successful traffic accident prevention programs. The impetus given to traffic safety by the President's Highway Safety Conference emphasized the need for wider application of the information contained in the contest reports. To meet this need the name of the contest has been changed to the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. The contest awards still will be made and in addition awards made by several other organizations are based on material submitted by cities in this Annual Inventory, including the American Bar Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Institute of Traffic Engineers. In addition the annual progress report to the President's Highway Safety Conference is based on this information.

From the point of view of municipal officials, the individual city analyses prepared by the National Safety Council on the basis of information submitted by cities in the annual inventory are of the greatest value and the experience of all the cities reporting can be used for further improvement in traffic safety standards and performance.

A total of 622 cities with populations of 10,000 or more submitted reports in the 1947 Annual Inventory, more than in any previous year. The officials of these cities can compare local results with the performance of other cities. Cities which did not submit reports to the National Safety Council can secure the necessary data from various municipal departments and compare their own records with the top 30 per cent of the 622 cities that reported.

Table 1 shows for selected items the performance of the top 30 per cent of the cities supplying information in the 1947 annual inventory. More detailed data have been compiled by the National Safety Council and published in *Public Safety* for July, 1948. Because of space limitations in this article many activities necessary for a successful traffic accident prevention program are not shown in Table 1. Data in the table will enable municipal officials to make only a cursory check of the effectiveness of their traffic activities. The full value of this program can be secured by a city only through participation in the National Safety Council's Annual Inventory.

The first section of the table shows the performance of the top 30 per cent cities in *completeness* of accident reporting. If a city finds that its reporting volume is below the annual figures for its population group, it may want to check on the number of reports it receives to determine whether any large number of accidents is not being reported. On the other hand, if the police department knows that most accidents are being reported as required by law, there may be no deficiency if its ratios are lower than those in the table.

The next section "traffic engineering" shows that the top 30 per cent of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 population, had at least 2.7 equivalent full-time persons performing traffic engineering duties, per 100,000 population. Any city in this group desiring to apply this value can multiply 2.7 by its population (in units of 100,000) and the amount of staff needed to equal the 30 per cent figure, including the traffic engineer, is the result. Thus a city of 35,000 that wants to rank among the top 30 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population with regard to traffic engineering staff must have nearly the full-time equivalent of one traffic engineer ($.350 \times 2.7 = 0.95$).

Some of the smaller cities group their available appropriations and hire competent traffic engineering consultants or delegate the functions of traffic engineering to the city engineer who might devote 10 per cent of his time to the problem, assigning an assistant to cover the subject four days per week. The process is the same for other groups and the same computation will apply to those other values which are based on population (some rates in the tables are based on 10,000 population).

In applying the comparative information contained in the table consideration should of course be given to special conditions and problems existing in a city. On many items of performance a city may need to give more attention than the average city; on other items the need may be somewhat less than for the average city. Thus adaptation of these recommendations to the specific local conditions is a problem for local study and decision.

Some of the traffic law enforcement values are in terms of population and can

TABLE 1

PERFORMANCE IN 1947 OF THE TOP 30 PER CENT OF 622 CITIES ON SELECTED TRAFFIC SAFETY ITEMS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

(Based on information reported by municipal officials to National Safety Council)

Item	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
COMPLETENESS OF REPORTING						
Nonfatal injury accidents per fatal accident	51	38	46	43	53	50
Property damage accidents per fatal accident	109	150	184	200	261	232
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING						
No. equivalent full-time men per 100,000 pop., includes traffic engineer	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.4
Accident studies	107	55	100	45	81	57
Checking plans and proposals	74	39	68	48	220	137
Speed observation studies	15	10	37	26		
Origin—destination surveys	43	12	32	6		
Others: volume counts view obstruction, parking	292	149	238	124		
TRAFFIC AIDS AND CONTROL MEASURES						
Miles of streets with center lane lines maintained	23	25	39	31	43	44
Number of crosswalks marked regularly	160	142	189	167	250	240
PARKING LOTS						
No. of spaces per 100,000 registered vehicles	21	22	16	45	44	52
PERSONNEL						
Total police personnel per 1,000 pop. (a)	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Equivalent full-time traffic men per 10,000 pop. (b)	6.5	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.7	5.9
Total force assigned to traffic	26%	38%	30%	37%	36%	42%
Assignment methods	87%	51%	33%	22%	10%	5%
Departments under civil service or merit system	93%	91%	92%	85%	86%	65%
TRAFFIC TRAINING						
Cities giving recruits traffic training	100%	88%	93%	80%	68%	59%
Hours of traffic training per recruit	79	89	51	26	26	12
Hours traffic subjects in in-service training program	40	32	16	2(c)	17	13
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION						
Accidents investigated per traffic death (d)	159	156	149	154	197	220
Convictions (e) of accidents investigated	51	53	56	52	43	35
Men per 100,000 pop. assigned primarily to accident investigation	7.9	7.3	6.5	10.2	(k)	(k)
TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY						
Moving traffic convictions per traffic death (d)	741	585	378	400	266	337
Moving violation convictions (f)	93%	93%	97%	97%	98%	99%
Moving violation convictions by nontraffic men (g)	50%	32%	45%	50%	(k)	(k)
Cities reporting pedestrian enforcement (h)	57%	52%	17%	17%	16%	7%
Intoxicated pedestrian arrests per 10,000 pop	544	239	236	178	230	215
DWI (i) convictions per 10,000 pop	8.3	17.3	11.7	15.9	21.0	28.1
Cities using chemical tests in DWI cases	43%	30%	21%	30%	20%	12%
TRAFFIC COURTS						
Cities reporting full-time traffic courts (j)	64%	52%	74%	74%	40%	15%
Courts with regularly assigned prosecutor present	85%	76%	75%	76%	(k)	(k)
Cities reporting traffic violations bureaus	86%	94%	88%	70%	59%	43%
Cities reporting violators' schools (drivers)	43%	25%	6%	8%	4%	2%

TABLE 1— PERFORMANCE ON SELECTED TRAFFIC SAFETY ITEMS—Continued

Item	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
ESS AND RADIO						
Column-inches per daily paper	2931	2973	2177	1608	609	515
Regularly scheduled local broadcasts, hours per station	10	10	17	12	....	....
Special local broadcasts, hours per station	5	4	6	5	....	....
Total hours per station	15	14	23	17	....	....
FETY MEETINGS						
Attendance per 10,000 pop	399	429	440	446	452	450

be applied through the process explained above. One of the important values, however, is arrived at differently. That is the item, "moving traffic convictions per traffic death." In order to determine this figure for a given city, the average number of people killed in traffic for the past four years should be obtained. This average, multiplied by the figure in the table, will compare a city with the leading 30 per cent of its group. The item on "accidents investigated" is computed in a similar manner.

The material in Table 1 shows definitely the present value and great potentialities of the Inventory Reports and Analyses, but their maximum value can be realized by a city only through making an accurate report each year, requesting an analysis, and proceeding on a carefully planned basis to take full advantage of the information to improve local traffic accident prevention activities. Detailed information on the Inventory and the analysis service can be obtained from the National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, or from the International City Managers' Association. There is no charge or obligation on the part of the city.

Parking Meters

PARKING meters are now in use in 1,115 cities over 5,000 population according to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1948 and early in 1949. Replies were received from 86 per cent of the cities over 5,000 population. A total of 188 cities over 5,000 population installed meters for the first time during 1948, and of these 188 cities, 91 are from 5,000 to 10,000 and 97 above 10,000 population (see Table 1). The number of cities over 5,000 population with parking meters has increased 248 per cent since 1942 when 320 cities had meters (MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, p. 522).

Table 1 reports the number of parking meters used by the cities in each size group. More than 83 per cent of the cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have installed parking meters. In the next lower population group 77.4 per cent of the cities have parking meters. The 250,000 to 500,000 population group ranks third, the 25,000 to 50,000 group fourth, the 10,000 to 25,000 population group fifth, the largest city-size group sixth, and the lowest city-size group seventh in the extent to which parking meters are used by the cities in each group. All groups of cities, except the 250,000 to 500,000 population group, show at least a 20 per cent increase in new installations for 1948 over the preceding year.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WITH PARKING METERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY REVENUE PER METER, BY POPULATION GROUP

Population Group	Total Cities in Group	Cities Having Meters		Cities Installing Meters for First Time in 1948	Gross Revenue for Sept. 1948			No. of Meters	Average No. of Meters
		Number	Per Cent		No. of Cities Reporting	Amount Collected	Average Revenue Per Meter		
Cities over 500,000.	14	7	50.0	2	5	$85,329	$7.44	12,815	2,136
250,000 to 500,000.	23	17	73.9	1	16	273,154	7.70	36,478	2,146
100,000 to 250,000.	55	46	83.6	3	43	356,647	6.64	57,099	1,241
50,000 to 100,000..	106	82	77.4	12	71	445,880	7.20	74,019	903
25,000 to 50,000...	212	152	71.7	21	129	497,417	6.00	94,126	628
10,000 to 25,000...	662	382	57.7	58	319	711,760	5.91	143,112	381
5,000 to 10,000*...	962	429	44.6	91	...	....	...	....	...
All cities over 5,000	2,034	1,115	54.8	188	583	$2,370,187	$6.48	417,649	617

* Information on the number of meters and meter revenues was not obtained for the cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

The year-by-year installation of parking meters is as follows: four cities in 1935, 17 in 1936, 25 in 1937, 46, in 1938, 46 in 1939, 79 in 1940, 96 in 1941, 72 in 1942, 19 in in 1943, 10 in 1944, 40 in 1945, 234 in 1946, 271 in 1947, and 188 cities over 5,000 in 1948. Meters were not manufactured from Augut, 1942, to the end of the war in 1945. Eleven additional cities expected to install parking meters late in 1948 or early in 1949: Bakersfield, California; Brookline, Massachusetts; Cullman, Alabama; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Hopewell, Virginia; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Las Vegas, New Mexico; St. Marys, Ohio; Sheffield, Alabama; Tarboro, North Carolina; and Union City, New Jersey. Eighteen cities once having parking meters reported no meters in operation in September, 1948. Nine cities which once had parking meters but had them removed prior to September, 1946, had reinstalled them during 1947, and three more cities reinstalled them during 1948.[1]

Meter Revenues. According to Table 1, a total of $2,370,187 was collected by 583 cities over 10,000 population during September, 1948, or an average per meter of $6.48 as compared with $6.78 per meter for September, 1947 (see 1948 YEAR BOOK, page 431). The highest average revenue per meter was $7.70 for the 16 reporting cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group, and the lowest was $5.91 for the 319 reporting cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. City officials were requested to report the gross revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies because meter contracts usually provide for paying the manufacturer a certain percentage of the revenue until the purchase price is paid.

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[1] The 18 cities which have removed parking meters are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Bakersfield and Taft, California; Orlando and Starke, Florida; River Rouge, Michigan; Carnegie, Charleroi, Honesdale, Olyphant, Plymouth, and Portage, Pennsylvania; Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision); Goose Creek and Port Arthur, Texas; Addison, Luray, and Mt. Hope, Virginia. Meters were removed but later reinstalled before 1947 in Freeport, Illinois; Topeka, Kansas; Highland Park, Michigan; Brownwood, Lubbock, and Tyler, Texas; Bristol, Virginia; and Bremerton, Washington. Meters were removed and later reinstalled during 1947 in Chula Vista, California; Danville, Illinois; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Raleigh, North Carolina; Bellevue, Pennsylvania; and Odessa, Texas. Cities reinstalling meters during 1948 were: Tucson, Arizona; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Denton, Texas.

Average Number of Meters. As a rule the larger cities require more parking meters than their smaller neighbors. Table 1 shows that the average number of parking meters reported by the cities of each population group decreases from the larger to the smaller city-size groups. The one exception is the cities over 500,000 population. Cities from 250,000 to 500,000 report the highest average, 2,146, and the cities in the lowest group the lowest average, 381.

Types of Meters. Information concerning types of meters—according to manufacture, whether automatic or manual, and whether penny or nickel or both—was not obtained for this Year Book but was reported for about 700 cities in the 1947 Year Book. Seven companies were known to be selling meters in 1948.[2]

Collection and Maintenance. City officials were asked to report the name of the city department responsible for collecting the coins inserted in the parking meters and also the department charged with their maintenance. In 467 of the 651 cities over 10,000 reporting, the department that collects the parking meter receipts also maintains the meters, and in 184 municipalities different departments share the assignment—one agency collecting the moneys and another repairing the meters. In the 467 cities where one department collects the receipts and repairs the meters, the police department does the entire task in 296 municipalities. The next six departments most frequently performing the two activities are a finance office in 56 cities, the parking meter department in 37 cities, traffic department in 29 cities, public works department in 10 cities, city clerk in seven cities, and the highway department in five cities.

An analysis of the reporting cities covering only the department collecting parking meter receipts shows that of 663 cities reporting, the police department receives the assignment in 338 cities, a finance office in 173 cities, the parking meter department in 39 cities, traffic bureau in 29 cities, city clerk's office in 24 cities, and the public works department in 11 cities, with various agencies responsible for coin collection in the 49 remaining cities. An analysis of the cities covering only the department responsible for maintaining the meters shows that of 659 cities reporting, the police department again leads the others, being responsible for the task in 357 cities, a finance office in 57 cities, parking meter department in 55 cities, traffic and public works departments in 51 cities each, street and highways departments in 20 cities, safety bureau in 12 cities, public affairs and service bureaus in 10 cities, and by various departments in the remaining 46 cities.

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[2] The names and addresses of the seven principal companies which were known to be selling and installing parking meters early in 1949 are: Dual Parking Meter Company, 117 Walnut Avenue, N.E., Canton 2, Ohio; Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller), 835 North Wood Street, Chicago 22; International Meters, Inc., 41 East 42 Street, New York; the Karpark Corporation, 2453 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati 6, Ohio; Magee Hale Park-O-Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mico), 231 Court Street, Covington, Kentucky; and M. H. Rhodes, Inc., (Mark-Time and Perfection), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford 6, Connecticut. Other concerns reportedly in the field but which are not listed in the Fall 1948 telephone directories of their cities are: National Meters, Memphis; Standard Parking Meter Co., Philadelphia; and Turret Top Meter, Los Angeles.

Municipal Parking Lots

More than one-third of the cities with populations over 10,000 own and operate one or more off-street parking lots—322 out of 932 cities reporting. Twenty-seven of these 322 cities opened their first municipal parking lots for public use in 1948 as compared to 36 cities in 1947. Ninety-two other cities previously reporting parking lots placed additional lots into service during 1948. Of the remaining 750 cities with populations over 10,000 in 1940, 601 reported that they did not provide such facilities and 149 cities did not reply. In addition, 160 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population were operating one or more parking lots at the end of 1948 as compared to 119 cities in 1947.

The 322 municipalities over 10,000 own and operate 680 parking lots. Sixty-two per cent of these cities have populations of 10,000 to 25,000. Table 1 summarizes both the cities with parking lots and the lots in terms of the city-size groups. No city over 100,000 population established a parking lot for the first time in 1948, and 15 of the 27 cities entering this field for the first time are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Ninety-two cities established 171 additional off-street parking lots during 1948. Fifty-six of these 92 cities also are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, and five cities over 100,000 established nine additional lots: Bridgeport, Connecticut; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; and New York and Rochester, New York.

Three cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population established their first parking lots in 1948: Chester, Pennsylvania, one lot, 645 cars; Mount Vernon, New York, one lot, 21 cars; and Oak Park, Illinois, one lot, 75 cars.

Nine cities between 25,000 and 50,000 took the same step: Appleton, Wisconsin, one lot, 300 cars; Clinton, Iowa, one lot, 100 cars; Huntington Park, California, one lot, 69 cars; Mason City, Iowa, one lot, 130 cars; Pensacola, Florida, two lots, 150 cars; Plainfield, New Jersey, one lot, 500 cars; Salem, Massachusetts, five lots, 400 cars; Superior, Wisconsin, two lots, 150 cars; and West Haven t, Connecticut, one lot, 100 cars.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION HAVING PARKING LOTS IN 1948, AND NUMBER OF PARKING LOTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities		No. of Cities Establishing Lots in 1948		No. of Parking Lots	
		With Parking Lots in 1948	With Parking Meters on One or More Lots	For the First Time in 1948	Additional Lots in 1948	Total	New Lots in 1948
Cities over 500,000......	13	3	0	0	1	12	1
250,000 to 500,000.......	21	2	2	0	1	10	3
100,000 to 250,000.......	54	14	2	0	3	25	5
50,000 to 100,000.......	100	36	4	3	12	68	21
25,000 to 50,000.......	198	68	12	9	19	148	46
10,000 to 25,000.......	546	199	8	15	56	417	95
All cities over 10,000.....	932	322	28	27	92	680	171

Fifteen cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population also entered this field of activity in 1948: Ames, Iowa, two lots; Beckley, West Virginia, three lots, 225 cars; Carnegie, Pennsylvania, two lots, 100 cars; Carthage, Missouri, one lot, 65 cars; Dedham, Massachusetts, one lot, 200 cars; Geneva, New York, one lot, 75 cars; Greenville, North Carolina, two lots, 100 cars; Highland Park, Illinois, one lot, 50 cars; Manhattan, Kansas, one lot, 25 cars; Menasha, Wisconsin, two lots, 300 cars; Minot, North Dakota, one lot; Redwood City, California, one lot, 54 cars; Sheridan, Wyoming, one lot, 120 cars; Wallingford, Connecticut, one lot, 100 cars; and West Chester, Pennsylvania, one lot, 52 cars.[1]

Parking Meters. Parking meters sometimes are used to measure parking time in off-street parking lots as well as along curbs. According to information reported to the YEAR BOOK, parking meters are used in one or more parking lots in 28 cities: Alhambra, California; Benton Harbor, Michigan; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Chester, Pennsylvania; Danville, Illinois; Flint, Michigan; Huntington Park, California; Ithaca, New York; Joliet, Illinois; Kankakee, Illinois; La Crosse, Wisconsin; Lansing, Michigan; Lodi, California; Manchester, New

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[1] A total of 302 cities over 10,000 population, including seven cities which did not report to the 1949 YEAR BOOK, established city-owned and operated off-street parking lots prior to 1948. These cities are: *Arkansas:* Jonesboro, Little Rock. *California:* Alhambra, Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burlingame, El Centro, Fullerton, Lynwood, Modesto, Redwood City, Riverside, Salinas, Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Ventura. *Colorado:* Fort Collins, Greeley, Trinidad. *Connecticut:* Bridgeport, Danbury, New Britain, New London, Norwalk, Shelton, Waterbury, West Hartford. *Florida:* Clearwater, Fort Myers, Lakeland, Miami Beach, St. Petersburg, West Palm Beach, *Georgia:* East Point. *Idaho:* Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Nampa, Pocatello. *Illinois:* Aurora, Cairo, Centralia, Danville, Dixon, Galesburg, Harvey, Jacksonville, Joliet, Kankakee, Kewanee, La Grange, Ottawa, Pekin, Peoria, Wilmette, Winnetka. *Indiana:* Elkhart, Goshen, Lafayette, Logansport, New Castle, Peru, Richmond, Vincennes. *Iowa:* Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Ottumwa, *Kansas:* Atchison, El Dorado, Emporia, Independence, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Newton, Ottawa, Parsons. *Maine:* Bangor, Waterville. *Maryland:* Frederick. *Massachusetts:* Attleboro, Beverly, Braintree t, Brockton, Cambridge, Easthampton, Fitchburg, Framingham t, Gardner, Gloucester, Greenfield, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lexington, Lowell, Malden, Marlborough, Medford, Melrose, Milford t, Milton t, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, North Adams, North Attleborough, Northampton, Norwood t, Plymouth t, Reading, Southbridge t, Stoneham t, Taunton, Watertown t, Wellesley t, Winchester t. *Michigan:* Adrian, Alpena, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Dearborn, Escanaba, Ferndale, Flint, Grosse Pointe Park, Ironwood, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Lincoln Park, Marquette, Menominee, Midland, Mount Clemens, Muskegon Heights, Owosso, Port Huron, Royal Oak, Saginaw, Sault Ste Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti. *Minnesota:* Albert Lea, Austin, Fergus Falls, Rochester, St. Cloud, South St. Paul, Virginia, Winona. *Missouri:* Kansas City, St. Louis, Webster Groves. *Montana:* Missoula. *Nebraska:* Grand Island, Norfolk, Scottsbluff. *New Hampshire:* Keene, Laconia, Manchester, Nashua. *New Jersey:* Asbury Park, Bloomfield, Burlington, Collingswood, Cranford tp, Hackensack, Linden, Long Branch, Maplewood tp, Millburn, Millville, Montclair, Morristown, Perth Amboy, Pleasantville, Red Bank, Ridgewood, South Orange, Summit, Teaneck, Trenton, Union City, Westfield. *New Mexico:* Albuquerque. *New York:* Batavia, Cohoes, Cortland, Floral Park, Freeport, Fulton, Garden City, Gloversville, Hempstead, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Mamaroneck, Massena, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, Oneonta, Port Chester, Rochester, Rockville Centre, Saratoga Springs, Scarsdale, Schenectady, Troy, Watertown, White Plains, Yonkers. *North Carolina:* Asheville, Elizabeth City, Gastonia, High Point, Reidsville, Statesville. *North Dakota:* Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks. *Ohio:* Akron, Ashland, Cambridge, Campbell, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Fostoria, Lakewood, Martins Ferry, New Philadelphia, Piqua, Sandusky, Warren, Wooster. *Oklahoma:* Ponca City, Sapulpa. *Oregon:* Bend. *Pennsylvania:* Abington, Bristol, Canonsburg, Chambersburg, Coatesville, Connellsville, Farrell, Greensburg, Jeannette, Lower Merion tp, Meadville, McKeesport, New Castle, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pittsburgh. *Rhode Island:* Warwick, West Warwick, Westerly, Woonsocket. *South Carolina:* Rock Hill. *South Dakota:* Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls. *Tennessee:* Columbia, Kingsport. *Texas:* Greenville. *Utah:* Logan. *Vermont:* Barre, Burlington. *Virginia:* Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Staunton, Winchester. *West Virginia:* Charleston, Martinsburg. *Wisconsin:* Beaver Dam, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Fond Du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Marinette, Marshfield, Neenah, Oshkosh, Racine, Stevens Point, Waukesha, Wausau, Wisconsin Rapids. *Wyoming:* Laramie.

Hampshire; Memphis, Tennessee; Miami Beach, Florida; Midland, Michigan; Montclair, New Jersey; Mount Vernon, New York; Newport News, Virginia; Oil City, Pennsylvania; Riverside, California; Rochester, New York; Santa Rosa, California; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; West Chester, Pennsylvania; West Palm Beach, Florida; and White Plains, New York.

Vehicle Capacity of Lots. City officials were asked to report the total vehicle capacity of their municipal off-street parking lots, and, of 314 cities reporting, parking lot capacities ranged from one lot accommodating 20 cars in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, to nine lots accommodating 5,520 cars in Cleveland, Ohio. Of these 314 cities, 205 reported parking facilities with vehicle capacities ranging from 100 to 500 cars, 42 from 50 to 100 cars, 38 from 500 to 1,000 cars, 13 over 1,000 cars, and 16 under 50 cars. Generally, the size of a city is no indication of the capacity of its parking lots. For example, the capacity range of 100 to 500 cars is as popular for cities from 10,000 to 25,000 as for cities of 50,000 to 100,000 or those from 100,000 to 250,000.

Regulation of Curb Loading Zones

TABLE XIX presents information on curb loading zones in 151 cities over 50,000 population. The table reports the name of the city department that must approve the establishment of a loading zone, the maximum number of loading zones that may be set up in one block, the application fee for a loading zone, whether the use of the zone is restricted to certain hours of the day, length of time a vehicle may remain in a loading zone, and the maximum length of a loading zone. This article summarizes information on loading zones not only for 187 cities over 50,000 population but also for 727 cities below 50,000 population, including 191 cities from 25,000 to 50,000 and 536 cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population. To obtain this information the YEAR BOOK mailed questionnaires to officials of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population and 914 cities reported.

Of the 914 reporting cities over 10,000 population, 565 cities, or 62 per cent, authorize loading zones along the street curbs in the central business district. The larger cities are more inclined to authorize loading zones than the smaller municipalities. At least 90 per cent of the reporting cities over 100,000 population authorize loading zones in the central business district. Loading zones are allowed in 73 per cent of the reporting cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, in 66 per cent of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, and in 53 per cent of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000. By city size groups, Table 1 shows the number of cities authorizing loading zones, setting a maximum number of loading zones in a block, charging application and annual fees, and allowing loading zones if off-street or alley facilities are available for loading purposes.

City Department Authorizing Loading Zone. City officials were asked to report the name of the city department that must approve the application for a loading zone. In 217 of the 530 cities reporting, the police department receives this assignment; in 148 cities the city council; in 70 cities the traffic bureau; in 26 cities the public works department; in 26 cities the safety department; in 24 cities the city manager; and in the 19 remaining cities various departments. In some of the 148 cities where the city council grants the loading zone permit, the police department, traffic bureau, or city engineer first reviews the request and makes a report to the city council which then takes official action.

Limiting the Number of Loading Zones. Municipalities allowing loading zones in the business district sometimes place a limit on the number of such zones that can be located in one block. In 225 of the 530 reporting cities there is a limit on the number of loading zones in one block. In 89 of these 225 cities one zone is allowed in each block; in 74 cities, two zones; in 12 cities, four zones; in eight cities, 50 per cent of the block; in five cities, three zones; in one city, five zones; and in one city 25 per cent of the block. Thirty-five cities indicated a limit but did not specify the top number of zones allowed in each block. To some extent the number of zones allowed depends on the maximum length of each zone, whether zones are established for each merchant or a group of them together, and general traffic conditions in the locality.

TABLE I

PRACTICES OF CITIES AUTHORIZING CURB LOADING ZONES IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

Population Group	Number of Cities					
	Reporting	Authorizing Loading Zones	Setting a Maximum No. of Zones Per Block	Charging Fee		Allowing Zones if Off-Street Facilities Available
				Application Fee	Annual Fee	
Cities over 500,000	13	12	2	3	6	5
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	5	3	7	7
100,000 to 250,000	54	46	14	5	3	11
50,000 to 100,000	99	72	31	1	6	9
25,000 to 50,000	191	127	59	2	7	11
10,000 to 25,000	536	287	114	4	16	42
All cities over 10,000	914	565	225[1]	18[2]	45	85[3]

[1] Of 530 reporting cities.
[2] Of 554 reporting cities.
[3] Of 524 reporting cities.

Application and Annual Loading Zone Fees. Some municipalities require the payment of an application fee at the time the loading zone is established, while other cities also charge annual fees for the privilege of reserving public curb space. Eighteen of the 549 reporting cities charge application fees and 45 cities charge annual loading zone fees. The application fee is usually a flat amount and ranges from $4 in Baltimore to $70 in Minneapolis. (See Table XIX for individual fees). Annual fees vary from $1 collected in Baltimore, Buffalo, and Fort Worth up to $180 charged in Dedham, Massachusetts, and Peoria, Illinois. In levying their annual fees, the municipalities may select a flat amount, set a rate per curb foot, charge what one of their parking meters would ordinarily bring in, or levy the cost of maintaining the signs and the curb at that point.

The most popular annual fee is $1 per foot of the curb space in use in eight cities: Bellingham, Washington; Chickasha, Oklahoma; Dallas, Texas; Freeport, Illinois; Lafayette, Indiana; Lewiston, Idaho; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Waco, Texas. A lower rate of 50 cents per foot is charged by Boston, Massachusetts, and Astoria, Oregon, but in Billings, Montana, the rate is $4 per foot of curb space.

The next three most common charges are: (1) a $10 annual fee used in six cities; Chicago, Illinois, with a charge of $5 for each of two loading zone signs; Columbus, Ohio; Jackson, Michigan; Johnstown, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Midland, Michigan; (2) a $60 annual fee used in five cities: Butte, Great Falls, and Missoula, Montana; Jackson, Tennessee; and Wenatchee, Washington; and (3) a $25 fee in four cities: Belleville and Chicago Heights, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A variety of flat fees are charged by the following cities: Sandusky, Ohio, $100; Casper, Wyoming, and Johnson City, Tennessee, $90 annually; Galveston, Texas, and St. Joseph, Missouri, $20; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Denton, Texas, $15; Jeffersonville, Indiana, $12; Palo Alto, California, $8; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, $6; Kansas City, Missouri, $5 for each sign used per zone; Highland Park, Michigan, $5; and Louisville, Kentucky, $3. Indiana, Pennsylvania, grants the first loading zone space free but charges $4 a month for the second zone, and $8 monthly for all additional zones. A Toledo, Ohio, ordinance providing for an annual charge, has never been put into effect. In Chattanooga, Tennessee, the charge must be sufficient to pay for the loading zone signs.

Cities with parking meters sometimes tie the annual loading zone fee in with the revenue the parking meter is expected to collect. Peoria, Illinois, for example, charges $15 per month for every parking meter removed to set up a loading zone. In Sacramento and San Mateo, California, where hoods are placed over a parking meter when the zone is used for loading and unloading, the merchant in Sacramento pays $96 per year less the revenue from the parking meter covering the zone, while the merchant in San Mateo pays at the end of each month the difference between what is actually in the meter and the meter's expected yield. Wichita Falls, Texas, bases its annual loading zone fee on what the parking meter is expected to produce.

Hours Zones May Be Used. Nearly 44 per cent, or 237 of the 540 reporting cities, restrict the use of the loading zone to certain hours of the day. The most popular hours by far are from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., prescribed by 75 of the 237 cities requiring loading and unloading within certain hours. The next seven most popular hourly limits are 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. in 20 cities; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. in 19 cities; 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. in 18 cities; 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. in 13 cities; 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. in eight cities; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. in seven cities; and 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. in five cities. In 29 cities the loading zones are open only during the morning hours, until 12 noon. Three cities permit loading and unloading in the assigned zones only during the night, from 5:30 P.M. to 9 A.M. in Quincy, Illinois, from 11 P.M. to 11 A.M. in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and from 5 P.M. to 8 A.M. in Denison, Texas. Seventeen cities reported 16 different combinations of hourly limits on the use of loading zones. The 23 remaining cities indicated that loading zones must be used during certain hours of the day but the hourly limits were not reported.

Length of Time in Loading Zone. In most cities a loading zone is not a permit to park all day since the vehicle may remain in the zone for only a limited length of time. Of the 506 cities over 10,000 reporting, 208 cities set definite time limits on the trucks using the zone, 235 cities permit a vehicle to remain while loading and unloading, 18 cities allow a reasonable length of time in a zone, and 45 cities did not set time limits of any kind. The most popular time limit is 30 minutes, reported by 91 of the 208 cities with definite time limits on the use of the zone, with six individual cities reporting extremes ranging from five minutes in Santa Ana, California; Barberton, Ohio; and Clayton, Missouri, to 120 minutes in Braddock, Pennsylvania; McAlester, Oklahoma; and New Kensington, Pennsylvania. Forty-nine cities had 15-minute time limits; 43 cities, 20-minute limits; 12 cities had 60-minute limits; with the remaining seven cities divided among four intermediate limits.

Identification Marks. City officials were asked to report if a truck driver is given some identification to mark his vehicle as authorized to use a loading zone. Of the 523 cities reporting, only 29 cities require some identification, 59 cities permit any vehicle with a commercial license to use the zone, and in 6 cities the trucks using loading zones must be marked with the firm's name: Mobile, Alabama; Columbia, South Carolina; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; (letters designating company must be two inches high); Miami, Florida; El Dorado, Arkansas; and Oskaloosa, Iowa. A total of 429 cities, or 82 per cent, of the 523 cities reporting, require no identification. Both Augusta, Georgia, and Greensboro, South Carolina, require the companies to provide their own identification of vehicles using loading zones. Indiana, Pennsylvania, limits use of loading zones to trucks owned by the stores having the zones.

Maximum Length of Zone. In response to the question "What is the maximum length of a loading zone?" officials from 449 cities reported answers ranging from a seven-foot angle parking space in Merced, California, to a 200-foot maximum in Portland, Oregon. The most common maximum lengths of loading zones are 20 to 24 feet, used in 101 cities. The next most frequently appearing maximums were 30 to 34 feet in 51 cities, 40 to 44 feet in 50 cities, 25 to 29 feet in 39 cities, less than 20 feet in 33 cities, 50 to 54 feet in 20 cities, 35 to 39 feet in 19 cities, more than 65 feet in 17 cities, 60 to 64 feet in 15 cities, and 45 to 49 feet in 12 cities. Forty-nine cities reported that no maximum lengths are set; 14 cities indicated more than one maximum length; and 29 cities gave responses in terms of vehicle length, parking space, meter space, or angle parking.

Zones Allowed. The cities were asked to report whether merchants are allowed to have loading zones if they have off-street or alley loading facilities. Of the 524 cities reporting, 85 cities, or only 16 per cent, permit merchants to have these additional loading zones, but 439 cities, or 84 per cent, do not allow them. The larger cities tend to be more liberal in allowing additional loading facilities than the smaller cities. Of the 12 reporting cities over 500,000 population, five cities, or 42 per cent, permit loading zones even if off-street loading facilities are available. In the 250,000-to-500,000 group, 39 per cent of 18 cities allow the same arrangement; in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, 28 per cent of 40 cities; in the 50,000-to-100,000 group, 16 per cent of 57 cities; in the 25,000-to-50,000 group, 9 per cent of the 116 cities; and in the 10,000-to-25,000 group, 17 per cent of the 242 cities.

In seven cities merchants that have off-street or alley loading facilities must justify their need for additional loading facilities in order to get street curb loading zones: Indianapolis, Indiana; Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Paterson, New Jersey; San Antonio, Texas; San Diego, California; and Washington, D. C. Some of the municipalities counted among those that would refuse local merchants loading zones along the street curb in the central business district when they already had off-street facilities, indicated that unusual conditions might make them alter their stand. Furthermore, some of the smaller cities are merely pointing out what their policies might be if the problem of additional loading space ever presented itself. On the other hand, a city confronted with jammed and overcrowded streets would take special pains to check, as some do, that the merchant does not already have enough loading space.

TABLE XIX

LOADING ZONE REGULATIONS IN CITIES OVER 50,000: 1949

This table includes 151 of the 198 cities over 50,000 population according to the 1940 census. All these data were obtained from city officials late in 1948 and early in 1949. Under **Dept. Approving Zone** is given the name of the city department approving the application for a loading zone along the street curb in the central business district (see code). Under **Limit On Zones** is shown whether (**N** no, **Y** yes) there is any limit on the number of loading zones to be set up in one block, but specific limits, if reported, are listed instead of N or Y; a numeral, 1, 2, 3, etc., indicates the top number of zones allowed in each block, and a percentage mark (%) that the percentage of the block given is the maximum space allowed for a zone. Under **Application Fee** is shown the initial application fee except that **N** indicates no fee is charged and **Y** a fee is charged but the amount was not reported. Under **Hours Zone Used** are given the hours of the day when the zone may be used for loading and unloading purposes with the number preceding the dash (–) always A.M. and the number following always P.M. except that **N** indicates that the use of the zone is not restricted to certain hours of the day and **Y** that it is but the hours were not reported. **Time In Zone** reports the number of minutes a truck may remain in the zone except that **L** indicates that the truck may stay only while loading or unloading and **R** that a reasonable length of stay is permitted. **Identification Mark** reports whether (**N** no, **Y** yes) the driver is given some identification to show authority to use the zone except that **A** indicates that city permits any truck or vehicle with a commercial license to use the zone. **Max. Length of Zone** reports the maximum length of the zone in feet except that where the numbers shown are divided by a dash (–) the zone may vary in length from one maximum to another; **N** indicates that no maximum is set on the length of the zone. **Zones Allowed** reports (**N** no, **Y** yes) whether merchants are allowed to have street curb loading zones if they have off-street or alley loading facilities. An asterisk (*) indicates footnotes at the end of the table. Leaders (. . .) data unknown.

DEPARTMENT APPROVING APPLICATION

A—City manager
C—City council
E—City engineer
M—Mayor
P—Police
S—Safety director, Dept. of public safety
T—Traffic engineer, Traffic commission
W—Public works
Z—Plan commission

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Dept. Approving Zone	Limit on Zones	Application Fee	Hours Zone Used	Time in Zone	Identification Mark	Max. Length of Zone	Zones Allowed
Over 500,000									
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	W	N	N	N	30	Y	30–50	N
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	T	..*	N	9–4	L	N	. . .	..*
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	P	50%	N	7–6	20	A	30	N
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	T	N	$25	Y	L20*	N	. . .	Y
Baltimore, Md.	859	P	Y	4	9–4	L	N	60	Y
Boston, Mass.	771	T	N	N	N*	60	N	N	Y
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	S	N	N	N	L	Y	18	N
Cleveland, Ohio	878	P	N	N	Y	30	N	30–125	Y
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	C*	N	N	7–6	L	N	30	N
St. Louis, Mo.	816	W	N	5	N	15	N	40	N
San Francisco, Calif.	635	P	N	N	7–6	30	A	36	Y
Washington, D. C.	663	T	N	N	8–6	L	N	. . .	N

Table XIX.—Loading Zone Regulations in Cities Over 50,000—Continued

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Dept. Approving Zone	Limit on Zones	Application Fee	Hours Zone Used	Time in Zone	Identification Mark	Max. Length of Zone	Zones Allowed
250,000 to 500,000									
Atlanta, Ga	302	P	N	N	N	L	N	...	N
Birmingham, Ala	268	T	1	N	7–7	L	N	40	N
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	T	N	N	N	L	N	N	N
Columbus, Ohio	306	P	N	$15	N	15	N	...	Y
Dallas, Tex	295	T	N	N	N	15	N	...	N
Denver, Colo	322	T	..	N	8–5	15	N	N	N
Houston, Tex	285	T	N	N	...	30	A	N	..
Indianapolis, Ind	287	P	N	N	7–6	L	N	25	Y
Kansas City, Mo	399	T	N	N	9–4	L	N	30	..
Louisville, Ky	319	T	50%	N	7–6	30	A	80	Y
Memphis, Tenn	293	S	N	N	N	L	N	...	Y
Minneapolis, Minn	492	T	1	65*	8–6	30	Y	40–120	..
New Orleans, La	495	T	N	25	...	L	A	N	N
Oakland, Calif	302	T	2	N	...	30	N	N	N
Portland, Ore	305	T	Y	N	N	20	N	200	Y
Providence, R. I	254	T	N	N	9–4	L	N	N	N
Rochester, N. Y	325	T	N	N	N	..	N	30	N
St. Paul, Minn	288	W	N	..	...	L	A	40	Y
San Antonio, Tex	254	P	N	N	7–4	15	N	...	Y
Seattle, Wash	368	T	N	N	7–4	30	N	20–60	N
Toledo, Ohio	282	S	N	...	7–4	30	A	40	N
100,000 to 250,000									
Akron, Ohio	245	S	..	N	...*	L	N	25	..
Albany, N. Y	131	P	N	N	8–6	..	N	...	N
Bridgeport, Conn	147	P	N	N	N	L	N	N	..
Cambridge, Mass	111	P	N	N	N	L	N	25	N
Canton, Ohio	108	T	1	N	6–6	30	N	...	N
Charlotte, N. C	101	T	..	N	N	L	A	...	..
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	P	N	...	N	L	N	17	N
Dayton, Ohio	211	P	..	..*	6–6	L	N	N	N
Des Moines, Iowa	160	T	N	N	6–4	L	..	35	N
Duluth, Minn	101	T	..	N	8–6	L	N	20	Y
Elizabeth, N. J	110	W	1	N	8–6	..	N	50	N
Flint, Mich	152	C	2	$10	N	L	N	20	N
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	T	N	N	7–2	30	A	60	N
Fort Worth, Tex	178	T	N	N	N	L	A	N	Y
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	T	N	12	8–5	L	A	30	N
Hartford, Conn	166	A	N	N	..–4	L	..	40	N
Jacksonville, Fla	173	T	1	N	8–6	L	A	60	N
Kansas City, Kan	121	C	N	N	N	L	N	25	..
Knoxville, Tenn	112	P	N	N	N	..	N	...	N
Long Beach, Calif	164	P	2	N	7–6	20	N	20	Y
Miami, Fla	172	T	N	N	7–7	20	..	...	..
Nashville, Tenn	167	T	N	N	7–6	30	N	...	Y
New Haven, Conn	161	P	N	N	6–4	L	A	N	N
Norfolk, Va	144	W	N	6	N	30	A	40	N
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	T	2	N	7–6	30	..	30	N
Omaha, Neb	224	P	N	N	N	30	A	N	N
Paterson, N. J	140	W	Y	...*	9–6	30	N	...	Y
Peoria, Ill	105	C	N	N	Y	..	N	22	N
Reading, Pa	111	P	2	N	8–5	L	..	44	N
Richmond, Va	193	P	N	N	9–4	L	A	N	N
Sacramento, Calif	106	T	N	N	N	30	N	40	N
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	CT	N	N	8–5	15	A	11	N
San Diego, Calif	203	T	N	$5*	6–6	20	N	45	Y
Somerville, Mass	102	W	N	N	N	30	A	100	Y
South Bend, Ind	101	T	N	N	8–6	L	N	...	N

TABLE XIX.—LOADING ZONE REGULATIONS IN CITIES OVER 50,000—Continued

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Dept. Approving Zone	Limit on Zones	Application Fee	Hours Zone Used	Time in Zone	Identification Mark	Max. Length of Zone	Zones Allowed
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Spokane, Wash........	122	T	Y	N	Y*	L	A	20–60	N
Syracuse, N. Y........	206	C	N	7.50	8–6	30	Y	N	..
Tacoma, Wash........	109	T	N	N	Y*	20	N	25	N
Tampa, Fla...........	108	C	1	N	8–6	30	N	26	Y
Trenton, N. J.........	125	C	N	N	7–4	L	N	100	Y
Tulsa, Okla...........	142	T	2	N	8–6	30	A	30	N
Utica, N. Y...........	101	S	2	N	8–6	20	N	25	N
Wichita, Kan.........	115	T	N	N	7–7	15	N	N	Y
Wilmington, Del......	113	W	N	N	8–6*	30	N	N	Y
Worcester, Mass.......	194	C	1	N	7–6	L	Y	...	N
Youngstown, Ohio.....	168	C	1	N	N	L	N	...	N
50,000 to 100,000									
Altoona, Pa...........	80	P	1	N	8–12*	20	N	75	N
Amarillo, Tex.........	52	P	N	N	N	10	N	20	N
Augusta, Ga..........	66	P	1	N	N	R	..	40	N
Austin, Tex...........	88	C	1	N	7–7	30	N	20	N
Beaumont, Tex........	59	T	Y	N	N	30	N	40	N
Berkeley, Calif........	86	P	2	N	7–6	20	A	42	N
Binghamton, N. Y.....	78	P	1	N	Y*	L	N	85	N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa...	62	P	N	N	8–6	L	N	...	N
Charleston, S. C.......	71	P	N	...	8–6	30	N	30	N
Charleston, W. Va.....	68	C	N	N	N	L	N	40	..
Chester, Pa...........	59	T	N	N	N	L	N	...	N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio..	55	A	Y	N	8–6	15	N	35	N
Columbia, S. C........	62	P	2	N	7–6	15	..	20	N
Corpus Christi, Tex....	57	C	2	N	N	30	A	35	N
Covington, Ky........	62	P	N	N	7–5	30	N	30	Y
Dearborn, Mich.......	64	P	N	N	N	..	..	...	Y
Decatur, Ill...........	59	P	3	N	N	30	A	22	..
Durham, N. C.........	60	C	N	N	7–6	L	A	N	N
East Orange, N. J.....	69	P	Y	N	N	L	..	40	N
El Paso, Tex..........	97	..	2	N	7–6	30	N	...	N
Evanston, Ill..........	65	W	N	N	N	30	N	...	N
Evansville, Ind........	97	S	2	N	N	30	A	35	N
Fresno, Calif..........	61	T	2	N	N	20	N	30	N
Glendale, Calif........	82	PC	50%	N	9–6	20	A	50	N
Greensboro, N. C......	59	C	N	N	...	L	..	133	N
Hammond, Ind.......	70	C	Y	N	N	...	N	120	N
Harrisburg, Pa........	84	T	4	N	9–4	...	N	30	N
Highland Park, Mich..	51	...*	N	$10	8–4	30	N	...	N
Jackson, Miss.........	62	P	N	N	N	15	Y	74	Y
Johnstown, Pa........	67	P	N	N	9–6	30	A	25	N
Lakewood, Ohio.......	69	S	1	N	N	60	N	...	..
Lancaster, Pa.........	61	P	..	N	...*	L	A	60	..
Lawrence, Mass.......	84	P	N	N	N	L	N	N	Y
Lincoln, Neb..........	82	P	1	N	N	L	N	60	N
Little Rock, Ark......	88	P	N	N	8–6	30	N	N	Y
McKeesport, Pa.......	55	C	2	N	8–5	L	N	35	Y
Macon, Ga...........	58	P	N	N	N	L	N	...	N
Madison, Wis.........	67	P	1	N	7–6	L	N	44	N
Mobile, Ala...........	79	T	..	N	8–6	L	..	...	N
Montgomery, Ala......	78	T	N	N	N	45	N	...	N
New Britain, Conn....	69	P	N	N	N	15	N	...	N
New Rochelle, N. Y...	58	P	2	N	N	L	N	50	N
Newton, Mass........	70	C	N	N	N	30	N	40	N
Niagara Falls, N. Y...	78	T	Y	N	9–5	L	A	15	N
Passaic, N. J..........	61	P	N	N	8–6	L	N	...	N

TABLE XIX.—LOADING ZONE REGULATIONS IN CITIES OVER 50,000—Continued

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Dept. Approving Zone	Limit on Zones	Application Fee	Hours Zone Used	Time in Zone	Identification Mark	Max. Length of Zone	Zones Allowed
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	P	N	N	N	20	N	25	N
Portland, Me.	74	P	N	N	7–6	30	N	50	Y
Portsmouth, Va.	51	A	N	N	N	L	N	...	N
Pueblo, Colo.	52	C	1	N	9–6	15	A	22	N
Quincy, Mass.	76	C	N	N	N	L	N	N	N
Racine, Wis.	67	C	N	N	Y	L	N	22–100	..
Roanoke, Va.	69	P	1	N	8–6	L	N	40	N
Rockford, Ill.	85	P	N	N	N	...	N	60	N
Saginaw, Mich.	83	C	N	N	9–5	...	A	120	N
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	T	N	N	N	L	N	40	N
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	P	4	N	N	L	N	22	N
San Jose, Calif.	68	P	N	N	N	20	N	N	N
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	P	N	N	9–6	20	A	N	N
Savannah, Ga.	96	T	N	N	N	L	N	30	N
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	T	N	N	8–6	30	A	53	..
Shreveport, La.	98	Z	2	N	8–5	...	N	20	N
Sioux City, Iowa	82	T	2	N	N	...	N	22	N
Springfield, Ill.	76	T	Y	N	N	R	A	...	N
Springfield, Mo.	61	P	N	N	N	30	N	40	Y
Stockton, Calif.	55	C	N	N	7–6	20	N	36	N
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	W	Y	N	N	L	N	20	N
Topeka, Kan.	68	C	N	N	N	...	N	...	N
Waco, Tex.	56	C	N	N	6–6	30	N	40	N
Waterbury, Conn.	99	P	Y	N	7–11*	L	N	80	N
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	T	N	N	N	L	N	30	N
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	P	N	N	8–6	30	N	N	N
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	C	N	N	7–6	L	N	N	N

AKRON, OHIO: Zones open all hours except 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. on some streets.

ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA: Zones are available from 8 A.M. to 12 noon.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK: Hours are 6 A.M. to 12 noon, or 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., depending on the location of the loading zone.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Zones generally open 24 hours on all but a few arteries on which no deliveries allowed between 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

DAYTON, OHIO: Charge $15 to pay for the cost of the sign designating zone.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Usually one zone per block, and merchants with off-street loading facilities are given street curb loading zones only if former are inadequate.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN: Traffic committee approves application for zones and also sets their lengths.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA: Some zones are open 24 hours, others from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: Police department investigates and makes recommendation to council.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: Application fees range from $65 to $70.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY: Charge $8 to pay for signs designating zone.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: Truck may remain in zone while loading or unloading plus 20 minutes.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Charges range from $5 to $10.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON: Trucks may back into zones from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and park parallel to curb from 12 noon to 6 P.M.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON: Zones are closed from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M.

WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT: Zones are available from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE: Hours are as shown except on streets where stopping is prohibited from 4:30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Sources of Information: Traffic

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

International City Managers' Association. Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots. Municipal Year Book, 1946, pp. 455–460. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Number and capacity, parking limit, cost, rates charged.

National Safety Council. Accident Facts. An annual statistical summary. 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.

—Public Safety Magazine. Monthly. Contains list of reporting cities showing number of fatalities in each for current year to date and for past year.

U. S. Public Roads Administration. Traffic Volume Trends. Monthly statistics on motor vehicle travel, city streets, rural roads and highways by geographic regions and states, with percentage change from three previous years.

Vehicular Parking, Ltd. 1422 Maple Avenue, N. E., Canton 5, Ohio. Parking Meters in the United States. Annual. Statistics by city on number and make of meters, yearly receipts, type, city operated parking lots.

Selected Standard References: Traffic

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION MANUAL. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Illinois. 1940. 231pp. $2.50.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1948

By Arthur Williams

National Recreation Association, New York

Recreation activities reached a new high in 1948. The increase in local government provisions for recreation services kept pace with the increase in vacation and tourist recreation, commercial, college and amateur sports and athletics and hunting and fishing. Many cities provided public recreation programs for the first time. Budgets generally were increased to meet increased costs and to extend activities. The one exception was a drop in the amount of new bonds approved compared with the highs of 1946 and 1947. However, recreation bond issues fared well compared with others, slightly more than one-half the amount proposed being approved. The number of year-round workers increased. Salaries were higher and working conditions improved. Special emphasis was given on pre-service and in-service professional training. The use of volunteers increased. There was continued closer cooperation between school and municipal authorities and definite steps were taken for more effective working relationships between park and recreation leaders, locally and nationally.

Legislation. This was an off year in state legislation in recreation and related fields as most legislatures did not meet. Massachusetts passed a law creating a state commission for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. A bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to establish recreation services but it was not reported out of committee in either House.

Organization and Reorganization. The organization of public recreation programs under separate recreation departments with official boards in communities establishing year-round programs for the first time continued to be outstanding in 1948. The interest in the consolidation of park and recreation services continued to be active among the leaders in both fields but as in previous years actual developments along this line were few. Lafayette, Indiana, in establishing a year-round program, abolished its park board and created a park and recreation board with all the powers granted by both park and recreation state laws. Austin, Minnesota; Battle Creek, Michigan; Waco, Texas; and North Chicago, Illinois, combined both services while Beaumont, Texas, separated them. All city-owned parks in Pontiac, Michigan, were taken from the public works department and transferred to the supervision of the recreation department. Omaha, Nebraska, defeated a proposition to abolish the park and recreation commission, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, voted against the adoption of a new charter which among other things would have greatly lessened the authority of its park board.

During the year there were active discussions between national leaders in the park and recreation fields on ways in which increased cooperative activities could be furthered. Pasadena, California, has adopted a coordinated plan for the administration of public recreation involving a three-way contract between city, county, and high school district. The plan includes administrative control, financing, and all other phases of the recreation program for the purpose of expanding the facilities and services of the city and that portion of the surrounding nonincorporated territory lying within the high school district. There was definite evidence during the year of the increased use of school facilities for recreation and increased cooperation between school and municipal and county authorities. The states of Washington, New York, Pennsylvania, and Florida provided state aid for local recreation activities.

Personnel. The number of year-round positions in public recreation continued to increase during the year. Salaries showed a general trend upward and working conditions steadily improved. The major concern of recreation leaders was on the development of adequate training for those entering the service and in-service training for those already on the job. A two-weeks national conference on under-graduate professional preparation in physical education, health education, and recreation was held in Jacksons Mills, West Virginia, sponsored by nine leading national organizations in these three fields. This is to be followed by a series of regional conferences, the first of which was held late in 1948 covering the Middle Atlantic states. A three-day conference of college recreation educators was held during the year at New York University. Many local institutes were held throughout the country for employed and volunteer leaders. This emphasis on training in recent years is showing results in a steady improvement in the quality of service given.

Activities. Provisions of recreation opportunity for service men and women while on leave entered the local recreation picture during the year although the number of draftees had not yet required substantial adjustments or increases in programs except in a relatively few places. This problem will increase as the services call greater numbers of youth into the armed forces. Some of the cities already affected materially are Tacoma, Washington; Columbia, South Carolina; Long Beach and San Diego, California; Biloxi, Mississippi; and Roswell, New Mexico. The reactivation of the U.S.O. to supplement local resources will contribute greatly to meeting this special need adequately.

Civilian youth also received special attention again in 1948 although the number of special teen-age centers continued to decrease somewhat. More and more provision was made at regular centers and in regular program services. Television sets were included in the equipment of some centers of youth activity. Day camping increased rapidly during the year and special interest was shown in meeting play needs of children of pre-school age. The special needs of young adults and older people also continued to receive special consideration during the year. Although recreation programs in large industries were not expanded greatly, there was a definite interest in recreation for employees in small industries and business concerns. The range of activities was broadened during the year in many cities, particularly in those cities which established programs during the last few years. Music, drama, nature activities, arts and crafts, all showed some increase. The employment of specially trained full-time recreation leaders for hospital service was an important factor in the growth of recreation during the year.

Revenues and Expenditures. Recreation budgets again showed increases largely to meet increased costs but in many cases to make possible new programs or extensions of existing services. Some of the cities reporting substantial increases were St. Paul, Minnesota; Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Ogden, Utah; Sacramento, California; Dallas, Texas; Fort Worth and Houston, Texas; New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Colorado Springs and Denver, Colorado; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Columbia, Missouri; New Rochelle and Long Beach, New York. Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Salt Lake County, Utah, also reported budget increases. Nearly a score of cities reported voting special recreation taxes. Heflin and Selma, Alabama, voted a two-cent cigarette tax for recreation. Huntsville, Alabama, a two-cent beer tax and Center, Alabama, a two-cent amusement tax. Oceanside, California, voted a one-half cent retail sales tax, returns to be used exclusively for recreation. Meridian, Mississippi, voted two mills; Eugene, Oregon, two mills for three years, and Klamath Falls, Oregon, one and one-half mills. Leavenworth, Great Bend, Pratt, Concordia, McPherson, Garden City, Dodge City, Larned, Neodosha, Kansas, all voted special recreation tax levies.

Fewer park and recreation bond issues were approved than in 1947. The American Municipal Association reports that 57 per cent of $11,500,000 proposed was approved by the voters. Some of the issues which were voted on favorably were: Phoenix, Arizona, $2,000,000; Butte, Montana, $995,000; Springfield, Ohio, $285,000; Greenville, Mississippi, $200,000; El Paso, Texas, $150,000; Omaha, Nebraska, $135,000; Livingston, Montana, $75,000. Long Beach, California, passed a school bond issue of which a good part is to be used for the construction of facilities to be made available for both school and community use.

Federal Activities. The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation made encouraging progress during 1948 in the broadening of its program of service and in strengthening the cooperative planning and action of its member agencies. It has helped state government agencies in the development of comparable cooperation on the state level. It conducted for the United States Department of Commerce a round-table discussion on state recreation needs and problems and on the federal services available to the states, as part of a meeting of directors of state planning and development agencies. One of the major projects of the committee has been a study of federal recreation services including a brief history of federal government recreation activities, current activities, present inadequacies, and ways to meet these inadequacies.

Activities by States. The outstanding trends in state government recreation during the year were the increased employment of professional recreation workers for service to local communities and the organization of state interagency committees. Thirty-four states provided service on recreation problems; 10 had at least one full-time worker and 24 provided part-time professional service. In addition the agricultural extension services in 13 states furnished full-time and 28 states part-time service on recreation to rural areas and small communities. Eighteen states reported inter-agency cooperative committees on recreation. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

Planning. Local activity in long-range planning of community-wide facilities and services continued during 1948. Among the cities which completed comprehensive plans were Alton, Illinois; Kankakee, Illinois; Lincoln, Nebraska; Inkster, Michigan; Waco, Texas; Shaker Heights, Ohio; Whittier, California; Sumter, South Carolina; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; Montreal, Canada; Boston, Massachusetts; Buffalo, New York; Ogden and Weber County, Utah; and Long Beach, California. An outstanding trend during the year, however, was the planning of individual areas and the starting of actual construction and development activities on a substantial scale. Recreation planning continued to be weak in connection with the development of new neighborhoods and large scale housing developments. In the state field the state planning board of Alabama made a survey of public recreation. The wide spread interest of state planning and development agencies in recreation was evidenced by the inclusion of recreation in the four-day seminar held in Washington during August, 1948, and sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce. Federal development agencies such as the Corps of Engineers and the Reclamation Service continued to give full consideration to recreation needs in planning the areas under their jurisdiction.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York) served on request nearly 1,400 communities throughout the country through its district and special field workers. Some 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. About 150 training institutes were conducted by Association workers to assist communities in the training of their employed and volunteer workers. State government agencies in 45 states were assisted by field workers with their state recreation problems. Special field, correspondence, and bulletin service was given to business and industrial organizations on recreation programs for workers. The 30th National Recreation Congress was held at Omaha and attended by leaders from nearly every state. Among the publications issued by the Association during the year were *County Recreation; Recreation Salaries, 1948; Fees and Charges in Community Recreation; Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas; Recreation, a Problem of Grass Roots; Proceedings of the Thirtieth National Recreation Congress; Summer Playground Notebook, 1948.* Some of the cities where long-range recreation plans or other comprehensive studies were undertaken or completed in 1948 by the Association were Lincoln, Nebraska; Alton, Illinois; Waco, Texas; Whittier, California; and Sumter, South Carolina. Many other communities were helped with the planning and designing of recreation areas and structures.

Recreation Standards

By George D. Butler

Staff Member, National Recreation Association, New York

How well do the cities with better-than-average recreation expenditures measure up to the suggested standards of the National Recreation Association? The cities tested are 130 municipalities comprising the top 25 per cent in each of their respective population groups as measured by their per capita recreation expenditures for 1946, the latest year for which figures were available early in 1949. Capital expenditures were not included in the comparison and only cities with full-time, year-round leadership were studied. The current standards are $2 per capita for total operating expenditures and $1 per capita for leadership expenditures. On the whole, very few cities net both the $2 and the $1 national standards. No city over 50,000 achieved both in 1946.

Total Per Capita Expenditures. The suggested national standard of $2 per capita was attained by the median city in only two of the seven population groups and they were the two smallest city-size groups. Table 1 shows the low, high, and median per capita expenditure for 1946 for these 130 top cities. The $5.03 per capita expenditures of the cities under 5,000 and the $2.36 for cities from 5,000 to 10,000 lead all the other population groups and top the national standard. With few exceptions the smaller median cities had higher per capita expenditures than the larger median cities. The median city with the lowest per capita expenditures, only 95 cents, is in the 100,000-to-250,000 city-size group. The other three top populations groups show relatively little variation, from $1.13 to $1.20, in the per capita expenditures of their median cities.

Per Capita Expenditures for Leadership. On the test of per capita expenditures for leadership the record is almost the same as for total expenditures. In the two smallest population groups the median cities more than meet the $1 proposed standard while the median cities in the other five groups fall short of the goal. The median cities under 5,000 and those from 5,000 up to 10,000 spent $1.98 and $1.11 per capita, respectively. The median cities in the other five groups spent from 33 to 67 cents per capita. Except for the 25,000 to 50,000 and the over 250,000 population groups, the per capita leadership expenditure by the median city becomes successively smaller as the size of the city increases. The smaller cities on the average, had a better record according to 1946 expenditures than their larger neighbors. Yet one or more cities in four of the seven population groups top the $1 standard.

Population Per Recreation Leader and Per Selected Facility. How well did these 130 cities measure up to the other goals of adequate recreation services? No single standard has been suggested for the number of full-time recreation leaders per unit of population, but specific goals with respect to recreation areas and facilities proposed by the Association have been widely adopted. The standard for neighborhood playground space is one acre per 1,000 population; a five-acre playground would therefore serve a neighborhood of 4,000 people. One multiple-use recreation building or indoor center per 20,000 population is proposed in addition to other buildings that afford only limited facilities. Standards also call for one baseball diamond per 6,000, one hole of golf per 3,000, and one tennis court per 2,000. Detailed statements concerning standards relating to areas and facilities, leadership, program, and other factors have been published by the Association.[1]

Table 1 reports the number of people served by each full-time year-round recreation leader, each playground, each recreation building or indoor center, baseball diamond, tennis court, and hole of golf in these 130 cities. The median city in only two population groups exceeds the standards of the National Recreation Association for ball diamonds and tennis courts and in three groups exceeds that for golf. Every population group except the cities over 250,000 has one or more cities with baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and holes of golf in excess of the national standard. These 130 cities are undoubtedly above the average in many respects but they are not the best cities in each of the respective population groups for each of the six criteria studied.

The smaller the community the more ample was the provision of full-time year-round leadership in 1946. In five of the seven population groups the median city met the standards of at least one full-time year-round leader for every 10,000 population. Any city that fails to provide at least one such leader may be considered substandard in this respect. The extremes range from one full-time year-round leader for every 1,675 people in the cities under 5,000 population to one leader for every 18,047 people in the median city from 100,000 to 250,000 population.

The ratio of population to the number of playgrounds under leadership shows less variation between population groups than any of the other criteria studied. In the five groups above 10,000 population the median ratio of population per playground varies from one per 3,000 to one for 6,407 persons.

People in cities under 100,000 are much more generously provided with buildings and indoor recreation centers under leadership than are the larger cities. Indoor centers or recreation buildings are available to every 2,238 persons in cities under 5,000 while on the other hand median cities in the two groups above 100,000 report a building or indoor center for each 16,000 of the population.

Baseball diamonds are also unevenly distributed among cities of different sizes, with only one diamond per 16,000 in the two groups above 100,000 population. It is clear that many youth have little or no opportunity to engage in this form of sport because of a lack of adequate play space. In only three of the groups does the median city provide a diamond for each 10,000 of the population or less.

Tennis courts, which require little space, are more numerous. Provision for tennis varies from one court per 792 people in the median city under 5,000 population to one court per 6,815 people in the group over 250,000 population.

Many of the smaller cities do not report municipal golf courses but in the cities with such courses the provision per unit of population decreases as the size of the city increases. The median city in the group above 250,000, for example, reports less than nine holes of golf for each 100,000 of the population whereas in the three smallest groups a nine-hole course is provided for less than one-tenth of this number.

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[1] See especially *Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation, Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas,* and *Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities,* which are listed in the "Selected Standard References" at the end of this section of the YEAR BOOK.

Trend In Expenditures, Leadership, and Facilities, 1931 to 1946. The changing pattern in recreation expenditures, leadership, and facilities in the last 15 years was studied for 60 cities for which comparable data were available throughout the period. The 60 cities represent all population groups: 7 cities over 250,000 population; 10 from 100,000 to 250,000; 12 from 50,000 to 100,000; 12 from 25,000 to 50,000; 9 from 10,000 to 25,000; and 5 under 10,000.

The accompanying chart shows the current expenditures for all recreation activities and for leadership for 1931, 1936, 1941, and 1946. The second half of the

TABLE 1

PER CAPITA CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND POPULATION PER FULL-TIME RECREATION LEADER AND FACILITY FOR 130 SELECTED CITIES IN 1946, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Data in this table are based on the Recreation Year Book, 1946, of the National Recreation Association.

Population Group	No. of Cities	Type of Figure	Per Capita Expenditure* (Current)		POPULATION PER					
			Total	Leadership†	Full-Time Year-Round Leader	Play ground	Building or Indoor Center	Baseball Diamond	Tennis Court	Hole of Golf
Under 5,000	8	High	$18.60	$8.44	4,750	2,700	2,700	4,200	2,100	....
		Median	5.03	1.98	1,675	1,325	2,238	1,500	792	....
		Low	2.95	.64	750	277	750	750	375	....
5,000 to 10,000	19	High	8.53	1.70	8,500	7,600	8,000	9,000	8,000	644
		Median	2.36	1.11	3,750	1,788	3,750	6,100	1,750	514
		Low	1.63	.65	1,750	666	1,333	2,166	1,071	383
10,000 to 25,500	32	High	3.85	1.34	24,000	13,000	22,000	22,000	6,750	2,222
		Median	1.85	.67	5,875	3,000	6,000	10,000	3,263	883[2]
		Low	1.15	.19	2,571	1,285	1,490	3,000	858	694
25,000 to 50,000	25	High	7.68	2.79	35,000	21,000	32,000	32,000	12,500	5,333
		Median	1.19	.46	7,400	5,000	7,500	12,384	3,505	2,044[3]
		Low	.96	.19	1,448	1,840	1,923	4,437	1,750	1,666
50,000 to 100,000	22	High	2.31	.98	58,000	14,000	27,500	54,500	10,000	5,888
		Median	1.20	.54	9,719	4,625	6,875	10,400	4,219	3,577[4]
		Low	.94	.21	2,709	2,384	2,281	4,000	1,798	1,944
100,000 to 250,000	14	High	1.46	.64	63,333	21,000	50,000	63,333	15,000	11,111
		Median	.95	.33	18,047	6,407	15,688	15,812	5,603	4,444[5]
		Low	.84	.14	3,400	4,048	5,909	4,375	1,942	2,972
250,000 and over	10	High	1.27	.88	23,809	9,694	41,666	60,300	9,422	33,333
		Median	1.13	.49	13,965	6,007	17,079	17,372	6,815	12,427[6]
		Low	.78	.13	4,781	4,391	4,166	9,804	2,415	5,555

[1] Median figure covers only two cities.
[2] Median figure is for nine cities.
[3] Median figure is for five cities.
[4] Median figure is for 11 cities.
[5] Median figure is for 13 cities.
[6] Median figure is for eight cities.

* "Current expenditures" represent the amount spent—not including capital items—for providing the organized recreation service, including salaries for leadership, and for operating and maintaining the areas and facilities used for recreation, such as playgrounds, buildings, golf courses, game courts and fields, swimming centers, etc. In many cities maintenance costs are not met by the reporting department and the sum reported under "current expenditures" therefore does not always represent the total amount spent to provide the local recreation service.

† "Leadership expenditures" represent salaries and wages paid to persons who conduct recreation activities, supervise recreation groups, or give general oversight to the recreation program. They normally include money paid to recreation executives, playground and center directors and assistants, supervisors of special activities, instructors and managers of facilities such as golf courses, camps, and swimming centers.

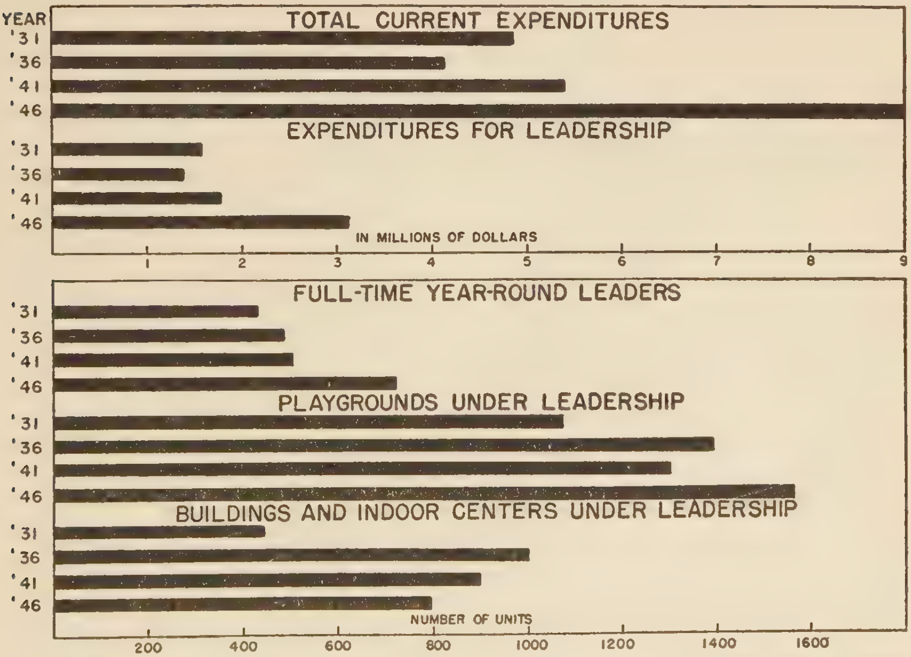
NOTE: The difference between the amounts reported under "expenditures for leadership" and "current expenditures" represents salaries and wages paid clerical and maintenance workers, the cost of equipment, recreation supplies and maintenance materials, building rentals, utilities charges, transportation, insurance and other expenses.

chart covers the number of full-time year-round recreation leaders, the number of playgrounds under leadership, and the number of buildings and indoor centers under leadership in the 60 cities from 1931 to 1946.

The 60 cities spent nearly nine million dollars in 1946 for recreation, an increase of 80 per cent over the five million dollars expended in 1931. A slight decline in expenditures occurred in 1936 but the loss was more than regained in 1941. Leadership expenditures show a similar pattern, a substantial increase in the 1946 expenditure of $3,103,000 over the 1931 outlay of $1,560,000, with the middle years showing first a decline in 1936 followed by a rise in 1941. The number of full-time year-round leaders rose steadily from 426 in 1931 to 723 in 1946, with the increase most marked between 1941 and 1946. Sixteen of the cities with full-time year-round leadership in 1946 did not employ such personnel in 1931.

By 1946 the 60 cities had 1,572 playgrounds under recreation leadership, an increase of 47 per cent over the 1,068 such playgrounds in 1931. The trend in supervised playgrounds differs from most other trends in this field in that the 1936 total greatly exceeded the 1931 figure and even that for 1941. The 1936 high may represent the use of emergency relief workers to supervise the playgrounds.

The growth in buildings and indoor centers providing recreation services under full-time leadership runs in the opposite direction from the other measures of



Source; National Recreation Association

Trends in Recreation Expenditures, by Totals and for Leadership, and Number of Recreation Leaders, Playgrounds, and Buildings Under leadership—in 60 Identical cities, 1931-46 recreation activities, declining steadily since 1936 after rising 128 per cent from 1931. A considerable number of indoor play activities supervised in 1936 by leaders paid from relief funds were subsequently abandoned as the number of people on relief gradually declined. Nevertheless there were 79 per cent more buildings and indoor centers in operation in 1946 than in 1931.

Conclusion. What do these figures and standards mean and what use can city officials make of them? Recreation in recent years has gained recognition as an essential municipal function and citizens increasingly demand additional recreation facilities and services. The analysis of recreation in 130 cities and the standards cited above afford yardsticks by which city officials can appraise the recreation provided in their own city and can compare its adequacy with that of recreation opportunities elsewhere. The median attainment of cities in their own population group as shown in Table 1 can serve as an immediate objective for many city authorities, although some cities will aim at a higher goal. A self-appraisal of the city's recreation, based upon the *Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation,* will enable officials to determine their city's recreation score and will reveal its major recreation needs. Officials desiring to make their recreation service more effective, to conduct a recreation study, or to develop a municipal recreation program can secure advice and assistance from the National Recreation Association either through correspondence or the visit of a field representative.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1948

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The year 1948 was a good one for schools. Progress was made in several areas, some of which are reviewed here.

Growing Enrollments. The postwar increase in births indicates that in 1953 there will be 40 per cent more six-year-old children than in 1945. This will of course necessitate the early construction of new buildings and the employment of more teachers, particularly in areas where schools are already overcrowded and where there is a shortage of teachers.

In recent years there has been a trend toward longer periods of schooling. In some quarters it is urged that a large fraction of our young people should be enrolled in secondary schools on a full-time or part-time basis until they reach the age of 19. At the present time about 70 per cent of the young people of school age are enrolled in secondary schools, and in some states the percentage is as high as 85 per cent. With the increasing tendency of business and industry to restrict employment to high school graduates, and to discriminate against young workers, the demand for longer periods of schooling for more youth is certain to receive increased attention. This demand will lead to the organization of many community colleges or junior colleges, as recommended by the President's Commission on Higher Education in its recent report.

The Teacher Shortage. During and since the war there has been a marked shortage of qualified teachers for the public schools. In June, 1948, this shortage had become less acute in some secondary fields although it continued to be very acute at the elementary level, where enrollments are growing, and also in rural areas where salaries are low. The United States needed in September, 1948, more qualified teachers than were available. The National Education Association reported that 10 years ago 22 per cent of the young people enrolled in our colleges were preparing to teach. In 1948 the percentage had dropped to 7 per cent of the college students.

It is impossible to say when the teacher shortage will end. Some believe that a severe restriction in employment in other fields would create an oversupply of candidates for teaching positions, because many former teachers are now employed in business and industry. Others declare that a substantial increase in the minimum salaries paid to teachers would result in the return of large numbers of persons to teaching. The schools, however, want an increased number of younger teachers. It is possible that the shortage at the secondary level will change to an oversupply by 1950, but the shortage of well-qualified teachers for the elementary school is likely to be of longer duration.

United States Office of Education. The United States Office of Education is giving support to two programs that may eventually have considerable influence on developments in the secondary schools. One of these is called the life-adjustment program. It is an outgrowth of concern over the appropriate education for the large percentage of high school students who seek employment immediately after graduation. The program calls for better provision for general education, with greater opportunities for preparation for the making of a living. The other program is known as the "Zeal for American Democracy" program. The supporters of the program are concerned about improving the quality of civic instruction in the schools, with emphasis on building in youth a genuine zeal for the aims and values in American democracy.

The National Education Association at its Cleveland meeting in July, 1948 adopted a resolution urging Congress to make the United States Office of Education an independent agency headed by a board appointed by the President with a commissioner of education selected by the board.

Federal Funds for Education. During the year that ended in June, 1948, the United States government contributed more than $2,750,000,000 for education in the various states. Of this sum, $2,122,292,000 went for the education and training of veterans. Surplus property for schools and colleges worth nearly one-half billion dollars also was provided. In addition, the Treasury paid out "regular appropriations" to support land-grant colleges ($5,030,000); agriculture experiment stations ($8,950,000); vocational education in the public schools ($25,000,000); vocational rehabilitation ($18,000,000); and school lunches ($54,000,000). Other sums went for the schooling of Indians, salaries of United States Office of Education experts, and for schools in the District of Columbia and Panama Canal Zone. The United States government also spent $624,000,000 for research in the physical sciences, most of which went to the War and Navy Departments.

For more than a decade Congress has considered proposals to provide federal grants-in-aid to the states for the support of elementary and secondary education. During the 80th Congress a bill for such aid (Senate 472) came closer to final approval than at any other time. This bill authorized an annual appropriation of $300,000,000 for grants to the states for the general purpose of enabling them to provide a minimum annual expenditure of $50 per pupil. The bill passed the Senate and was reported favorably by the House Education Subcommittee. It was not acted upon by the full committee and did not reach the floor of the House for debate and action. The advocates of federal aid have indicated that they will have the bill reintroduced in the 81st Congress.

State Aid. The 48 states in 1947 provided a total of $1,129,025,000 in state aid to local governments for support of public schools, according to a report issued late in 1948 by the Bureau of the Census. This included $54,474,000 for the school lunch program. About 40 per cent of state aid for all purposes in 1948 was for education. Four of the 19 state legislatures meeting in regular or special sessions in 1948, provided additional state aid for schools. California appropriated $50,000,000 for needed school buildings in impoverished school districts. Massachusetts authorized state grants of more than $15,000,000 for local public schools, replacing previous grants amounting to $5,000,000. This aid was based on a "foundation program" of $130 for each resident child between the ages of 7 and

16, the state paying to each municipality one-half of the amount by which $6 of the local tax rate would fall short of meeting this "foundation" program. Massachusetts also provided for state payment of from 20 to 50 per cent of the "approved cost" of a school building or addition, and to encourage the consolidation of public schools the state agreed to share from 25 to 55 per cent of the cost of regional schools. New Jersey provided for the apportionment of some $10,000,000 in additional state aid to schools, these funds to be raised by a new state cigarette tax. New Jersey also increased the annual minimum salary of school teachers from $1,800 to $2,000. New York increased its state school aid by $30,000,000 to a record of $182,000,000 annually.

Education Studies. The Commission on Higher Education appointed by President Truman in July, 1946, submitted its report in December, 1947, but copies were not available until early in 1948. Given the task of staking out the goals toward which America should move in meeting the needs for higher education in a nation dedicated to democracy, the Commission recommended that (1) plans be made for a minimum college and university enrollment of 4,600,000 students by 1960, approximately twice the number of students enrolled in 1946-47, (2) public education be available through the fourteenth year of schooling, tuition-free, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, or economic and social status, (3) appropriate and readily accessible programs of higher education must be developed, (4) facilities for graduate study should be expanded and more generous provision should be made for the preparation of doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, and health workers, and (5) more attention should be devoted by universities to the preparation of college teachers. The Commission also proposed that federal funds should be provided for scholarships or grants-in-aid.

The Governors' Conference in 1948 requested the Council of State Governments to conduct a study and compile a report on the systems of education in the various states for the information of the governors and legislatures of the several states. The report was expected to be published in February, 1949. Also at the state level, as part of an expanding program, the National Council of Chief State School Officers opened headquarters in Washington, D. C., in 1948. The Council will engage in the continuous study of problems relating to school systems and cooperate with other public and private organizations in the educational field. Because of the prestige and power of the chief state school officers, their expanded program is likely to have far-reaching and beneficial effects on education.

Driver Training Courses. The number of secondary schools in the United States offering driver education courses almost doubled in the last school year, and the number of students enrolled in the courses nearly tripled. An award program was approved to give annual recognition to states which attained and maintained high standards. The program commended state governmental agencies responsible for highway safety and public education and the work of nonofficial agencies supporting the training of young drivers in safe habits and attitudes. Statistics revealed that in 25 states a total of 3,055 secondary schools were teaching driver education in 1948, whereas only 1,751 had such courses in 1947.

Religious Education. An important decision of the United States Supreme Court on March 8, 1948, related to the use of a tax-supported public school system in aid of religious instruction (*People of the State of Illinois ex rel. Vashti McCollum* v. *Board of Education of School District No. 71, Champaign County, Illinois et al*). The decision was on a case appealed from the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the state court had refused to interfere with a program of religious instruction offered during school hours and in a public school building sponsored by the churches of Champaign. In its decision the Supreme Court took a vigorous stand against any infraction of the principle of separation of church and state. This decision already has aroused much attention and it will probably bring about a review of the cooperative practices that now exist between the churches and the schools in some communities.

Public Support. Two campaigns conducted in 1948 were important factors in developing a sentiment favorable to schools, to teachers, and to the support of education. Advertising space and radio time donated by American business in cooperation with The Advertising Council's nationwide campaign was designed to stimulate public interest and public action to improve the nation's schools. The campaign had as its objectives: (1) to awaken the American people to the urgent need for improving the nation's education systems; (2) to urge every American to take certain actions which would partially correct the existing situation, and (3) to make certain that the significance of the school teacher's contribution is more widely known and appreciated.

During the year the United States Chamber of Commerce reported that 1,149 chambers of commerce had set up local committees on education. It is also announced that some local chambers had backed salary increases for teachers, approved school building programs, and worked to secure up-to-date equipment in the schools. Much use was made of the four publications issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce for use by local chambers. These efforts to improve public education have been greatly appreciated by the teaching profession.

Rural School Reorganization. In the past two decades vigorous efforts have been made to reduce the number of small school districts and provide for larger units of administration. There are now approximately 103,000 local school administrative units in the United States and it is believed that the educational system would be improved if this number could be cut in half. Some states are overcoming the spirt of localism by providing grants of money for transportation of pupils as well as grants for improving instructional programs. Other states are encouraging the creation of local committees to study the possible advantages of consolidation. Illinois, for example, at one time had more school districts than any other state. But in recent years the number of such districts has been reduced from 12,000 to 7,500. Similar developments are going forward in other states, and it is predicted that the number of small school districts will be drastically reduced within the next few years.

A study of rural schools made in 1948 by the National Commission on School District Reorganization led the commission to propose that state legislatures should provide for commissions on school district reorganization. It recommended 175 pupils with seven teachers as a minimum for schools of kindergarten through grade six and 300 pupils with 12 teachers as the minimum for senior and junior-high enrollment. The commission recommended commuting time of not more than 45 minutes for elementary and one hour for junior and senior-high students; and administrative areas in which each elementary school served a small community and each high school a larger one. The commission was sponsored by the University of Chicago and the National Education Association.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) devoted its seventy-fourth annual convention to "the expanding role of education." During the year major emphasis was placed on America's expanding international role and its implications for education, preservation of democracy through education, appraisal of the schools, materials of instruction, and education and the atomic age. The Association recommended teacher exchange among nations; a basic minimum annual salary for professionally trained teachers of at least $2,400; federal aid for public elementary and secondary schools without federal control; opposed the use of public funds for nonpublic schools; and called attention to the critical situation regarding school housing. In 1948 AASA, in conjunction with state, and county, and rural superintendents groups, undertook a cooperative project on the superintendency of schools. Looking toward further professionalization of the superintendency, the project will cover both pre-service and in-service preparation, standards of selection and certification, and assistance with critical problems of school administration.

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U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. This agency collects statistics from the states on the status of education and publishes a biennial survey of education. It releases in planographed form advance statistics on state systems. The Office also publishes numerous survey and research studies on local and state school systems.

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Planning for School Surveys. By George D. Strayer. Indiana University School of Education, Bloomington. 1948. 36pp. 50 cents.

Planning School Buildings for Tomorrow's Educational Program: Proceedings. Division of Research and Field Services, Bloomington, Indiana. 1947. 61pp. $1.

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STILL UNFINISHED—OUR EDUCATIONAL OBLIGATION TO AMERICA'S CHILDREN. By Institution of Administrative Research, Teachers College, Columbia University. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 33pp. 25 cents.

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YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS. By M. M. Chambers. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D.C. 1948. 162pp. $3.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 540 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. $3.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C. $3.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

NEA JOURNAL. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $5.

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SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1948

By Helen A. Ridgway and Irving Lieberman

Public Library Executive Office, American Library Association, Chicago

Censorship and intellectual freedom, and the Public Library Inquiry, a comprehensive appraisal of the American public library as a social institution, were the subjects to which librarians gave particular attention during 1948. Considerable thought also was given to the re-examination of specific services to industry and labor, to young people, and to the new library media: films, recordings, and television. Recruiting and training of personnel, planning and construction of library buildings and bookmobiles, and general library planning and development also were stressed.

Censorship and Intellectual Freedom. Magazine censorship in 1948 started with the banning of the *Nation* in the Newark schools, and was followed closely by similar action in New York City schools and in eight Massachusetts teachers' college libraries. These actions have been protested by the American Library Association through its Committee on Intellectual Freedom.

In Los Angeles County the board of supervisors finally abandoned its attempt to establish a local library censorship committee not only because of protests by local librarians and citizens groups, as well as the American Library Association, but because it was found that according to California County Free Library Law, book selection is clearly the responsibility of the county librarian. The county board's requirement that all employees reveal their organizational affiliations on a loyalty oath form still exists as a threat to local intellectual freedom.

Because of growing concern in these matters a great deal of attention was given to the problems of censorship and intellectual freedom at the annual conference of the American Library Association in June, 1948. Through its Council the Association reaffirmed its belief in the basic policies which should govern the services of all libraries and adopted a Library Bill of Rights.

The Public Library Inquiry. This two-year study, conducted by Robert D. Leigh, was made possible by the Carnegie Corporation grant of $175,000 to the Social Science Research Council. The Inquiry is divided into 15 projects which may be grouped into three types: (1) aspects of the library institution—personnel, government, processes, use and finance; (2) analyses of the major producers of library materials and of newer or special library services; (3) peripheral aspects—the evolution of the public library and analyses of the public library in relation to the school system, to adult education, and to research. In June, 1949, the Inquiry will be terminated with a general report and several special studies intended to serve as useful aids to librarians, library boards, public officials, foundations and other donors, and citizens.

Other Public Library Surveys. Faced with urgent problems of overcrowding and the pressing need for extending services to groups and areas not having access to present facilities, the cities of Atlanta, Oklahoma City, and Summit (New Jersey), had their library services surveyed in 1947. Similar surveys for Wichita, Los Angeles, and Saginaw (Michigan), were reported in 1948. This year's state surveys in Connecticut, New Mexico, and in the nine states participating in the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey under the auspices of the TVA should also result in improved library service to local communities.

Service to Industry and Labor. In Detroit and Wilmington financial contributions by local industry to the public library continue to be sought for specific research projects. Through the Erie County Library a consolidation of services to industry has been made possible by contract with the Grosvenor and Buffalo public libraries. In New York and in Illinois state labor and industry consultants are aiding local libraries. Special services to union members are not new, but such work is being stimulated at the national level by the American Library Association's joint committee of librarians and union education leaders. Particular attention is being paid to labor interests by the public libraries in Boston, Newark, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, Kalamazoo, and Milwaukee. In Michigan the state library and seven public libraries participated in eight one-week leadership training institutes sponsored by the Michigan CIO Council and the UAW International office.

Youth and Family Life. Forward-looking librarians concerned with the conservation of youth are planning improved services appropriate to this group. Forty-two libraries now have special rooms for young people and several have separate buildings. Two pamphlets: *A Youth Library In Every Community,* and *The Public Library Plans for the Teen Age,* published under the auspices of the American Library Association in 1948 help visualize the needs of youth and how to meet them.

The National Conference on Family Life, held in Washington, D. C., in preparation for the White House Conference of 1950, included librarians and recommended that libraries and other community agencies find additional ways of cooperating to provide materials and advisory services on all aspects of family life.

Audio-Visual Materials. Not by books alone are libraries meeting their responsibilities of providing information, education, and recreation. As of January, 1949, there are 56 public libraries conducting film-lending service in their communities. Recently, grants from Carnegie Corporation of New York have made possible two cooperative film circulation demonstrations. One demonstration, administered by the Cleveland Public Library under a two-year grant of $25,000, includes film distribution to 10 participating city libraries in a regional area surrounding the city. The other is a $15,000 two-year grant to the Missouri State Library which provides a program of film distribution to 21 counties and to the city of St. Louis.

Television sets are beginning to be used in libraries. Allentown, Pennsylvania, received a gift of a set for its children's room. Louisville is putting a television receiver in each of its branches and is also purchasing the new long-playing records with the $50,000 it received for expanding its audio-visual program.

Originally developed for the use of personnel in military hospitals, the ceiling projector and its microfilm books are now available to the bedridden at home or in the hospital. Seventy-eight libraries in 21 states now have this equipment for loan and in the summer of 1948 more than 100 other communities had development of the service under consideration. Service clubs, particularly Lions International, have given tremendous impetus to this program by purchasing the machines and microfilm books and presenting them to their local public libraries.

Personnel. The American Library Association's board of personnel administration did several things in 1948 designed to improve personnel administration and staff welfare in all types of libraries. For some time the board has been planning, with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, a survey of salaries and working conditions of library personnel which will be made in January, 1949. It will include full-time professional and nonprofessional personnel in libraries of all types and sizes, selected by the Bureau according to its usual sampling techniques. Such a comprehensive study of library employees will aid in the improvement of working conditions and salaries; supply facts needed for recruiting and guidance of prospective library employees; and provide information for comparisons among different kinds of library work and with other professions.

Another contribution of the board was its publication, *Descriptive List of Professional and Nonprofessional Duties in Libraries.* This volume is particularly helpful for effective personnel utilization.

Upon recommendation of the board, the council of the American Library Association adopted minimum library salary standards for 1948, which included a basic schedule and cost-of-living adjustment and recommended that the minimum annual salary for the lowest professional position be $2,800 ($2,100 plus a 33 1/3 per cent cost-of-living adjustment).

During 1948 a distinct upward trend was revealed in salary schedules adopted in a number of cities, as, for example, Baltimore, Hartford, Los Angeles, Oakland, Tacoma, Newark, Wichita, St. Paul, New York, Cleveland, Kansas City (Missouri); Grosse Point, Dearborn, Detroit, Flint, and Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Racine, Wisconsin.

With thousands of new librarians needed, the American Library Association invited 20 national organizations to form the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career. It has concentrated efforts to secure state and national cooperation in programming for recruiting. A folder, *10,000 Careers with a Challenge,* was published and exhibits were arranged to stimulate interest. A clearinghouse for successful programs has been established and a subcommittee is now working in liaison with the National Vocational Guidance Association.

Training for librarianship has seen drastic changes during the year. Experimental programs leading to a master's degree (instead of the traditional second bachelor's degree) after five years of study were offered for the first time in the fall of 1947 at Chicago and Denver universities, and the following library schools in 1948: Columbia, Emory, Illinois, Michigan, Southern California, and Western Reserve universities, and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

One additional state certification program came into being after 1948 legislative sessions in Massachusetts. This brings the number of states requiring legal certification of municipal, county, and regional librarians to 14 and, of county librarians only, to seven.

Buildings. Bond issues for new buildings continue to appear on election ballots throughout the country. Wilmette, Illinois, achieved success in its $400,000 bond issue plus the raising of its general tax to one mill. In Arizona both Yuma and Phoenix gained by large bond issues. San Diego, San Francisco, and Racine (Wisconsin), however, failed to see approval of their bond issues, $1,700,000, $2,700,000, and $850,000, respectively.

Considerable effort in large cities is being concentrated in establishing, relocating, and remodeling branch library buildings. Boston's four-year program includes the construction of nine branch libraries of the inexpensive type which will permit making the property available for commercial use when it is no longer needed for library purposes. Detroit has similar plans and opened one such branch library in the fall of 1948. In New York City the New York, Brooklyn, and Queens Borough public libraries also have made steady progress in this direction in accordance with the recommendations of the New York Planning Commission's library survey of 1946.

In considering service to outlying city areas, frequently a mobile unit was planned instead of a static branch library. At the beginning of 1948 there were at least 51 bookmobiles in operation in cities of continental United States. Large bookmobiles of the trailer type are in use at Gary, Alliance, Youngstown, Austin, and Topeka. To aid planners of bookmobile service with large or small vehicles, including the trailer, a new manual, entitled *Choosing Your Bookmobile,* was published as a supplement to the November, 1948, *ALA Bulletin.*

Legislation. Since 1948 was not a legislative year most of the states put their emphasis on planning for 1949. In Massachusetts, however, a certification law affecting both professional and subprofessional library employees was passed and substantial increases in state library extention budgets or in state aid were made in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia.

In a number of cities the effect of charter revisions on libraries was followed with great interest. Some communities sought to have libraries specifically included in city charters. In the new charter proposed for Denver, and in the reorganization proposed for the District of Columbia, provisions eliminating or reducing the autonomy of the independent library boards were successfully protested.

The Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, which was passed in the Senate but did not come to a final vote in the House during the 80th Congress, was reintroduced on January 5, 1949, in both Houses of Congress. This bill, H.R.874 and S.130, provides a grant of $40,000 a year for five years to each state library extension agency for approved demonstrations of good library service. Additional grants, of from $40,000 to $100,000 a year on a matching basis, would also be available for more extended plans of library development throughout the states.

Gifts. Substantial gifts of money and books were reported by a number of libraries. Other libraries, notably Evanston and Schenectady, have encouraged individual contributions to memorial book collections on a large scale. As part of its 100th anniversary celebration, the New York Public Library made its first public appeal for gifts, hoping to collect $300,000 in yearly gifts to add to its endowment program and thereby halt the deterioration of its reference collections, which until now have been supported entirely by private gifts and endowment. Contributions during the last two months of 1948 had already amounted to $110,824.

Library Needs. Increased financial support to provide more adequate personnel, materials, and facilities remains the most pressing need of all types of libraries. A second urgent need is the recruiting and training of librarians in order to overcome present shortages. Equally important long-term needs are: the further development and application of library standards, closer cooperation among libraries and among librarians, more effective enlistment of lay interest, and speedier enactment of legislation necessary for strengthening library service to all communities.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), the national organization of libraries, librarians, library board members and friends of libraries, with a membership of 19,000 aided in the promotion of the year's activities through its information and advisory services, publications, conferences, and its relations with other national agencies and government bodies. In April, 1948, Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the Association for 28 years, resigned to become director of library service for the United Nations. In September he was succeeded by John Mackenzie Cory of California, who brings to the position a varied background of library experience in different sections of the country. The Washington office of the ALA, with Paul Howard as director, consolidated its former national and international relations offices as of January 1, 1949. Its new address is 1722 H Street, N.W.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Ill., collected and published in its official publication, the *A.L.A. Bulletin,* (through April issues, 1944) general and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population, book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

U. S. Federal Security Agency. Office of Education. Public Library Statistics, 1944–45. Bulletin 1947, No. 12. Washington 25, D. C. 1947, 58pp. 20 cents.

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Civil Service and Libraries. Subcommittee on Civil Service Relations. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 40pp. 65 cents.

Classification and Pay Plans for Municipal Public Libraries. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1939. 189pp. $2.25. (New edition in process.)

Government of the American Public Library. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1935. 393pp. $3.

Insurance of Libraries: A Manual for Librarians. By Dorothea M. Singer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1946. 96pp. $1.50.

Library Buildings for Library Service: Papers Presented Before the Library Institute at the University of Chicago. August 5–10, 1946. Edited by Herman H. Fussler. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 216pp. $3.50.

Library Classification for Public Administration Materials. By Sophia Hall Glidden And Dorothy Marchus. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 512pp. $6.

Library Service to Business; Its Place In the Small City. By Marian C. Manley. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1946. 85pp. $1.25.

The Library Survey; Problems and Methods. By E. W. McDiarmid. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1940. 243pp. $3.50.

Library Trustee. By Anna G. Hall. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1937. 194pp. $2.35.

A National Plan for Public Library Service. By Carleton B. Joeckel, Amy Winslow, and Lowell Martin. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 168pp. $3.

Personnel Administration in Libraries; Papers Presented Before the Library Institute at the University of Chicago, August 27 to September 1, 1945. Edited with an introduction by Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. 1946. $3.

Personnel Administration in Public Libraries. By Clara W. Herbert. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1939. 204pp. $2.25.

Pointers for Public Library Building Planners. By Russell J. Schunk. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1945. 67pp. $1.25.

Post-War Standards for Public Libraries. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1943. 92pp. $1.50.

Public Administration and the Library. By Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1942. 313pp. $3.

Public Administration Libraries, a Manual of Practice. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1948. 91pp. $2.50.

Public Library Finance and Accounting. By Edward A. Wight. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1943. 137pp. $2.75.

Regional and District Libraries. Revised edition. By Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1942. 41pp. 75 cents.

Regional and District Library Laws. Compiled by Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1942. 67pp. 75 cents.

State Grants to Public Libraries. Revised edition. By Julia Wright Merrill. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, 1942. 69pp. 75 cents.

State Library Agency, Its Functions and Organization; Statement by the Library Extension Board of the American Library Association. (Fourth edition.) American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1943. 38pp. 75 cents.

A Study of the Administration of Public Library-Public School Relationships with Special Reference to Oakland, California. By Peter Thomas Conmy. Free Library, Oakland 12, California. 1945. 45pp.

What the Public Library Can Do for You. A Bibliography for Municipal Officials and Workers. By Raymond C. Lindquist. New Jersey Public Library Commission, State House Annex, Trenton 7. 1945.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY, 1948. Compiled by Karl Brown. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. 1948. 731pp. $17.50.

CHOOSING YOUR BOOKMOBILE. By Bookmobiles Subcomittee. Supplement to *A.L.A. Bulletin,* November, 1948. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. $1.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL DUTIES IN LIBRARIES. By the Subcommittee on Analysis of Library Duties of the A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 75pp. $1.50.

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEE'S OWN MANUAL. A project of the Joint Committee on Library Action, Indiana Library Association and Indiana Library Trustees Association. Information about this pamphlet may be obtained from Harold F. Brigham, State Librarian, Indianapolis.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects,* July and September, 1947. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 50pp. $1.25.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS FOR CANADA. Material collected by Arthur Eadie. Canadian Library Association, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. 1947. 75 cents.

PERSONNEL SERVICE RATING REPORT. By the Subcommittee on Service Ratings of the A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 6pp. 25 copies, $1.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBRARY LEGISLATION INSTITUTE. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 58pp. $1.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES: A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1948. 91pp. $2.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANS FOR THE TEEN AGE. Prepared for the Committee on Postwar Planning. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 82pp. $1.75.

STATE PLAN FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT: PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Edmund H. Crane and Others. State Education Department, Albany. 1947. 48pp.

10,000 CAREERS WITH A CHALLENGE. By the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 4pp. 100 Copies, $3.

WORKING WITH A LEGISLATURE. By Beatrice Sawyer Rossell. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 82pp. $1.90.

YOUTH, COMMUNICATIONS AND LIBRARIES; PAPERS PRESENTED BEFORE THE LIBRARY INSTITUTE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AUGUST 11–16, 1947. Edited by Frances Henne, Alice Brooks, and Ruth Ersted. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1949. 233pp. $3.50.

A YOUTH LIBRARY IN EVERY COMMUNITY. By The Young People's Reading Round Table of the American Library Association. Sturgis Printing Company, Sturgis, Michigan. 1949. 50 cents.

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A.L.A. BULLETIN. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August) 62 West 45th St., New York 19. $6.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. (Monthly, except bimonthly May–August.) Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 Street, New York 3. $7.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June) H. W. Wilson Company, 950–72 University Avenue, New York 52. $2.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1948

By Charles S. Rhyne

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Litigation involving cities provides a reliable indication of the manifold and complex problems with which our municipalities are faced. The solutions to these problems, as determined by city officials, and the judicial review of these solutions, forms an interesting and enlightening story which has definite repercussions and effects, some good, others not, upon the average citizen of the average community, and which most certainly has a telling effect upon the activities of city officers.

Because municipal law and its administration is a field in which most municipal activity meets its ultimate test of approval or disapproval, examination of the decisions of the courts relating to municipalities is far from futile. These decisions for the most part convey more than a legal message. The political, social, and economic implications which arise when courts speak are necessary subjects of study and observation, particularly by the city attorney. In accordance with past practice the following pages will briefly summarize what municipal attorneys have considered to be the most significant of court decisions of the past year.

City Taxation and Revenue Problems. The desperate financial plight of most municipalities has resulted in an effort on the part of cities to expand the sources from which their revenue is derived. Mounting municipal budget deficits have focused closer attention on tax problems during the past year. Some of the state legislatures have been entirely sympathetic with the needs of cities for more adequate enabling legislation with the result that they have responded to the pleas of cities for additional taxing authority. Typical of the interest displayed by these states in coming to the rescue of municipalities was the action taken in Pennsylvania when taxing authority was conferred by the legislature upon certain types of cities and the right was given to levy for revenue purposes any tax as should be determined on persons, occupations, privileges, personal property or transactions, with a certain few exceptions.

In Ohio the state withdrew from the admissions tax field, leaving that most lucrative source to cities; in West Virginia cities were authorized to levy privilege taxes upon businesses and occupations; in Maryland authority was given to the city of Baltimore to impose various types of taxes, in New York new tax levies by cities were authorized; and in Mississippi the distribution of surplus state funds was approved.

In addition to the generosity of the above states, the courts have reflected a singular appreciation of local tax problems when they have been called upon to consider their validity. In Pennsylvania a decision sustained the taxing authority referred to above,[1] while in New Jersey state legislation enacted for the benefit of fourth-class cities was likewise upheld.[2] This latter case is particularly interesting from the viewpoint of its consideration of the classification of cities for taxing purposes.

Two Pittsburgh levies were sustained during the past year, both of which involved taxes levied by the city under the authority of the above mentioned statute. In the first of these cases the city's mercantile license tax, based upon the volume of business, was upheld and the contention that it was an excise tax overruled.[3] In the second of these cases an ordinance providing for a tax on certain classes of personalty was sustained.[4] A most significant development arose in Louisville, Kentucky, where that city's annual occupation tax levied on the privilege of engaging in any business within the city was upheld.[5] The tax was measured by the amount of the income derived from the occupation engaged in. The chief objection to such tax was that the city had no authority to levy it and that it was in effect an income tax.

In North Carolina the state supreme court sustained the power of the city of Greensboro to increase the franchise fee imposed by that city upon a power company.[6] The language of the court's decision displays a most favorable appreciation of municipal revenue difficulties.

In the admissions tax field there are two decisions of note which should be mentioned. In one case a United States District Court in Illinois refused to hold that the federal admissions tax was required to be collected by a municipal park district.[7] The case is now on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit. The second decision involved the validity of the Modesto, California, admissions tax ordinance.[8] There it was held that the imposition of a business license tax under one ordinance, for regulatory purposes, does not necessarily preclude the imposition of another tax, for revenue purposes, under another ordinance. Claims of discrimination were likewise dismissed by the court.

Another important decision which was rendered in 1948 by the supreme court of Minnesota involved the power of a city to levy an occupation tax of $750 per year on off-sale liquor dealers.[9] In addition, the city had levied a license fee of $250 upon such dealers. The court drew a careful distinction between the two taxes and concluded that the occupation tax was exacted upon an existing business while the license tax was exacted as a condition precedent to the right of carrying on that business. Similar results were reached in other decisions.[10]

Airports. Municipal airport legal problems continued to arise in the year 1948 as civil aviation continued to expand. NIMLO Report No. 122, entitled *Airport*

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[1] *English* v. *School District of Robinson Township,* 55 Atl. (2d) 803 (Pa., 1947).

[2] *Karins* v. *Board of Commissioners of City of Atlantic City,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 64 (N. J., 1948).

[3] *Federal Drug Company* v. *City of Pittsburgh,* 57 Atl. (2d) 849 (Pa., 1948).

[4] *McClelland* v. *City of Pittsburgh,* 57 Atl. (2d) 846 (Pa., 1948).

[5] *City of Louisville* v. *Sebree,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 63 (Ky., App., 1948).

[6] See 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 44.

[7] *Wilmette Park District* v. *Campbell,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 75.

[8] *Redwood Theatres* v. *City of Modesto,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 87.

[9] *Ramaley* v. *City of St. Paul,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 54.

[10] *Herman* v. *Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,* 55 Atl. (2d) 491 and *Puntureri* v. *Pittsburgh School District,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 72.

Lease and Concession Agreements, considers all of the decisions relating to the legal problems of leasing municipal airports as well as the practical problems which are involved in working out such leases. Four cases were presented in 1948 which involved technical and procedural problems in connection with the condemnation by public authorities of land for ultimate airport use. In the first of these the highest New Jersey court held that the city of Newark could be compelled to institute condemnation proceedings so as to insure that the property owner whose land was being taken would be compensated for a previous taking without compensation.[11] The court noted that the landowner had no adequate remedy at law, and that the city was specifically authorized by statute to condemn land for airport purposes. The second case turned on the technicality that a court was without jurisdiction to review the finding of appraisers as to damages caused by vacating roads in enlarging a municipal airport where there was no order of judgment vacating such roads. [12]

In the third case the supreme court of Washington held that an ordinance of the city of Tacoma directing the acquisition, by eminent domain or otherwise, of property to be used for airport purposes was not of an emergency nature so as to be exempt from referendum provisions.[13] And, finally, an Ohio court held that the issuance of bonds by county commissioners for airport purposes after approval by the voters was within the statutory authority of the county.[14]

Municipal control of aircraft flights arose in several jurisdictions. In one instance it was held that an ordinance prohibiting the landing of aircraft on a certain lake or flights of less than 1,000 feet above such lake was a valid police power measure.[15] Interpretation of a similar regulation in another jurisdiction resulted in a holding that a pilotless balloon towed by a motor boat was an aircraft within the meaning of a regulation forbidding the operation of aircraft within 1,000 feet of a beach.[16]

Ordinances. Several extremely significant decisions were handed down by the United States Supreme Court during the year 1948, which vitally affect municipal regulation of certain matters. Because the particular subject matter of the legislation which the supreme court considered involved the constitutional right of free speech a great deal of interest and importance has been properly attached to them.

In the first case the court struck down an ordinance which forbade the use of sound trucks on city streets without the permission of the chief of police. The decision was chiefly based on the fact that the ordinance on its face imposed a previous restraint upon a guaranteed constitutional freedom. The court emphasized the fact that the ordinance required a permit without establishing any standards for the exercise of administrative discretion in the granting or denial of such permit.[17] A similar case is now pending before the supreme court, the decision in which should clarify the question as to whether or not the right of free speech includes the right to use a sound truck raucously and loudly.[18]

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[11] *Brown* v. *Murphy; Rice* v. *Same,* 54 Atl. (2d) —— (N. J., 1948).
[12] *City of Hutchinson* v. *Wagoner,* 186 Pac. (2d) 243 (Kan., 1947).
[13] *State ex rel. Gray* v. *Martin,* 189 Pac. (2d) 637 (Wash., 1948).
[14] *State* v. *Board of County Commissioners,* 78 N. E. (2d) 694 (Ohio App., 1948).
[15] *City of Shreveport* v. *Conrad,* 33 So. (2d) 503 (La., 1947).
[16] *People* v. *Harrow,* 76 N. Y. S. (2d) 891 (1948).
[17] *Saia* v. *People of the State of New York,* 68 Sup. Ct. 1148 (1948).

In another decision the supreme court struck down a New York statute which prohibited the distribution of magazines glorifying crime and lust.[19] The rationale of this decision was that the statute was too vague and indefinite so that one could not know whether or not he was violating a penal statute.

Also of interest is a California decision which declared invalid an ordinance which prohibited parades on any public streets without a permit from the board of police commissioners. Here, as in the sound truck case, one of the objections was that no standard was established by which administrative discretion could be controlled.

City Officer and Employee Problems. Significant decisions were handed down by the courts in the past year with respect to the labor problem of municipalities. Two decisions reaffirmed the power of cities to forbid policemen from becoming members of fraternities or labor organizations.[20] The Supreme Court of the United States refused to review either of these two decisions.

An important case involving construction of the recently adopted Missouri constitution providing that employees should have the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choice, arose in St. Louis.[21] The court there held that such provisions do not apply to city employees.

Injunctions to restrain striking public utility employees were sought in two instances during the past year. In Cleveland a dispute arose as to whether or not one man instead of two would be permitted to operate the city's street cars. The ensuing strike resulted in the transit board seeking an injunction, which, while not granted, achieved the desired result in halting the work stoppage.[22] In California an injunction was sought and obtained by the department of water and power of the city of Los Angeles to restrain its employees from striking.[23]

Mention might also be made of the validity of local loyalty programs since, during the year, such a program was sustained in California.[24]

Mention could very appropriately be made of many other decisions which are of equal importance to the brief review of the few cases in the foregoing sections, but because of space limitations it is impossible to more than provide a footnote reference to a volume which does collect and analyze all of such decisions.[25]

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) is composed of over 520 cities who participate in its work through their chief legal officers. In addition to its usual functions of maintaining library facilities containing municipal legal experiences, and answering thousands of individual requests for assistance, periodic research reports and regular monthly publications are issued. A new monthly publication, the *Municipal Legislative Bulletin,* was inaugurated in July, 1948, which summarizes the activities of city councils throughout the country. The proceedings of NIMLO's annual conference held in Washington, D. C., in December, 1948, are reported in the 1949 edition of *Municipalities and the Law In Action.*

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[18] *Kovacs* v. *Cooper,* 52 Atl. (2d) 806 (1948).

[19] *Winters* v. *People of the State of New York,* 68 Sup. Ct. 665 (1948).

[20] *State Lodge of Michigan* v. *City of Detroit,* 27 N. W. (2d) 612 (1948), and *King* v. *Priest,* 206 S. W. (2d) 547 (1948).

[21] *City of Springfield* v. *Clouse,* 206 S. W. (2d) 539 (1948).

[22] See 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 10, 19.

[23] See 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 27.

[24] *Parker* v. *County of Los Angeles,* 13 *Municipal Law Journal* 47.

[25] 1949 *Municipalities and the Law In Action.*

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CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., Chicago. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

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JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. (Quarterly.) Duke University School of Law, Durham North Carolina. $3.

LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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NALAO BRIEF CASE. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VII; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

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American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Ames, Iowa. The Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa. 1943. 326pp. $1. City clerk.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ordinances of the City of Ann Arbor. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

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Decatur, Illinois. Municipal Code of Decatur; Containing the General Ordinances of the City of . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

Kansas City, Missouri. The Charter, Administrative Code, and General Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri. Director of Finance, city hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116pp. $6.

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League of North Carolina Municipalities. An Ordinance for Extending Municipal Corporate Limits Under Authority of a 1947 Act. In Report No. 60, *Extending Corporate Limits of North Carolina.* 1948. 50 cents.

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Los Angeles County, California. Administrative Code. County Clerk. 95pp.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Newton, Kansas. Revised Ordinances of the City of Newton. 1937. 316pp.

Oakland, California. The Oakland Municipal Code . . .with Amendments Adopted Prior to October 21, 1933. 1933. 271pp. $1.

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Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

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Shorewood, Wisconsin. The General Ordinances of the Village of Shorewood as Revised, Consolidated, and Amended. 1937. 294pp.

Sly, John F. Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

Traverse City, Michigan. Code of Ordinances of Traverse City: Vol. I. General Codes. 1943. 145pp. $1.50. Vol. II. Special Code. 1943. 104pp.

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Air Transport Association of America. State Laws Relating to Airports, Airport Zoning, Air Navigation Facilities in Force July 1, 1944. Prepared under sponsorship of National Aeronautics Association, 1125 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C. 1944.

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Model State Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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SUGGESTED ORDINANCE GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION OF OUTDOOR SIGNS AND THE STRUCTURES THEREFOR. *Building Standards Monthly,* May, 1937. pp. 10–16.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

One hundred eighty-eight (78 per cent) of the total city managers appointed in 1948 had previous public administrative experience, and 68, or more than one-third, of this number had previously been city managers. Twenty-three per cent of the city managers in office have served more than one city. Managers who left their positions in 1948 had served an average of six years and eight months; turnover in the profession was 17 per cent. More than two hundred individual officials enrolled in in-service training courses as compared with 152 the previous year, 4,137 training manuals were sold as compared with 3,141 in 1947, and at the end of the year 507 cities were subscribing to Management Information Service as compared with 339 at the end of 1947.

Appointments. During 1948 there were 241 city manager appointments which compares with 246 in 1947 and 216 in 1946 (see Table 1). More than one-half of the managers appointed in 1948 were nonresidents at the time of appointment; 188 of the 222 appointees whose background was known had had previous public administrative experience—51 through promotion from the managership of other cities, 51 from within the administrative staff, 69 from public administrative posts in other jurisdictions, and 17 had previous manager experience.[1] Table 1 classifies the sources of city-manager appointments for the years 1942 to 1948, inclusive.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Promotions from administrative staff within city	44	29	31	17	21	32	51
Promotions from administrative positions outside city	22	16	18	32	45	56	69
Promotions from one city to another	10	11	10	25	31	57	51
Former managers receiving appointments	11	11	9	25	32	26	17
Entering from nongovernmental positions	15	18	18	19	52	37	34
Unknown	23	13	11	17	35	38	19
Total appointments	125	98	97	135	216	246	241
Number of out-of-town appointments	31	31	32	65	122	148	152
Per cent of out-of-town to total	25	32	33	48	57	60	63

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[1] The 51 promotions from within the local administrative staffs included: 11 finance officers, 10 engineers, 9 city clerks, 6 assistant city managers, 4 mayors, 3 utilities superintendents, 2 police chiefs, 2 town agents, 2 municipal airport managers, 1 assessor, and 1 councilman. Of the 69 persons holding public administrative positions in other jurisdictions, 6 were federal officials, 3 county, 11 state, and 49 came from other city halls. Of this latter group, 17 were public works officials, 11 administrative assistants, 6 were managers of cities with a modified form of council-manager government, 4 finance officers, 3 utilities superintendents, 2 planning directors, 2 city clerks, 2 councilmen, 1 school superintendent, and 1 recreation superintendent. Of the 34 men with no governmental experience, 16 came from business, 5 engineers, 6 army officers, 2 farmers, 2 students, 2 construction superintendents, and 1 postman.

The 51 managers receiving promotions from one city to another in 1948 bring the total promotions to 220 since 1940, an average of 24 per year. At the end of the year, 118 managers were serving their second city, 39 their third, 18 their fourth, 11 their fifth and 2 their sixth city. Thus at the end of the year 188 of the 817 managers in service had served more than one city (See Table 2).

Of the 77 cities making appointments for the first time, 30 appointed men with previous manager experience, 37 appointed men from other city posts, 5 came from private industry, 2 from state engineering departments, and the background of 3 is unknown.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1942-48

	Number of Managers in Service December 31*						
Number of Cities Served	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
One	476	481	499	504	537	570	629
Two	51	51	57	68	78	102	118
Three	18	15	16	22	22	31	39
Four	9	13	13	12	16	15	18
Five or more	2	2	2	3	9	13	13
	556	562	587	609	662	731	817

*The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

Length of Service. The number of years a city manager serves one city has been steadily increasing over the past 25 years. In 1920 the average tenure of 120 managers in service was slightly over two years. By 1930, with 371 managers in service, it was nearly five years; in 1945, with 594 managers in service, it was slightly less than seven years, including all cities served.

Separations From the Service. There were 143 separations from the service in 1948, representing a turnover of 17 per cent which is the same as the previous year. Causes of separation were as follows: 6 died, 34 entered private industry, 18 retired, 53 were either dismissed or resigned, 7 left because the charter or ordinance was rescinded, and for 25 the reason for leaving is unknown. The average tenure of the 143 managers who left their positions in 1948 was six years and eight months. This compares with five years and nine and one-half months for the 126 managers who left their positions in 1947.

Salaries. Salary data for city managers in cities over 10,000 population are shown in Table VIII. For 140 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 the average salary in March, 1949, was $5,820, representing an increase of 54.6 per cent since 1942. The lower quartile was $4,800, the upper quartile $6,600, and the median $6,000. For 200 reporting cities with populations of less than 5,000 the average salary in March, 1949, was $4,308, the lower quartile $3,460, the upper quartile $5,000, and median $4,680.

In-Service Training. The International City Managers' Association conducts an in-service training program through its Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. A total of 210 enrollments were received in 1948, making a total of 2,531 since the first course was announced in 1935. Approximately 90 per cent of this number were municipal officials. Enrollments by individual courses since 1935 are: Police 622, Fire 491, Technique 309, Finance 269, Personnel 242, Public Works 198, Recreation 175, and Planning 111.

The Institute has encouraged in-service group training programs carried on by the conference method and based on the Association's management training manuals. During 1948 new projects were initiated in Pontiac, Michigan, in Fire; the Detroit area of Michigan in Finance; El Dorado, Kansas, in Finance; and Portland, Maine, in Police. There have been nearly 60 similar projects in recent years. In addition, the Association during 1948 sold 4,137 training manuals, many of which were used in group training projects and in university classrooms.

Several state universities, including Florida, Kansas, and Maine, continued their annual institutes for city managers. In addition the University of Kansas in 1948 started a five-year apprentice-training program in city management, with the aid of a $50,000 grant by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The program, directed under the auspices of the Bureau of Government Research, will be of 18 months duration for each of the six graduate students to be accepted yearly. One-half of the time will be spent in off-campus internships with city managers. The course will lead to a master's degree and a certificate in public administration.

Management Information Service. The International City Managers' Association late in 1945 established Management Information Service and made it available to all local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. By the close of 1948 a total of 507 cities had subscribed to this service. Of the first 400 cities to subscribe, 200 had populations of less than 10,000.

Twelve mimeographed information reports published during 1948 and sent to cities subscribing to MIS covered the following subjects: parking meter administration; administration of local admission, cigarette, gasoline, and auto license taxes; compensation of city councils and boards; pay rates for 20 selected city jobs in January, 1948; the preparation and use of administrative codes; the preparation of work programs and annual budget estimates; formula for installation of street lights; scheduling projects for the annual construction program; methods of reporting to the city council; pay rates for 20 selected city jobs in July, 1948; use of written procedures as management tools; and administration of business gross receipts taxes.

Professional Organization. Of the 817 managers in service at the end of the year, 610, or 74 per cent, were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) and 586 persons other than managers held membership in this Association. The Association conducted its 34th annual conference at Mackinac Island, Michigan, in September, with a registration of 413, including 199 active city managers.

In addition to conducting the Management Information Service previously discussed, the Association published its annual MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, its monthly journal *Public Management,* the *City Managers' News Letter,* and revised two of its training manuals, *Local Planning Adminstration,* which was originally released in 1941, and *Municipal Recreation Administration,* first issued in 1940 and revised in 1945.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

877 CITIES AND 15 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1949

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village. Population figures in italics are post-1940 figures supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—3					
Bessemer	22,826	O	1947	J. J. Dean (Assoc. M)	1947
Brewton	3,323	O	1948	W. F. Pearson (Assoc. M)	1948
Mountain Brook (2)	3,567	O	1942	Ray Crow (M)	1946
ARIZONA—3					
Glendale (2)	4,855	O	1948	E. B. Tucker	1949
Phoenix (24)	65,414	C	1914	James Deppe (Assoc. M)	1947
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr. (M)	1941
CALIFORNIA—62					
Alameda (9)	*89,906*	C	1917	Carl Froerer (Assoc. M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	*44,013*	C	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 3	1945
Antioch	*9,923*	C	1949	Phil Minner (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Auburn	4,013	O	1948	R. Merritt Baker (Assoc. M)	1948
Bakersfield (9)	*32,807*	C	1915	Carl Thornton (Assoc. M)	1947
Berkeley (5)	*100,024*	C	1923	Ross Miller (M) 2	1947
Burbank (3)	*72,588*	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	*11,432*	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Claremont	3,051	O	1948	Keith A. Murdock (Assoc. M)	1948
Compton (8)	*42,789*	C	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (Assoc. M)	1948
Coronado (7)	*25,382*	O	1920	H. R. Fuller (M)	1944
Delano (2)	6,630	O	1946	Bernard P. Westkamper (Assoc. M)	1947
El Cerrito	16,624	O	1948	Edwin S. Howell (Assoc. M)	1948
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (8)	*96,495*	C	1914	Charles C. McCall (M) 4	1948
Hawthorne	*14,131*	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Hayward (2)	*8,243*	C	1947	Gordon L. Burt (Assoc. M)	1948
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Lodi	*13,118*	C	1948	H. D. Weller (Assoc. M)	1948
Long Beach (14)	*241,109*	C	1921	Carl B. Wirsching (M)	1946
Lynwood (3)	*20,650*	O	1945	Frank R. Limber, Act. (Assoc. M)	1948
Manhattan Beach	*14,641*	C	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (Assoc. M)	1948
Menlo Park	*7,180*	O	1947	C. L. Longson (Assoc. M)	1947
Merced	*13,229*	C	1948	William Richards (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Mill Valley (2)	*6,119*	O	1942	Ted B. Adsit (Assoc. M)	1948
Monterey (5)	*11,393*	C	1925	Clyde Dorsey (Assoc. M)	1946
Monterey Park	*12,909*	C	1948	John S. Moriarty (Assoc. M)	1948
Oakland (3)	*400,935*	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Ontario (2)	*19,638*	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (1)	18,979	C	1947	George C. Shannon (M) 2	1947
Pacific Grove (3)	*8,708*	C	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (4)	*7,213*	O	1941	W. E. Alworth (M)	1946
Pasadena (5)	*98,279*	C	1921	Don C. McMillan (M) 3	1948
Petaluma	*9,559*	C	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (Assoc. M)	1947
Pittsburg (6)	*10,841*	O	1919	Henry L. Denham (Assoc. M)	1935
Porterville (6)	*6,827*	C	1927	Harold N. Corbin (Assoc. M)	1948
Redding (3)	*9,080*	O	1946	Philip W. Storm (Assoc. M)	1947
Redondo Beach	*21,288*	C	1949		
Redwood City (4)	*19,253*	C	1929	E. A. Rolison (Assoc. M) 5	1947
Richmond (2)	*101,519*	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Sacramento (6)	*119,984*	C	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (Assoc. M)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Salinas (3)	*13,512*	O	1936	Donald Davies (Assoc. M)	1946
San Carlos	*9,828*	O	1949	Howard W. Brod (Assoc. M)	1949
San Diego (8)	*362,658*	C	1932	Fred A. Rhodes (M)	1945
San Jose (5)	*80,734*	C	1916	O. W. Campbell (M)	1946
San Leandro (6)	*26,701*	C	1928	Wesley McClure (Assoc. M)	1948
San Mateo (5)	*32,580*	C	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City)	111,782	C	1951	....	....
Santa Clara County (San Jose)	174,949	C	1949	....	....
Santa Cruz	*21,874*	C	1948	Neal D. Smith (M) 2	1948
Santa Monica	67,473	C	1947	R. M. Dorton (M) 4	1947
Santa Rosa (10)	*17,818*	C	1923	E. W. Blom (M) 2	1947
South Pasadena (5)	*16,811*	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
Stockton (2)	*65,924*	C	1923	Jerome Keithley (Assoc. M)	1949
Torrance	*17,450*	C	1948	George W. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1949
Tulare (8)	*9,376*	C	1923	T. E. Fennessy (M) 2	1947
Upland (1)	*7,814*	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo	42,941	C	1947	Samuel E. Vickers (M) 2	1946
Ventura (4)	*15,710*	C	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Visalia (3)	*10,363*	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Woodland	*9,042*	O	1948	John H. Ferns	1948

COLORADO—12

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Boulder (6)	12,958	C	1918	Robert E. Baumberger (M) 4	1948
Canon City	6,600	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (3)	36,789	C	1921	Clarence H. Hoper (M) 2	1947
Durango (7)	5,887	C	1915	J. G. Mair	1948
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs	2,253	C	1948	James L. Galloway (M) 2	1948
Golden	3,175	C	1948	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Grand Junction (6)	12,479	C	1922	Thomas I. Moore (Assoc. M)	1948
La Junta	7,040	C	1948	Tom Russell	1949
Monte Vista (2)	3,208	C	1922	E. Keith Montgomery (Assoc. M)	1948
Montrose (10)	4,764	C	1914	Donald DeVinny Act. (Assoc. M)	1948
Trinidad	13,223	C	1948	Loyd E. Brady (M) 2	1948

CONNECTICUT—10

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bloomfield t (4)	4,309	C	1941	Ralph G. Lingley (Assoc. M)	1948
Farmington t	5,313	C	1948	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M) 3	1948
Hartford	166,267	C	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M) 2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester	23,000	C	1947	George H. Waddell (Assoc. M)	1947
Milford	11,300	C	1947	A. J. Koenig (M) 6	1947
New London (4)	30,456	C	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Windsor t	*10,180*	C	1947	Richard H. Custer (M) 2	1947

DELAWARE—3

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dover (3)	5,517	C	1929	Charles Brown (Assoc. M)	1947
Milford (4)	4,214	C	1932	Harry F. Bressler (Assoc. M)	1948
Rehoboth Beach (3)	1,247	C	1937	S. C. Marvel	1947

FLORIDA—53

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (2)	1,081	C	1923	Julian O. Langford (Assoc. M)	1947
Bal Harbour	*920*	C	1947	Willard H. Webb (Assoc. M)	1947
Bartow (10)	6,158	C	1922	Charles R. Odom (Assoc. M)	1948
Clearwater (6)	10,136	C	1923	Boyd A. Bennett (M) 3	1947
Coral Gables (6)	8,294	C	1925	William T. McIlwain (M) 2	1945
Dade City	2,561	C	1946	Oscar Hettema (Assoc. M)	1946
Daytona Beach (16)	22,584	C	1922	James M. Titus	1947
DeLand (6)	7,041	C	1926	George S. Rattenbury (Assoc. M)	1947
Delray Beach (1)	3,739	O	1946	Charles E. Black (Assoc. M)	1948
Dunedin (6)	1,758	C	1926	C. E. O'Connor (M)	1945
Fernandina (9)	3,492	C	1923	Edmund W. Meisenhelder (M)	1946
Fort Lauderdale (8)	17,996	C	1925	Carlton M. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1948
Fort Meade (9)	1,992	C	1925	John L. Green	1944

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fort Pierce (11)	8,040	C	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Green Cove Springs (1)	1,752	O	1946	R. H. van Deusen (M)	1946
Haines City (6)	3,890	C	1925	Charles Leighton (M)	1946
Hollywood (15)	6,239	C	1926	Anton C. Mickelson (Assoc. M)	1947
Jacksonville Beach (4)	3,566	C	1938	H. J. MacCotter (Assoc. M)	1948
Key West (3)	12,927	C	1945	Ralph G. Spalding (Assoc. M)	1948
Kissimmee (7)	3,225	C	1923	C. D. Adams (M)	1944
Lake Alfred	920	C	1927	Mrs. Ruth H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1946
Lake Worth (5)	7,408	O	1937	Perry Crawford (Assoc. M)	1947
Lakeland (7)	22,068	C	1914	Dewitt L. Spinks (Assoc. M)	1947
Largo (16)	1,031	C	1913	James E. Burnette (Assoc. M)	1948
Leesburg (6)	4,687	C	1923	J. Keener Mizell	1948
Madison	2,730	C	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (7)	2,622	C	1926	J. P. McPherson, Act	1948
Miami (10)	172,172	C	1921	O. P. Hart (Assoc. M)	1948
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples	1,253	C	1948		
New Smyrna Beach (7)	4,402	C	1921	George Marsch (Assoc. M)	1948
Ocala (10)	8,986	C	1918	John M. Baldwin (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	11,610	C	1940	J. F. Daniel (M)	1946
Pensacola (4)	37,449	C	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Perrine	1,054	C	1948	(Vacancy)	
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall (Assoc. M)	1940
Pompano Beach	4,427	C	1947	Horace P. Edmond (M) 2	1948
Quincy (3)	3,888	C	1923	Herbert C. Gregory	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	1,023	C	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (7)	12,090	C	1915	H. C. Gooch (M)	1945
St. Petersburg (6)	60,812	C	1931	Ross E. Windom (M) 4	1948
Sanford (7)	10,217	C	1920	Clifford McKibbin, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Sarasota (2)	11,141	C	1946	Carl H. Bischoff (Assoc. M) 3	1948
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (5)	3,402	C	1941	Joe McCreary	1947
Titusville	2,220	C	1947	C. A. Draa	1947
West Palm Beach (9)	33,693	C	1919	Keith R. Chinn (Assoc. M)	1947
Winter Haven (9)	6,199	C	1923	Cletus R. Allen (M)	1946

GEORGIA—25

Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (4)	569	C	1927	John R. Hellams	1948
Brunswick (6)	15,035	C	1921	H. A. Norman	1947
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	H. Jack Turner (Assoc. M)	1947
Cairo (1)	4,653	C	1946	(Vacancy)	
Cartersville (7)	6,141	C	1917	C. W. Reid, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Cedartown (3)	9,025	C	1938	L. W. Turner (Assoc. M)	1947
Columbus (5)	53,280	C	1922	J. A. Willman (Assoc. M)	1947
Cordele (6)	7,929	C	1923	Hill R. Healan (Assoc. M)	1946
Cornelia (10)	1,808	C	1928	D. C. Moody	1948
Decatur (5)	16,561	C	1921	(Vacancy)	
Douglas (3)	5,175	C	1941	B. H. Warren, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Eastman (6)	3,311	C	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Fulton County (Atlanta)	392,886	C	1947	A. E. Fuller (M) 2	1947
Gainesville (6)	10,243	C	1922	Charles L. Lineback (M) 2	1947
Griffin (5)	13,222	C	1918	John S. Langford (Assoc. M)	1946
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (4)	3,463	C	1923	I. H. Davis	1946
Moultrie (3)	10,147	C	1937	William F. Ladson (M)	1945
Quitman (6)	4,450	C	1922	(Vacancy)	
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	12,683	C	1944	C. E. Layton (M) 2	1944
Tifton (6)	5,228	C	1921	R. P. Norris (Assoc. M)	1948
Toccoa (4)	5,494	C	1932	Fred Terrell	1949
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 2	1940

ILLINOIS—8

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brookfield (2)	10,817	O	1947	C. Harold Eash (Assoc. M)	1948
Galena	4,126	C	1949	....	....
Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (3)	2,935	O	1920	W. C. Drager (M) 4	1948
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—12

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Chariton	5,754	O	1948	Waldo W. Wegner (Assoc. M)	1948
Charles City (1)	8,681	O	1946	Oscar W. Hellman (M)	1946
Clarinda (9)	4,905	O	1913	D. B. McCabe, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (5)	4,425	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Shenandoah (2)	6,846	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (Assoc. M)	1948
Villisca (5)	2,011	O	1919	Martin Taylor	1948
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—29

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (2)	5,671	C	1939	Frank H. Lawler (Assoc. M)	1949
Arkansas City (2)	12,752	C	1931	Wayne Lambert	1949
Atchison (5)	12,648	C	1921	Earl Hellener (Assoc. M)	1947
Belleville (3)	2,580	C	1921	Neal Harr (Assoc. M)	1948
Colby (2)	2,458	C	1947	R. J. Hayes (Assoc. M)	1949
Concordia	6,255	C	1949	....	....
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia	13,188	C	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M) 3	1947
Garden City	6,286	C	1949	....	....
Hays (7)	6,385	C	1919	Virgil Basgall (M)	1945
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Holton	2,885	C	1948	Virgil C. Knowles (Assoc. M)	1948
Hutchinson	30,013	C	1947	Harold C. McClintock (M) 2	1947
Independence (1)	11,565	C	1945	W. C. Cavert	1949
Junction City	8,507	C	1947	Elder Gunter (M) 2	1947
Kinsley (5)	2,178	C	1922	Albert Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (3)	1,407	C	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1945
Larned	3,533	C	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (Assoc. M)	1948
Liberal (2)	4,410	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (6)	11,048	C	1927	Gerald D. Wilkins (M) 2	1947
Pittsburg	17,571	C	1949	....	....
Russell	4,819	C	1948	J. H. Wigglesworth (M) 2	1948
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (6)	2,215	C	1925	J. C. Musser (Assoc. M)	1946
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (M)	1922
Wichita (8)	114,966	C	1917	M. P. Jones (Assoc. M)	1948
Winfield (4)	9,506	C	1921	Cyrus F. Breeden (M)	1946

KENTUCKY—7

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland	29,537	C	1950	....	....
Corbin	7,893	C	1950	....	....
Covington (6)	62,018	C	1932	George S. Lyon (M)	1948
Hazard (6)	7,397	C	1938	Jack Maynard (M) 3	1949
Lexington (6)	49,304	C	1932	....	....
Newport (4)	30,631	C	1932	Oscar Hesch (Assoc. M)	1948
Paducah (4)	33,765	C	1934	Victor C. Hobday (Assoc. M)	1947

MAINE—97

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Vance Dearborn	1949
Auburn (10)	19,817	C	1918	B. B. Allen (M) 5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bangor (4)	29,822	C	1932	Oliver D. Comstock (Assoc. M)	1948
Bar Harbor t	4,378	C	1948	L. Everett Gerrish (M) 3	1948
Bath	10,235	C	1948	Ralph F. Mittendorf (M) 2	1948
Belfast (5)	5,540	C	1930	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Blaine t (4)	1,049	C	1943	Benjamin C. Dubar, Jr.	1949
Boothbay t	1,370	C	1947	Philip K. Blake	1947
Boothbay Harbor t	2,131	C	1949	Earl A. White (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater t (3)	1,267	C	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (3)	3,035	C	1940	Conrad L. Drapeau (Assoc. M)	1947
Brownville t (3)	1,919	C	1944	George Winship	1946
Brunswick	8,658	C	1949	John J. Desmond (Assoc. M)	1949
Bucksport t (1)	2,927	C	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M) 2	1946
Calais (2)	5,161	C	1948	Donald H. Blatt (Assoc. M)	1948
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (2)	8,218	C	1940	W. B. Burns 4	1945
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Chelsea t	2,280	C	1949	Royce Woodman	1949
Clinton t (2)	1,436	C	1945	Clarence E. Robinson (M)	1946
Corinna t (3)	1,515	C	1941	John Bird	1948
Crystal t (2)	346	C	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (4)	1,348	C	1941	Horace B. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (4)	3,714	C	1944	Millard F. Quimby 2	1948
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,015	C	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (Assoc. M) 3	1948
Dyer Brook t (3)	265	C	1942	Clair L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1948
Eagle Lake t (2)	1,891	C	1944	Eddie Belanger	1948
Eastport t (7)	3,346	C	1936	A. Austin Fahey	1949
Ellsworth t (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (1)	3,420	C	1946	Daniel Webster (Assoc. M)	1946
Farmington t	3,743	C	1948	Walter P. Lemke (M) 2	1948
Fort Fairfield t (7)	5,607	C	1929	(Vacancy)	
Ft. Kent (2)	5,353	C	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	2,764	C	1946	Elden H. Shute (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,566	C	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t	1,955	C	1948	Archie A. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1948
Guilford t (2)	1,732	C	1945	Bernard L. Marsh (Assoc. M)	1949
Haynesville t (2)	235	C	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	7,771	C	1939	Robert L. Price (M) 2	1947
Island Falls t (1)	1,058	C	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Isleboro t	718	C	1948	Benedict A. Kelley 2	1948
Kennebunk t	3,698	C	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Limestone t (2)	864	C	1946	L. Waldo Burgess	1947
Lincoln t (4)	3,563	C	1940	Walter R. Benson (Assoc. M)	1948
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Littleton t (1)	1,049	C	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Madawaska t (2)	4,936	C	1946	Eddie M. Cyr	1947
Madison t (2)	3,836	C	1947	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Mapleton t (2)	1,354	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Mars Hill t (5)	1,886	C	1941	Bernard J. Noden (Assoc. M)	1947
Masardis t (2)	601	C	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (1)	1,500	C	1942	Edward Sawyer, Act	1949
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,500	C	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (2)	665	C	1946	Guy M. Twombly	1948
Monson t	977	C	1947	Lyle C. Towne (Assoc. M)	1947
Monticello t (2)	1,504	C	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert (1) (Northeast Harbor)	2,047	C	1932	Harry A. Dillon	1949
New Canada pl (1) (Soldiers Pond)	633	C	1946	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M)	1946
New Portland t (2)	810	C	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (5)	1,511	C	1940	Linwood A. Porter	1948
Norway t (2)	3,649	C	1943	Allen Wilcox (M) 3	1947
Oakfield t (3)	667	C	1946	Clair L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1948
Oakland t (4)	2,730	C	1935	Thomas M. Libby (Assoc. M)	1948
Old Town (1)	7,688	C	1946	Robert W. Palmer (M) 3	1946

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
MAINE (Continued)					
Orient t (2)	147	C	1945	Horace B. Hodnett	1947
Orono t (1)	3,702	C	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Patten t (3)	1,548	C	1941	Joseph H. McGillicuddy	1947
Pittsfield t	3,329	C	1947	Ray H. Badger	1947
Portage Lake t (2)	773	C	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (3)	73,643	C	1923	Lyman S. Moore (M)	1946
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Norman H. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	974	C	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	450	C	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (2)	2,063	C	1946	Ervin L. Welch (Assoc. M)	1949
Rockland (1)	8,899	C	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 4	1946
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,874	C	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (3)	1,480	C	1944	Saul B. Jandreau	1948
Sangerville t	1,194	C	1948	Lionel Merrill 2	1948
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (3)	7,159	C	1944	Benjamin Ela 2	1947
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Berwick t	1,855	C	1948	Robert B. Weiss (Assoc. M)	1949
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (2)	717	C	1944	Joseph H. McGillicuddy	1947
Stockholm t (3)	891	C	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (2)	1,493	C	1946	Lloyd Allen (Assoc. M)	1947
Van Buren t (1)	5,380	C	1944	Archer Scribner (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Vassalboro t (2)	1,931	C	1944	Louise I. Timoney	1948
Wallagrass t (1) (Soldiers Pond)	1,123	C	1944	Adrian Jacques (M)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,805	C	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (Assoc. M)	1945
Wells t	2,160	C	1949	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
MARYLAND—3					
Greenbelt (3)	2,831	C	1938	Charles T. McDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis)	68,375	C	1949	William S. Coburn (Assoc. M)	1949
Montgomery County (Rockville)	83,912	C	1948	Irving G. McNayr, Act. (Assoc. M)	1948
MASSACHUSETTS—11					
Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery (M)	1944
Mansfield t (6)	6,530	C	1921	(Vacancy)	
Medford	63,083	C	1950		
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Roger W. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Norwood t (6)	15,383	C	1915	Edward C. Monahan (Assoc. M)	1947
Quincy	75,810	C	1950		
Revere	34,455	C	1950		
Saugus t	14,825	C	1948	James F. Shurtleff (M) 3	1948
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (M)	1942
Worcester	193,694	C	1950		
MICHIGAN—73					
Allegan	4,526	C	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M) 5	1947
Alma (5)	7,202	C	1919	W. E. Reynolds, Act	1949
Alpena (7)	12,808	C	1916	Morris A. Olsen, Act (Assoc. M)	1948
Bay City (6)	47,956	C	1921	George MacPhail, Act	1948
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	*12,358*	C	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M) 2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	4,987	C	1914	George Granger (M) 2	1947
Birmingham (7)	*12,685*	C	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Elmer Kephart, Act	1948
Cadillac (5)	9,855	C	1914	A. E. Fellers	1946
Clare	1,844	C	1948	James D. Dickson (M) 2	1948
Clawson (4)	4,006	C	1940	Glenn W. Ladd (M)	1945
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Detroit	8,584	C	1929	W. T. Williamson (M) 3	1948
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	5,839	C	1944	John M. Patriarche (Assoc. M)	1948

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Escanaba (4)	14,830	C	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Ferndale (2)	*27,392*	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (9)	151,543	C	1930	Harold M. Kinder (Assoc. M)	1948
Flushing vil.	1,806	O	1948	George F. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1949
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson (M)	1943
Grand Haven (8)	8,799	C	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (8)	164,292	C	1917	Frank H. Goebel (M)	1946
Grayling (3)	2,124	C	1935	Maxwell Davenport (Assoc. M)	1947
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	801	O	1916	T. K. Jefferis (Assoc. M)	1946
Harbor Springs (5)	1,423	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
Hart	1,922	C	1947	Walter A. Mischley (Assoc. M)	1947
Hazel Park (3)	*16,665*	C	1942	Frederick W. Liddle (Assoc. M)	1948
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (8)	13,369	C	1925	Henry L. Levens (Assoc. M)	1947
Ishpeming (1)	9,491	C	1944	O. G. Holway (M)	1944
Jackson (14)	49,656	C	1915	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 3	1946
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (7)	5,365	C	1919	L. Fred Pearce (Assoc. M)	1946
Ludington (2)	8,701	O	1942	Edward W. Larsen (Assoc. M)	1947
Manistee (5)	8,694	C	1914	Ernest L. Neumann (M)	1947
Manistique (6)	5,399	C	1926	Alex Robertson, Act	1949
Marquette (1)	15,928	O	1946	James R. Pollock (M) 3	1946
Marysville (6)	1,777	C	1920	William B. Webb (Assoc. M)	1948
Midland	10,329	C	1945	John M. Biery (M)	1945
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	Arthur J. Jennings (Assoc. M)	1948
Muskegon (7)	*50,215*	C	1920	George F. Liddle (M) 2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	*17,629*	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Norway	3,728	C	1949		
Petoskey (7)	6,019	C	1916	H. H. Kramer (M) 2	1945
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (7)	5,360	C	1918	Harold R. Cheek (M) 2	1946
Pontiac (8)	*73,752*	C	1920	George E. Bean (M) 2	1944
Port Huron (2)	32,759	C	1941	W. K. Willman (M) 3	1947
Portland (2)	2,247	C	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester	3,759	C	1948	Robert A. Slone (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Rogers City (2)	3,677	C	1947	Howard R. Gohlke (Assoc. M)	1948
Royal Oak (5)	*35,319*	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Albert W. Tausend, Act	1949
St. Johns (3)	4,422	C	1919	Robert T. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1947
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Saline (1)	1,227	O	1946	Gordon Gary	1948
Sault Ste. Marie (4)	15,847	C	1917	Gilbert Peterman (Assoc. M)	1948
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (6)	7,214	C	1921	Worth N. Yoder (Assoc. M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac)	1,046	C	1947	Leroy Trafton (Assoc. M)	1948
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	Lloyd C. Waterstraut (M) 2	1946
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941
Vassar (2)	2,154	C	1945	Charles D. Manson 2	1946
Wakefield	3,391	C	1949	Donald L. Brown (Assoc. M)	1949
Wayne (2)	4,223	C	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith	1949
Ypsilanti	12,121	C	1947	N. G. Damoose (Assoc. M)	1947

MINNESOTA—8

Albert Lea (5)	12,200	C	1929	Warren C. Hyde (Assoc. M)	1947
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (M)	1939
Hopkins	4,100	C	1948	C. C. Congdon (M) 5	1948
Montevideo	5,220	C	1948	James J. Deneen (Assoc. M)	1948
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Wayzata (1)	1,473	C	1947	Edward G. Bayuk (Assoc. M)	1947
White Bear Lake (5)	2,858	C	1921	P. A. Edington	1946

MISSISSIPPI—1

Meridian	35,831	C	1949	George J. Roark (M) 4	1949

MISSOURI—13

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brookfield (1)	6,174	C	1945	Harold B. Vasey (M) 2	1946
Charleston	5,182	C	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M) 3	1948
De Soto	5,121	C	1948	Arthur J. Mulvihill (Assoc. M)	1948
Excelsior Springs (11)	4,864	C	1922	Bernard S. Alnutt	1948
Hannibal	20,865	C	1947	William E. Hansen (M) 3	1947
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Lebanon (3)	5,025	C	1946	Bertill W. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1948
Marshall	8,533	C	1948	Herbert D. Fritz (M) 2	1948
Moberly (1)	12,920	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Neosho (3)	5,318	C	1944	J. Walter Hopton (Assoc. M)	1947
Nevada (3)	8,181	C	1946	E. D. Gray (Assoc. M)	1948
Slater	3,073	C	1948	E. E. Gamet	1848
University City	33,023	C	1947	Thomas F. Maxwell (Assoc. M)	1947
MONTANA—2					
Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943
NEBRASKA—3					
Alliance (6)	6,253	C	1919	R. W. Laing (Assoc. M)	1947
Lexington	3,688	C	1948	Elmer R. Cross (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Scottsbluff	12,057	C	1949	....	....
NEVADA—3					
Elko (1)	4,094	C	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1946
Las Vegas (3)	8,422	C	1943	J. M. Murphy (Assoc. M)	1947
Reno	21,317	C	1947	Emory Branch (Assoc. M)	1947
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10					
Claremont t	12,144	C	1948	Philip L. White (M) 2	1948
Conway t (2)	3,651	C	1946	Everard A. Wentworth (M) 2	1947
Dover t	14,990	C	1948	Woodbury E. Brackett (M) 6	1948
Franklin t	6,749	C	1948	Robert C. Violette (M) 2	1948
Keene t	13,832	C	1948	Henry F. Goodnow (Assoc. M)	1948
Lancaster t	3,095	C	1948	Allen L. Torrey (Assoc. M)	1948
Littleton t	4,571	C	1948	Sidney S. Frissell (Assoc. M)	1948
Meredith t	2,192	C	1948	Albert Gray, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Newport t	5,304	C	1948	Leon E. Fitts (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Portsmouth t	14,821	C	1948	Edward C. Peterson (M) 4	1948
NEW JERSEY—8					
Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1944	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Fair Lawn	9,017	C	1948	James G. Wallace (M) 6	1948
Hackensack (3)	26,279	C	1933	Harold V. Reilly (Assoc. M)	1948
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Medford Lakes (1)	137	C	1946	Robert K. McCord (M) 2	1946
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (M)	1938
NEW MEXICO—6					
Albuquerque (7)	35,449	C	1918	Charles Wells (Assoc. M)	1948
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (12)	10,065	C	1921	William Evans	1949
Las Cruces	8,385	C	1948	L. W. Leibrand	1948
Roswell (5)	13,482	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Tucumcari (2)	6,194	C	1946	Robert L. Cooper (M) 4	1949
NEW YORK—15					
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Max F. Dennis, Act (Assoc. M)	1949
Long Beach (2)	9,036	C	1946	Francis P. Callahan, Act	1949
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (5)	58,408	C	1932	Ralph D. Klebes (M) 2	1949
Newburgh (9)	31,883	C	1916	William J. McIntyre (Assoc. M)	1948
Niagara Falls (7)	78,029	C	1916	Eugene T. Creagh (Assoc. M)	1948

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
NEW YORK (Continued)					
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1920	Millar S. Johnson	1948
Schenectady (3)	87,549	C	1936	Arlen T. St. Louis (M)	1946
Sherrill (9)	2,184	C	1916	F. J. Murphy	1948
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (4)	142,598	C	1940	Donald C. Wagner (M) 4	1949
NORTH CAROLINA—34					
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	Malcolm Allen	1946
Asheboro (3)	6,981	O	1942	E. C. Brandon, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Burlington (2)	*21,830*	C	1945	William H. Carper (M) 4	1947
Chapel Hill (5)	3,654	C	1922	Gilbert W. Ray (Assoc. M)	1947
Charlotte (6)	100,899	C	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M) 5	1946
Durham (6)	60,195	C	1917	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1946
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Elizabeth City (9)	10,037	C	1915	E. T. Hyman	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,323	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (M)	1941
Greensboro (7)	59,319	C	1921	James R. Townsend (Assoc. M)	1947
Guilford Co.(Greensboro)	153,916	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (Assoc. M)	1942
Hickory (10)	13,487	C	1913	H. L. Burdette (M) 3	1947
High Point (7)	38,495	C	1915	T. E. Hinson (M) 2	1947
Kings Mountain (2)	6,547	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Kinston	15,388	C	1948	William J. Heard (M) 2	1948
Lexington (2)	10,550	C	1935	Herman Zimmerman	1949
Lumberton	5,803	C	1949		
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	C. H. Helms 3	1948
New Bern (2)	11,815	C	1947	C. L. Barnhardt (Assoc. M)	1948
Raleigh	46,847	C	1947	Roy S. Braden (M) 5	1947
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	25,568	C	1927	Roy L. Williamson (M) 2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,599	O	1928	Colin F. Churchill (M)	1946
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	(Vacancy)	
Statesville	11,440	C	1949		
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	2,043	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Whiteville	3,011	C	1947	C. D. Pickerrell (Assoc. M)	1947
Wilmington (3)	47,483	C	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	19,234	C	1933	F. T. Green (Assoc. M)	1948
Winston-Salem	78,815	C	1948	C. E. Perkins (Assoc. M)	1948
NORTH DAKOTA—3					
Fargo (1)	32,580	C	1947	LeRoy F. Harlow (M) 3	1947
Grand Forks	20,228	C	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M) 2	1947
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933
OHIO—25					
Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	R. M. Hoisington (M)	1945
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (2)	2,984	C	1945	Harry Hale (Assoc. M)	1948
Celina (3)	4,842	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (2)	54,992	C	1922	Henry M. Kimpel (M)	1946
Dayton (5)	210,718	C	1914	Russell E. McClure (M) 2	1948
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (9)	7,832	C	1918	J. R. Bartlett	1945
Hamilton (3)	50,592	C	1928	Mark C. Thomas (Assoc. M)	1948
Indian Hill(Cincinnati)(2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	15,851	C	1930	H. M. Stanley (Assoc. M)	1948
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	7,652	C	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (Assoc. M)	1948
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Osborn	1,705	C	1948	H. A. Dellinger (Assoc. M)	1948
Painesville (5)	12,235	C	1920	Warren D. Toyne (M) 2	1944
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin	1941
Portsmouth (6)	40,466	C	1930	Charles S. Stevenson, Act (Assoc. M)	1949

OHIO (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Sandusky (7)	24,874	C	1916	Karl H. Kugel (Assoc. M)	1945
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (12)	70,662	C	1914	(Vacancy)	
Toledo (3)	282,349	C	1936	Arnold V. Finch	1949
Washington Ct.House(5)	9,402	C	1936	Winston W. Hill (Assoc. M)	1947
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (M)	1940
Xenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944
OKLAHOMA—39					
Ada (2)	15,143	C	1946	James W. Flint (M) 3	1947
Anadarko	5,579	C	1947	K. C. Finch (Assoc. M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (4)	2,548	C	1937	J. E. Harris	1948
Bartlesville (2)	16,267	O	1927	C. O. Huntress (Assoc. M)	1947
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cherokee (2)	2,553	C	1920	Percy Daniels	1948
Chickasha (1)	14,111	C	1946	John R. Hamman (M) 2	1946
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (2)	7,703	C	1929	A. E. J. Johnson (M) 3	1948
Duncan (12)	9,207	C	1920	S. Conger Brown (Assoc. M)	1947
Durant	10,027	C	1948	E. Alan Webster (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Edmond (7)	4,002	C	1925	Fred P. Snyder	1948
El Reno (7)	10,078	C	1926	C. A. Bentley (M) 3	1946
Enid	28,081	C	1947	Ross Taylor (M) 3	1947
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (7)	10,018	C	1929	Neil W. Barde	1948
Heavener (4)	2,215	C	1922	Henry Moore	1948
Konawa (2)	2,205	C	1948	T. H. Love	1948
Lindsay (3)	1,792	C	1947	Elmer F. Edge (Assoc. M)	1948
McAlester (11)	12,401	C	1919	Wallace Bond	1947
Madill (9)	2,594	C	1917	Arthur J. Ables	1948
Mangum (13)	4,193	C	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City	9,500	C	1949	R. K. McMullen	1949
Muskogee (13)	32,332	C	1920	John Oliver Hall (M) 3	1946
Norman (9)	11,429	C	1919	T. E. Thompson (M) 3	1946
Nowata (8)	3,904	C	1920	R. O. Whitchurch, Jr	1945
Oklahoma City (10)	204,424	C	1927	Wm. Gill, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Pauls Valley	5,104	C	1945	T. R. McCasling (Assoc. M)	1947
Pawhuska (12)	5,443	C	1921	L. L. Houston (Assoc. M)	1948
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (6)	12,249	C	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Shawnee (3)	22,053	C	1930	Erbin E. Jones (M) 2	1946
Stigler (2)	1,861	C	1947	Robert O. Bailey (Assoc. M)	1948
Tecumseh (7)	2,042	C	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	Robert Wilson (Assoc. M)	1945
Woodward (4)	5,406	C	1929	Julian T. VanHook (Assoc. M)	1948
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943
OREGON—22					
Albany	5,654	C	1949	J. D. Baughman (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Bend (2)	10,021	C	1929	W. O. Cuthbertson (M) 3	1949
Coos Bay (3)	5,259	C	1945	C. G. Reiter (M) 3	1949
Corvallis	8,392	C	1949	James O. Convill (M) 2	1949
Eugene (2)	20,838	C	1945	Oren L. King (M) 3	1949
Forest Grove (2)	2,449	C	1938	M. O. Gardner (Assoc. M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	6,028	C	1946	John F. Porter (Assoc. M)	1948
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (3)	*1,849*	O	1938	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)	1945
Milwaukie (2)	*5,146*	C	1945	Jack A. Taber (Assoc. M)	1947
Nyssa (1)	1,855	C	1945	E. K. Burton 2	1945
Oregon City (2)	6,124	C	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M) 2	1947
Pendleton (1)	8,847	C	1947	C. V. Signor (Assoc. M)	1949
Roseburg	4,924	C	1947	M. W. Slankard (Assoc. M)	1947
Salem (1)	30,908	C	1947	J. L. Franzen (M) 2	1947
Silverton (3)	2,925	C	1941	R. E. Borland (M) 2	1945

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
OREGON (Continued)					
Springfield (2)	3,805	C	1947	Fred R. Cheatham (Assoc. M)	1948
Sweet Home (3)	*2,141*	C	1943	Jess M. Parker	1946
Tillamook	2,751	C	1947	Charles F. Trinkle (Assoc. M)	1947
Warrenton (10)	1,365	C	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944
PENNSYLVANIA—39					
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Winfield F. Lea	1948
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (6)	5,002	O	1922	John A. Fatora (Assoc. M)	1947
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	Ray E. Schoffstall (M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,696	O	1914	John A. Bailey (Assoc. M)	1949
Ellwood City (2)	12,329	O	1928	Emerson Walker (M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles (Assoc. M)	1937
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,717	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert (M) 2	1928
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lehighton (2)	6,615	O	1943	George Hein (Assoc. M)	1945
Lewistown (3)	13,017	O	1943	J. H. Immel (M) 2	1948
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Mechanicsburg (2)	5,709	O	1947	C. Stanley Fox	1947
Milton (6)	8,313	O	1925	Harry N. Showers	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (7) (Pittsburgh)	19,571	O	1928	David D. Rowlands (Assoc. M)	1949
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland	2,153	O	1948	J. E. Russell	1948
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M) 2	1948
Oakmont	6,260	O	1948	Donald S. Harding (Assoc. M)	1948
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	(Vacancy)	
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Pottstown	20,194	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (M) 3	1945
Quakertown	5,150	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish	1948
Scottdale (4)	6,493	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr	1942
State College (2)	6,226	O	1945	(Vacancy)	
Towanda (2)	4,154	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (3)	7,215	O	1942	D. H. Graham	1945
SOUTH CAROLINA—9					
Beaufort (9)	3,185	C	1915	W. H. Graham	1948
Camden	5,747	O	1948	Lott T. Rogers	1949
Chester (1)	6,392	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy	1945
Florence (6)	16,054	C	1921	E. L. Blackwell (Assoc. M)	1947
Greenwood (2)	13,020	C	1939	J. J. Rauch (M) 2	1947
Lancaster (2)	4,430	O	1946	J. D. Mackintosh, Jr	1949
Rock Hill (6)	15,009	C	1915	F. A. Jacocks (Assoc. M)	1948
Spartanburg	32,249	O	1947	T. Edward Temple (M) 2	1947
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934
SOUTH DAKOTA—3					
Aberdeen (1)	17,015	C	1946	H. M. Pierce (M)	1946
Clark (3)	1,291	O	1912	James McHenry (Assoc. M)	1946
Rapid City (6)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942
TENNESSEE—11					
Alcoa (2)	5,131	C	1919	A. B. Smith (Assoc. M)	1948
Clifton	750	C	1944	Perry Davis	1948

TENNESSEE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (7)	8,516	C	1921	E. L. Bowers	1948
Gatlinburg (1)	1,600	C	1945	H. F. Holt (M)	1945
Johnson City (3)	25,332	C	1939	Dewey I. Leonard	1947
Kingsport (4)	14,404	C	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)	30,781	C	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	9,495	C	1920	H. L. McCullough (Assoc. M)	1947
Paris (1)	6,395	C	1947	Arthur L. Dow (M) 2	1947
Shelbyville	6,537	C	1947	Bernard Huffman	1948

TEXAS—70

Abilene (1)	26,612	C	1947	B. J. McDaniel (M) 2	1947
Amarillo (10)	51,686	C	1913	N. V. Moss (Assoc. M)	1947
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Baytown (2)	11,030	C	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (Assoc. M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	*77,335*	C	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman	1948
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner (Assoc. M)	1938
Big Spring (5)	12,604	C	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham	6,439	C	1947	John B. Saunders, Act	1948
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (M)	1942
Brownsville (11)	22,083	C	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	13,398	C	1916	Jack Broad (Assoc. M)	1948
Bryan (8)	11,842	C	1917	Mills P. Walker	1947
Burkburnett (7)	2,814	C	1923	P. A. Wiggins	1945
Burnet (1)	1,945	O	1945	G. G. Medders (M)	1945
Carrizo Springs (2)	2,494	C	1946	J. W. Jeffrey (Assoc. M)	1947
Carthage (2)	2,178	C	1947	J. L. Horner (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Clarksville (1)	4,095	C	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
College Station (3)	2,184	C	1944	Raymond L. Rogers (Assoc. M)	1948
Colorado City	5,213	C	1948	Fred M. Boone (M) 3	1949
Corpus Christi (3)	57,301	C	1945	Harvey H. Allen (Assoc. M)	1947
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart	4,682	C	1949		
Dallas (5)	294,734	C	1931	Roderic B. Thomas (M) 2	1947
Eastland (10)	3,849	C	1919	C. H. O'Brien	1947
Edinburg (2)	8,718	O	1946	O. T. S. Ellingson (M)	1949
Fort Stockton	3,294	O	1948	E. B. Ligon (Assoc. M)	1949
Fort Worth (6)	177,662	C	1925	W. O. Jones (Assoc. M)	1946
Georgetown (2)	3,682	O	1944	Lee Black (Assoc. M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer	3,138	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (Assoc. M)	1948
Harlingen	13,306	C	1947	R. J. Brule 2	1949
Hubbard (1)	1,871	O	1943	John Lee Harris (M)	1943
Jacksonville (3)	7,213	C	1931	W. H. Oswalt (Assoc. M)	1947
Jasper	3,497	C	1948	Radford B. Gibson (Assoc. M)	1948
Kerrville (5)	5,572	C	1927	L. R. Burrow (M) 3	1948
Lake Jackson	3,100	O	1948	E. F. Lee (Assoc. M)	1948
Lamesa (2)	6,038	C	1945	J. D. Willson (Assoc. M)	1948
Livingston (2)	1,851	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M) 2	1945
Longview (4)	13,758	C	1923	James A. Giddings (M) 3	1948
Lubbock (7)	31,853	C	1917	Steve Matthews (M) 3	1949
Lufkin (11)	9,567	C	1919	J. B. Early	1946
McAllen (2)	11,877	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M) 2	1946
Marshall (2)	18,410	C	1927	E. E. Justice (Assoc. M)	1948
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (2)	9,352	O	1947	H. A. Thomason (M) 3	1948
Mount Pleasant	4,528	C	1948	Harry D. Steenson (Assoc. M)	1948
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (2)	6,138	C	1923	M. B. Thomas	1947
Odessa (1)	9,373	O	1946	J. R. Wilson (M)	1946
Pampa (6)	12,895	C	1927	R. G. Pepin (Assoc. M)	1949
Panhandle (7)	978	O	1923	M. C. Davis (Assoc. M)	1948
Paris	18,678	C	1948	John W. Perryman, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Pittsburg (3)	2,916	C	1946	J. C. Harrison, Act	1949
Port Arthur (3)	*56,065*	C	1932	Ernest W. Meyer, Act	1948
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (M)	1940
San Benito	9,501	C	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M) 2	1948
Sherman (6)	17,156	C	1915	Garland P. Franks (M) 3	1947

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stamford (6)	4,810	C	1918	Grady Bowdry (M)	1947
Sulphur Springs	6,742	C	1947	J. P. Tackett	1947
Sweetwater (3)	10,367	C	1928	H. S. Thorgrimsen (Assoc. M)	1947
Taylor (6)	7,875	C	1914	Charles Brazil (Assoc. M)	1947
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (9)	10,481	C	1919	F. R. Cromwell	1948
Tyler (8)	28,279	C	1915	Bill N. Taylor (M) 6	1948
Waco	55,982	C	1948	R. C. Hoppe (M) 3	1948
Waxahachie (1)	8,655	C	1947	G. O. Summers (M) 2	1947
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1939
West Columbia (2)	1,573	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (M)	1945
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	George D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1944
Yoakum (7)	4,733	C	1915	R. H. Koether (Assoc. M)	1948

UTAH—5

Midvale	2,875	O	1947	(Vacancy)	
Nephi	2,835	O	1948	T. D. Davis	1948
South Salt Lake (2)	5,701	O	1946	William T. South (Assoc. M)	1947
Tooele (2)	5,001	O	1925	Dale Williams James	1946
Vernal	2,119	O	1947	LeRoy Taylor (Assoc. M)	1946

VERMONT—27

Barre t (2)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton	1,462	C	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellow Falls vil (5)	4,236	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
Bethel t	1,477	C	1947	Paul Hermann (Assoc. M)	1947
Brattleboro (4)	9,622	C	1942	George F. Miller (M) 2	1948
Castleton (5)	1,601	C	1939	William A. Onion, Jr.	1946
Chester t (2)	1,740	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	749	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (3)	2,605	C	1937	Guy W. Larrabee	1943
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	4,978	C	1940	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Ludlow t (6)	2,458	C	1926	Laurence Pinel (Assoc. M)	1947
Ludlow vil (6)	1,780	C	1926	Laurence Pinel (Assoc. M)	1947
Manchester (2)	2,139	C	1941	George A. Randall	1947
Middlebury t (4)	3,175	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Middlebury vil (4)	2,123	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Montpelier	8,006	C	1947	L. B. Bartlett (Assoc. M)	1948
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	(Vacancy)	
Northfield t (6)	3,601	C	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Northfield vil (6)	2,129	C	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	Robert E. Layton (M) 2	1948
Randolph vil (2)	1,988	C	1934	Robert E. Layton (M) 2	1948
Rockingham t (4)	5,737	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	(Vacancy)	

VIRGINIA—53

Abingdon (3)	3,158	C	1940	David Goodman (Assoc. M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (3)	24,652	C	1933	Daniel Robinson	1948
Alexandria (6)	*51,574*	C	1922	Robert S. Marshall	1949
Altavista (4)	2,919	O	1936	Thomas B. Noland (M)	1947
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	*123,832*	C	1932	A. T. Lundberg (Assoc. M)	1947
Bedford (5)	3,973	O	1920	Robert W. Martin (Assoc. M)	1948
Big Stone Gap (4)	4,331	O	1936	R. B. Alsover	1943
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	*14,071*	C	1919	Robert L. Morrison (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Charlottesville (8)	*20,005*	C	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Clifton Forge (3)	*5,549*	C	1942	B. F. Berkaw (Assoc. M)	1947
Covington (6)	6,300	C	1925	J. G. Kyle (Assoc. M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act	1943
Farmville (8)	3,475	C	1915	James Hughes (Assoc. M)	1946
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	*12,487*	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (4)	3,195	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (Assoc. M)	1947
Hampton (3)	5,898	C	1920	L. D. James (Assoc. M)	1947
Harrisonburg (3)	*8,187*	O	1940	W. T. Wells (M) 2	1947
Henrico County (Richmond) (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (6)	*9,807*	C	1924	Ira F. Willard (Assoc. M)	1948
Lexington (4)	3,914	O	1938	James McK. Dunlap	1947
Lynchburg (2)	*41,496*	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (3)	1,302	O	1927	James W. Ritter, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Martinsville	*11,560*	C	1949	Kent Mathewson (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Narrows t	1,489	C	1948	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Newport News (3)	45,599	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (6)	*231,949*	C	1918	C. A. Harrell (M) 4	1946
Norton (4)	4,006	C	1936	W. P. Kanto (M)	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg	978	O	1947	W. I. McGhee	1947
Petersburg (6)	*33,147*	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (10)	81,951	C	1917	W. Guy Ancell (M) 5	1948
Radford (8)	*9,126*	C	1920	W. A. Woodward (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Richmond	193,042	C	1948	Sherwood L. Reeder (M) 2	1948
Roanoke (2)	*64,214*	C	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M) 2	1947
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (2)	5,252	O	1946	William E. Lawson (Assoc. M)	1948
South Norfolk (2)	8,038	C	1947	B. R. Fuller (M) 2	1948
Staunton (7)	*15,328*	C	1908	Seth Burnley (M) 2	1948
Suffolk (3)	*12,815*	C	1919	W. R. Woodbury (M) 4	1946
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. A. Clarke	1947
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick Co. (Hilton Village)	9,248	C	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (4)	7,053	C	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M) 3	1948
Winchester (5)	*12,168*	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	4,653	C	1927	Carter W. Beamer (Assoc. M)	1947

WASHINGTON—2

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ellensburg	5,944	C	1949	James E. Morrison (Assoc. M)	1949
Sunnyside	2,368	C	1948	E. G. Hubbert (Assoc. M)	1948

WEST VIRGINIA—7

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (M)	1941
Grafton	7,431	C	1947	C. D. Decker (Assoc. M)	1947
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Weirton	32,000	O	1947	Dan Sweaney (Assoc. M)	1947
Wheeling (4)	61,099	C	1935	William N. Hunter	1949

WISCONSIN—16

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland	11,101	C	1948	Joseph A. Warren (Assoc. M)	1948
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire	30,745	C	1949		....
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)	1,180	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1946
Greendale (3)	2,527	C	1939	R. J. Eppley (M) 2	1947
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (6)	48,765	C	1922	A. E. Axtell (Assoc. M)	1947
Madison	67,477	C	1947	Leonard G. Howell (M) 3	1947
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
River Hills	500	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1947
Shorewood (4)	15,184	O	1926	H. A. Schmitt (M)	1930

WISCONSIN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Superior (4)	35,136	C	1941	W. J. Deegan (M) 3	1947
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Watertown	11,301	C	1949		
Whitefish Bay (1) (Milwaukee)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (2)	10,627	C	1942	D. B. Willett (M)	1947
ALASKA—3					
Anchorage (3)	10,000	C	1946	Donald R. Wilson	1948
Fairbanks (2)	5,000	C	1947	Irving H. Call	1948
Ketchikan	4,695	C	1948	L. M. McConnell (Assoc. M)	1948
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (5)	169,247	C	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (Assoc. M)	1947
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	14,238	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—2					
St. John (1)	51,410	O	1946	E. Royden Colter (M)	1946
Woodstock (7)	3,516	C	1919	O. H. Manuel (Assoc. M)	1948
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	20,589	C	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—33					
Arvida (3)	9,702	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Cap de la Madeliene (1)	11,885	C	1947	Roger Lord (Assoc. M)	1947
Chicoutimi	8,937	C	1947	David D. Clerk (Assoc. M)	1947
Drummondville (1)	10,555	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Grand'Mère (4)	8,500	C	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	C	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Hull (1)	33,937	C	1946	(Vacancy)	
Isle Maligne (1)	500	C	1936	Omer Bernier (M)	1943
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
Lac Megantic	4,529	C	1948	O. Brulotte (Assoc. M)	1948
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Longueuil (1)	8,200	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Louiseville (1)	3,572	C	1947	Leo Lupien (Assoc. M)	1947
Malartic (5)	4,000	C	1939	Francois Grenier (Assoc. M)	1948
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	4,888	C	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (Assoc. M)	1945
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
Quebec City (1)	183,000	C	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski	1,200	C	1947	Leopold Garon (Assoc. M)	1947
Riviere du Loup (1)	8,662	C	1946	Roland Beaulieu	1946
Rouyn	8,808	C	1947	D. D. Desilets (Assoc. M)	1948
St. Agathe-des-Monts	3,357	C	1948	J. C. Lucien Trempe	1948
St. Jerome (1)	11,286	C	1944	Francis Valiquette (Assoc. M)	1946
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
St. Laurent	10,104	C	1948	Lucien Toupin (Assoc. M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1919
Trois Rivieres (2)	45,000	C	1942	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 4	1945
Val d'Or (3)	7,000	C	1937	Paul E. Gagnier (Assoc. M)	1948
Valleyfield (2)	19,000	C	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (Assoc. M)	1948
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—4					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Limerick (3)	39,000	C	1934	Matthew Macken	1946
Waterford (2)	27,464	C	1939	Liam Raftis	1946

Directories of City Officials

The four separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1949. Table XX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the number of managers each city has had, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XXI contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1940 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, police chief. Table XXII lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XXI and XXII the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. (All urban places of 5,000 to 10,000 population are arranged in one alphabetical list in Table V elsewhere in this Year Book.) Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XXI, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available for 38 states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories was published in the 1944 edition of The Municipal Year Book (pages 634-637). New and revised editions of directories issued in 1947 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section on page 234 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials and are listed in the 1944 Year Book.

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1949

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—14							
Anniston	26	E. D. Banks 10-50	L. Treadaway	J. Jones T	H. Harris E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Bessemer*	23	Joe F. Lewis P 10-50	J. M. Scott	J. J. Dean M	Sam Houston S	L. B. Hill	Lacey Alexander
Birmingham	268	W. Cooper Green P 11-49	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	H. M. Ayers	C. F. Eddins
Decatur	17	H. R. Summer	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson A	Joe Elliott S	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	17	John Ayres P	J. L. Vaughn	Jas. M. O'Neal F	M. M. Ramseur E	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield	12	C. N. Gilley 10-52	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade K	J. T. Duncan E	C. V. Sellers	C. V. Sellers
Florence	15	E. F. Martin	L. B. Coburn†	B. F. O'Steen F	C. H. Jackson	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	37	J. Herbert Meighan 10-50	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	W. R. Hooks E	Clyde Landers	Fay Boman
Huntsville	13	A. W. McAllister 10-52	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. C. Coble	J. L. Carroll
Mobile	79	E. M. Megginson 10-49	S. H. Hendrix	E. Megginson F	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFayden
Montgomery	78	John L. Goodwyn 10-51	Silas D. Cater	Sam M. Engelhardt T	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	Carlisle Johnstone
Phenix City	15	Homer D. Cobb	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	E. E. Reese	J. L. Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Selma	20	L. P. Burns 10-52	R. M. Watters	R. Watters T	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Tuscaloosa	27	Luther Davis C 9-49	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt A	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—2							
Phoenix*	65	Nicholas Udall 1-50	C. W. Boyer	J. L. Williams Jr. A	R. Gail Baker E	Lester B. Barnum	Earl O'Clair
Tucson*	37	E. T. Houston 5-49	Carl M. Hitt	J. D. McAllister T	Glenton G. Sykes E	J. C. Sievert	D. J. Hays
ARKANSAS—9							
Blytheville	11	E. R. Jackson 4-49	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	Charles W. Short
El Dorado	16	John M. Shackleford 4-49	George Jackson	E. P. Garison T	R. A. Atkinson S	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fort Smith	37	Jack Pace 4-49	Carl R. Atkins	R. Ferguson F	Jay Medlen	Lon C. Shaw	Pink Shaw
Hot Springs	21	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	Jim Holland	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry
Jonesboro	12	Roy Penix 4-49	Wayne A. White	Vernon Covington T	Fred Haywood E	Virgel Snow	Clyde Barker
Little Rock	88	Sam M. Wassell 4-49	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	Paul Zander E	G. Nalley	Marvin Potts
N. Little Rock	21	Eldor Johnson 4-49	Percy H. Machin	Percy Machin K	I. W. Roe S	J. P. Caldwell	J. T. Pyle
Pine Bluff	21	George H. Steed 4-49	E. A. Pledger	E. A. Pledger K	Carl M. Andresen E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana	12	B. R. McCarley 4-49	L. V. Young	H. C. Hay T	Vernon Glover S	S. F. Walsh	Max Tackett
CALIFORNIA—59							
Alameda*	36	W. J. Branscheid 4-49	J. P. Clark	F. J. Croll A	Carl Froerer	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran

Albany	11	Frank V. Hays 4-49	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	Ernest Tarr E	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	39	Jesse Ellico P 6-51	R. B. Wallace	W. C. Chestnut T	Wm. Jarrett E	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Anaheim	11	Charles A. Pearson 4-52	Charles L. Griffith	C. Griffith K	E. P. Hapgood E	Rudolph Nyboe	Mark Stephenson
Bakersfield*	29	Jake Vanderlei 4-49	Marian S. Irvin†	Thomas L. Harris A†	J. B. Holfelder E	Philip C. Pifer	H. Grayson
Bell	11	John C. Douglass 4-52	E. P. Folsom	E. P. Folsom K		Adolph Treder	Willard B. Steele
Berkeley*	86	Laurance L. Cross 7-51	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	27	Otto A. Gerth 4-50	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	Jack H. Benson 4-50	Charles C. Casey	Chas. C. Casey K	John Boardman E	Leroy A. Jones	Joseph Gabard
Burbank*	34	Paul L. Brown 4-49	Addie J. Jones	Justus B. Brown T	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	16	U. S. Simonds, Jr.	Herbert White	H. White K	Kenneth Fitch E	Edward J. Leis	R. Theuer
Compton*	16	Harry T. Loughran 7-49	Mrs. Clyde I. Horlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	Thomas J. Potter
El Centro	10	W. Glen Simmons 4-50	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	Clyde F. Lee S	R. J. Birchfield	R. R. Voyles
Eureka	17	John F. Langer, Jr. 7-49	J. C. Barkdull A	J. C. Barkdull A	Herbert O'Connor E	Allan Pettingill	Kenneth M. Hill
Fresno	61	Glenn M. De Vore 4-49	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	L. A. Moore	R. T. Wallace
Fullerton	10	Irvin C. Chapman 4-50	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams K	Herman H. Hiltscher E	Lloyd Eckels	John C. Gregory
Glendale*	83	Robert C. Wian 4-51	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	Edward H. Aiman	W. E. Hegi†
Huntington Pk	29	Frank G. Bonelli	William P. Mahood	William P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John H. Slocum	Charles Noah
Inglewood	30	Ernest S. Dixon 4-51	Leonard C. Fox	Leonard C. Fox K	Walter E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Lodi*	11	Robert H. Rinn 4-50	John F. Blakely	Martin J. Dreyfuss F	Arthur C. Heckenlaible E	George D. Polenske	Millard L. Fore
Long Beach*	164	Burton W. Chace 7-51	Clyde Roseberry	H. Beckman N	James P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	Al F. Slaight
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron 6-49	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Lynwood*	11	J. Jack Willard 4-52	Frank Limber	Frank R. Limber K	A. J. Bateman E	Earl Gallaher	Paul W. Kerr
Maywood	11	Ben Lang 4-52	Isobel B. Hollar	Milton Strauss T	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	C. E. Parmenter
Merced*	10	A. Homer Griffin 4-50	A. H. Groesel	A. H. Groesel K	G. E. Winton E	Fred Lewis†	Wm. A. Hydie
Modesto	16	Carl W. Shannon 4-51	Rex E. Gailfus	Rex E. Gailfus K	Frank J. Rossi E	George E. Wallace	U. Pickering
Monrovia	13	Reuel R. Brown 4-52	F. R. Schallert	Walter C. Gerfen T	Albert A. Blakesley E	Guy Shaw	F. L. Scott
Monterey*	10	Hugh F. Dormody	E. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	Manuel S. Perry S	Gregory Teaby	Fred H. Moore
National City	10	Gilbert E. Fritz 4-50	Frank Rogers	F. Rogers K	Floyd Finnerty S	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Bates
Oakland*	302	Joseph E. Smith 7-49	Charles M. Don	James F. Carey T	Walter N. Frickstad E	James H. Burke	Robert P. Tracy
Ontario*	14	Roy D. Boles	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody K	Harold J. Martin M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Palo Alto	17	Walter S. Gaspar 6-49	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore A	Fabian S. Miller E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	82	A. Ray Benedict C 5-49	Clara B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	J. H. Allin E	C. L. Bolz	C. H. Morris
Pomona	24	James B. Pettit 4-49	C. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	F. C. Froehde E	Robert A. Crawford	J. B. Ashurst
Redlands	14	Maurice Clapp 4-50	Harry R. Whaley	H. Whaley K	Edgar T. Ham E	Elmer R. Thomas	Oscar A. Peterson
Redondo Beach	13	Charles H. Wortham 4-49	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	Louis H. Goss E	Earl Wiltse	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City*	12	William M. Werder 4-50	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge T	Glenn Jains E	Jos. Lodi	C. R. Collins
Richmond*	24	Robert H. Miller 6-49	C. A. Pitchford	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	Henry J. Schmidt	W. W. Vernon
Riverside	35	William C. Evans 1-53	Winfield G. Waite	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	106	Belle Cooledge 1-50	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	12	George C. Taylor 7-49	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	Donald Davies M	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
San Bernardino	44	James E. Cunningham 5-49	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	R. D. Forsythe E	Dwight Littleton	Wm. Gilchrist
San Buenaventura*	13	Edwin L. Gardner II 5-51	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	V. M. Capesius E	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego*	203	Harley E. Knox 5-51	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes M	G. E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Francisco	635	Elmer G. Robinson 1-52	John McGrath	Harry Ross C	H. C. Vensano	Edward Walsh	Michael Mitchell
San Gabriel	12	George H. Smith 4-50	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Newman B. Smith E	George Duguid	Frank Carpenter
San Jose*	68	Fred Watson 6-50	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Lester A. O'Brien	Ray Blackmore
San Leandro*	15	Joseph O. Bellini	Herbert Burbank	R. N. Lindahl F	Chas. P. Martin	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Mateo*	19	Creed B. Haberlin 4-49	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Robert E. O'Brien
Santa Ana	32	R. Carson Smith 4-51	Erma Keeler	G. B. Martien A	Hugh M. Neighbour E	John Garthe	Boyd Hershey

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Barbara..... 35	Norris Montgomery 6-49	Faye Canfield Griffen	Faye CanfieldGriffen A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	R. E. Noonan
Santa Cruz*....... 17	Sam C. McNeely 4-49	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller T	Alexander D. Russell E	Louis Gomes	A. I. Huntsman
Santa Monica*..... 54	Mark T. Gates 4-51	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	Maurice M. King	C. N. Carrell	Jos. H. McClelland
Santa Rosa*....... 13	J. M. Daw 4-50	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Frank Sarles E	George H. Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate........ 27	Merle Beckley	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Dan S. Miller E	David F. Glines	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*... 14	Edward C. Petersen 4-50	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	N. B. Krug E	Donald J. Lavenbarg	E. C. Setzer
Stockton*......... 55	M. A. Sanguinetti 1-50	Bessie Lee Trahern	William Riddell A	Marshall Dunlap E	James L. Stevenson	Richard E. McHugh
Vallejo*........... 20	George C. Demmon 5-51	Melvin Brooks	Alfred L. Wanger A	T. D. Kilkenny E	L. Jacobson	Jack Stilz
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)						
Whittier.......... 16	F. B. Chandler 4-50	Guy N. Dixon	C. H. Haffner T	M. R. Bowen E	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
COLORADO—8						
Boulder*.......... 13	J. Perry Bartlett 1-50	Leonard Jones	Leonard Jones K	Geo. R. Hubbard	Emil A. Johnson	Myron Teegarden
Colorado Springs*.. 37	J. N. McCullough 4-49	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	Fred H. Lausch	I. B. Bruce
Denver............322	Quigg Newton 6-51	Siewers Fincher	W. H. McNichols A	Terry Owens E	Allie Feldman	John O'Donnell
Fort Collins*....... 12	Robert W. Hayes 4-54	Miles F. House	J. Howell F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction*... 12	John C. Harper 4-49	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	John Burton E	Charles L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley........... 16	Frank A. Berger 1-50	Mort Balch	H. W. McGilp T	R. O. Cottingham E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo............ 52	E. D. Rickords P	Mary E. Weaver	Jack R. Craddock F	J. H. Harriss S	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad*......... 13	James E. Donnelly 11-49	Eugene Aiello	Eugene Aiello K	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	W. J. Schramm
CONNECTICUT—24						
Ansonia........... 19	F. P. Fitzpatrick 12-50	Paul E. Schumacher	Terrence J. Prydun T	Thomas F. Pratt S	J. Thomas Bennett	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport.........147	Jasper McLevy 11-49	Fred Schwarzkopf	Adolph D'Aulisa C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John Lyddy
Bristol........... 30	James P. Casey 11-49	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan S	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury.......... 22	William J. Hannan	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	Sydney A. Rapp E	John H. McNamara	George Schoen
Derby............ 10	Anthony Dirienzo 1-51	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	John Benanto S	Joseph Raslavsky	Thomas Van Etten
East Hartford t.... 19	John W. Torpey P 10-49	William E. Hines	George J. Penny T	Eugene B. Sullivan	John J. Armstrong	Timothy J. Kelleher
Hartford*.........166	Cyril Coleman 1-50	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Royal W. Thompson	Henry G. Thomas	M. J. Godfrey
Meriden........... 39	Howard E. Houston 1-50	Ruth E. Payne	John J. Awdziewicz C	C. Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	M. B. Carroll
Middletown....... 26	Herbert C. F. Bell 10-50	Edward P. Wysocki	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	Charles A. Anderson
Naugatuck........ 15	Harry L. Carter 5-49	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain....... 69	Henry J. Gwiazda	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	George Mollurn E	William T. Shaw	William C. Hart
New Haven........161	Wm. C. Celentano 12.49	Sidney L. Goldstein	Cecil J. Marlowe C	Anthony Pavlillo	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London*...... 30	Samuel J. Selleck 10-49	Henry L. McGuire	H. Huntley F	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas L. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk.......... 40	Irving C. Freese 10-49	John A. Hansen	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney
Norwich........... 24	Richard F. Marks 6-50	Eli Cramer	Alexander Jordan T	Frank H. Quinley	Joseph Tracy	John R. Donovan
Shelton........... 11	Malachi Le May 1-51	J. Stirling Edwards	J. Stirling Edwards K	Robert Marsden S	William E. Purcell	William S. Donovan
Stamford.......... 48	Charles E. Moore 4-49	Neilson D. Dale	Neilson D. Dale F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*........ 23	Peter J. Ring, Jr. C 10-49	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Walter B. Dunbar E	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Torrington........ 27	Wm. Kilmartin 11-49	Alexander G. Constable	Edwin Dowd T	William F. Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford....... 11	Fred C. Ulbrich	G. Harrington	Fred Ulbrich	John Nolan	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waterbury........ 99	Raymond E. Snyder 1-50	William A. Sirica	Arnold E. Furlong A	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	Wm. J. Roach

West Hartford t*	34	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Rodney L. Loomis M	F. B. Chamberlin E	Thomas H. Donnelley	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t.	30	Elmer E. Scranton C 11-49	Franklin Lum	George C. Warner T	John F. Lynch E	William Johnson	James P. Cannon
Willimantic	12	Andrew J. Carey 1-50	Roger F. Paulhus	Roger F. Paulhus T	Alexis Caisse, Jr. S	Amos E. Barber	Grant Bombria
DELAWARE—1							
Wilmington	113	Joseph S. Wilson	Homer C. Simmons	A. Abrahams T	Harry L. Maier E	George T. Morgan	James C. Riley
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington	663	John Russell Young P	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A		Clement Murphy	Robert J. Barrett
FLORIDA—20							
Clearwater*	10	Harry D. Sargent 1-51	H. G. Wingo	Frank Abernathy		Peter Treola	J. J. Elliott
Daytona Beach*	23	E. L. Padgett 1-51	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt K	J. W. Leseman E	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*	18	Reed A. Bryan 4-51	S. H. Marshall	Carlton M. Roberts M	E. Patterson E	C. W. King	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	11	R. E. Kurtz	Charles E. Chandler	Charles E. Chandler T	John Cody	W. R. Anderson	J. Douglas Bartleson
Gainesville*	14	J. M. Butler 9-49	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill F	R. T. Cunningham E	E. F. Beville	R. G. Zeigler
Jacksonville	173	C. Frank Whitehead 6-49	W. C. Almand R	John E. Pace A	W. E. Sheddan E	G. E. Hare	Sherman Cannon
Key West*	13	A. Maitland Adams 11-49	Victor Lowe	Charles R. Roberts A	Ivan Roberts †	Leroy Torres	V. O. Kemp
Lakeland*	22	C. V. McClurg	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove C	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	Roy V. Huchingson
Miami*	172	Robert L. Floyd 11-49	F. L. Correll	G. Shaw F	R. A. Williams	Henry R. Chase	W. E. Headley, Jr.
Miami Beach*	28	Marcie Liberman 6-49	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	Phillip R. Short
Orlando	37	William Beardall	Ed McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon E	Maxie G. Bennett	J. C. Stone
Panama City*	12	Carl Gray 3-50	Harry Harris	Harry Harris K	C. E. Peterson E †	Alfred L. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	37	C. P. Mason 6-49	J. E. Frenkel	J. Frenkel C	C. W. Bledsoe E †	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	12	Leonard Drazba	Pauline Boyt A	P. Boyt A	Gerald M. Ponton E	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	61	Bruce B. Blackburn 7-49		Baynard E. Cook F	Frank O. Lee	Claude Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	10	Andrew Carraway 1-50	H. N. Sayer M	H. N. Sayer M	S. M. Richard S	M. N. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	11	John F. Robertson 12-51	L. B. Ashby	C. H. Pickett T	T. J. Farrer	M. L. Knowles	Luther LeGette †
Tallahassee*	16	Robert C. Parker 3-50	George C. White	George C. White T	Arvah B. Hopkins	Earl Levy	W. L. Prater
Tampa	108	Curtis Hixon 11-51	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	R. VanCamp E	L. D. Blanton	J. L. Eddings
W. Palm Beach*	34	Lloyd G. Bell 4-49	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn M	D. A. Hanlon	A. P. Sadler	Trueman Matthews
GEORGIA—19							
Albany*	19	James W. Smith 1-50	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	H. P. Derry E	D. W. Brosnan	M. Burnett
Athens	21	Jack R. Wells 1-50	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith T	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	302	W. B. Hartsfield 1-50	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	Herbert T. Jenkins
Augusta	66	W. D. Jennings 1-52	T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	Jno. D. Twiggs	D. L. Cliatt	C. J. Wilson
Brunswick*	15	A. W. Gragg 1-52	Hugh Burford	L. M. Stephens T	Phil D. Jory	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
Columbus*	53	Walter Richards	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Dalton	10	H. L. Trammell	Guy W. Keister	G. C. Cline T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	W. H. Souther
Decatur*	17	S. Threadgill 1-49	Mrs. M. H. Christian	J. D. Gould M†	B. F. Colmer E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
East Point	12	E. J. Bass	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	10	William L. Rogers 1-50	John Weldon Smith	C. L. Lineback M	J. B. Gailey S	R. Edwin Spence	W. D. Bagwell
Griffin*	13	H. T. McWilliams C 1-50	Mrs. Ann Cook	J. Langford M	J. H. Hamilton E	S. E. Simonton	Joe Burson
La Grange	22	Duke Davis 1-50	C. H. Day	C. H. Day T	G. H. Sargent	D. H. Hunter	T. E. McClung
Macon	58	Lewis B. Wilson 11-49	Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	J. C. Hardy	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Moultrie*	10	W. B. Withers 10-49	P. J. Doster	P. Doster K	F. B. Ahouse E	J. L. Rhodes	J. F. Addison
Rome*	26	John E. Yarbrough C 12-52	F. L. Sammons S	F. Sammons S	W. C. Hall E	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah	96	John G. Kennedy	A. Greenfield	Wm. Wise C.	James H. Fisher	J. L. Eady	James Rogers

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Thomasville*	13	W. A. Watt 1-50	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	C. E. Layton M	Oscar Davis Sr.	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta	16	J. E. Mathis 3-50	A. S. Myddleton	H. H. Beck F	Carey Burnett E	T. M. Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross*	17	S. L. Ruff 12-49	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	E. F. Ledford E	H. C. Thackston	J. G. DeLoach
IDAHO—7							
Boise	26	Potter P. Howard 5-49	Fred R. Bagley	D. F. Banks T	J. L. Morris E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin
Coeur d'Alene	10	J. G. Adams 5-49	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	J. H. Latimore E	Wallace Swofford	Arnold C. Engen
Idaho Falls	15	E. W. Fanning 4-49	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson
Lewiston	11	Leo J. Morgan 7-49	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	William P. Hughes E	D. Richard Gill	Frank H. Jacobs
Nampa	12	Peter E. Johnson 5-49	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	John H. Griffiths E	L. T. Lessinger	J. R. McCarthy
Pocatello	18	George R. Phillips 5-49	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese T	Les H. Ballif E	A. A. Girard	R. J. Roubidoux
Twin Falls	12	H. G. Lauterbach 4-49	C. Leiser	H. R. Grant F	J. S. Diffendarfer E	E. H. Freelove	Howard W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—59							
Alton	31	H. F. Wadlow 5-49	Earl Linkogle	R. Morrow C	M. F. Whitten E	J. J. Lewis	C. Barkley
Aurora	47	Henry Rauscher 4-49	John P. Thill	J. P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	George H. Rees
Belleville	28	Ernst W. Tiemann, Sr. 5-49	Carl Siegel	C. Siegel K	John C. Thompson	Albert Nebgen	Victor Knefelkamp
Berwyn	48	Wm. J. Kriz 4-49	Emil Vacin	V. L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington	33	Mark B. Hayes 4-49	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	S. R. Wilhoit E	Roland Behrends	Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island	17	John M. Hart 4-49	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield*	11	Carl Hayford 4-49	Anthony Strobl	James F. Shurtleff M	James F. Shurtleff M	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	H. C. Crosby
Cairo	14	Egbert A. Smith 5-51	Robert A. Hatcher	Hugh S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	J. W. Mason	Edgar F. Ryan
Calumet City	13	Frank Kaminski 4-49	Steve Maciejewski	Steve Maciejewski K	John Walerowicz S	Chas. Sikorski	Henry Wleklinski
Canton	12	Gus Sandberg	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Tom Harris
Centralia	16	H. B. Blanchard 5-51	James Maxfield	John W. Clark, Jr. F	H. B. Stover E	C. E. Conder	O. T. Bounds
Champaign	23	George J. Babb 5-51	John P. Hill	Jas. H. Griftner F	John T. Kearns E	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,397	Martin H. Kennelly 4-51	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	J. Prendergast
Chicago Heights	22	Maurino Richton 5-51	A. Paul Soderman	William Waddington F	Arthur H. Bonvouloir	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero	65	Thos. E. Kallal † 4-49	Jerry F. Justin	Jerry F. Justin C	Frank Masa	Frank Dusek	Martin Wojciechowski
Danville	37	G. N. Hicks 5-51	Betty Oakes	George H. Jones F	Geo. E. Freeman	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Decatur	59	James A. Hedrick 5-51	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby	Ira D. Leech	W. Glenn Kerwin
Dixon	11	J. Fred Hofmann 4-51	Wayne C. Smith	W. Smith K	J. E. Vaile S	Jake Johnson	Harry Fischer
East Moline	12	B. H. Ryan 4-49	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Chas. St. Onge S	Paul Godesiabois	H. J. Montgomery
East St. Louis	76	John T. Connors 5-51	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Russel Beebe	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin	38	Walter E. Miller 5-51	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank A. Struckman	Elmer Henryson	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst	15	Wm. S. Fellows 4-49	Francis N. Neumann	F. Maier T	Alfred Nelson E	William Hanebuth	G. Kummerow
Elmwood Park	14	Adam Roulo 4-49	Harold Hommersand	H. Hommersand T	Lenord Kulpinski S	Chester Reardon	Frank Rice
Evanston	65	S. G. Ingraham 4-49	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Forest Park	15	Vernon Reich 4-51	Charles W. Meseke	William Bartz F	Charles Lelivelt	Henry H. Lange	William Kern
Freeport	22	Earl E. Miller 5-49	Lueva McHugh	Ethel Brewster T	Carl Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg	29	Ralph B. Johnson 4-49	Alfred Nystrom	A. Nystrom K	S. S. Scott E	W. P. Eckwell	Paul Holmes
Granite City	23	C. Moerlien 5-49	Albert L. Stevens	John Dooher C	C. H. Sheppard E	Clarence Cook	Eugene Burnett
Harrisburg	11	H. J. Raley 5-51	Opal Epperheimer	R. B. Hetherington F	John B. Pierson S	Ray Johnson	Everett N. Sneed
Harvey	18	A. E. Turngren 5-51	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	J. Hamilton E	C. Stanger	A. F. Roll

Highland Park	14	Robert F. Patton 5-51	V. C. Musser	A. Gordon Humphrey F	P. E. Cole E	William Hennig	Edward B. Patten
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 4-49	John R. Phillips	I. B. Cline T	E. M. Henderson E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	42	Arthur O. Janke 5-51	Arthur R. Blackburn	Samuel Shepley F	John R. Barney	Arthur Dillon	Ervin Boc
Kankakee	22	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-49	Herbert Hess	L. Rivard T	P. J. Schriner	Roy Marquart	Daniel Bergan
Kewanee	17	Fred J. Brown 6-51	Harry L. Orr	F. A. Dean F	Edwin F. Peterson	Albert Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange	10	H. F. Stebbins P 5-49	H. H. Mitchell	H. Mitchell K	B. I. Greenlee	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
LaSalle	13	Jos. A. Delmanowski 5-49	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	L. J. McGonigal		Edward Kasprowicz
Lincoln	13	David Sullivan 5-49	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	Harry Walker S	Edgar Smith	M. Downs
Mattoon	16	G. W. Smith 4-49	James L. Warren	E. W. Vollmer F	Harold Bennett	J. C. Weaver	E. Davidson
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg 5-49	J. M. Kearns	E. Gorman Ham C	William Thomas E	David Smith	John Peterson
Melrose Park	11	A. H. Frenzel P 5-49	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wiggleworth
Moline	35	E. H. Sohner 5-49	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	William M. Coopman E	John Polchow	H. Fromme
Mount Vernon	15	Harry L. Bishop 5-49	W. W. Hart	M. Williford T	Kenneth Dillingham	Paul Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	66	Stuart W. Cochran 4-49	James A. Wasson	R. F. Glaesel C	Marshall S. Dutton	William C. Watters	T. Kearin
Ottawa	16	T. Berton Leamy 5-51	H. W. Farnsworth	Timothy Madigan F	R. H. Newell	Emmett Burke	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge	12	Alfred Haake 4-49	L. E. Fleissner	R. Schuettge T	Harry F. Koelling	Norman A. Brown	H. W. Johnson
Pekin	19	J. Norman Shade 5-51	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	Albert Hoff S	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria	105	Joseph Malone	John H. DeWein	E. Mueller C	L. D. Jeffries	Sidney L. Ulrich	George E. Scott
Quincy	40	Geo. Meyer, Jr. 5-49	Lawrence Kuhlman	T. B. Vonderheide C	C. A. Bunting E	George Simon	Ray Welsh
Rockford	85	C. Henry Bloom 5-49	Elmer O. Strand	E. O. Strand K	Wm. Day E	Wayne E. Swanson	Folke Bengston
Rock Island	43	Melvin McKay 4-49	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	W. J. Gallagher E	Joseph W. Valentine	William J. Wilkens
Springfield	76	Harry A. Eielsen 5-51	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F	J. H. Hunter	Joseph Londrigan	
Sterling	11	W. B. Wetzell 5-51	J. Willard Andrews	J. J. Anderson T	Daniel Metzger	Chris Dingler	Edward Ohda
Streator	15	Albert E. Dietman 5-51	Roy B. Rathbun	Robert Drysdale F	George Micklos S	Wayne Conner	John Gaydos
Urbana	14	George F. Hurd 5-49	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Moyer F	Elmer H. Johnson	Charles W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Waukegan	34	Frank G. Wallin 5-49	Edward R. Holmberg	E. R. Holmberg K	Robert J. Kramer E	Walter Hutton	William A. MacDonald
West Frankfort	12	Luther Burpo 5-51	George I. Cotter	John F. Karnes F	Guy Broy	Alta McGhee	E. B. Ragland
Wilmette*	17	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-49	Nicholas P. Miller	W. B. Robinson T	George E. Leal	R. K. Reardon	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Wm. Warfield III P	Stella Winslow	John L. Scott F	Robert L. Anderson	Michael J. Dalton	Rex R. Andrews
INDIANA—35							
Anderson	42	G. Lester McDonald 1-52	Ernest Coburn	George A. Horn C	Walter O'Connor E	Robert Mosbaugh	Louie Dietzen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-52	Mrs. Margaret Johnson	Mrs. M. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	21	Thos. L. Lemon 1-52	Margaret Nave	Margaret Nave T	James Thompson S	Bernard Glover	Ray Hinkle
Columbus	12	Robert Stevenson 1-52	John F. Ferry	John F. Ferry K	D. Gunder E	Eret Kline	Herbert N. Moore
Connersville	13	C. Schultze	Wendell W. McFall	W. W. McFall T	James D. Nash E	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	11	Clark D. Jones 1-53	Mabel W. Sinclair	Mabel W. Sinclair T	Lex B. Clore E	Elmer Dickman	Finis Burkhardt
East Chicago	55	Frank J. Migas 1-52	Conrad B. Beniecki	B. Bochnowski C	Joseph Steiner E	Joseph Wilardo	Martin Zarkovich
Elkhart	33	Walter L. Larson 12-51	Earl S. Sears	H. A. Pribble C	J. Edward Galbreth S	John Williams	Wm. F. Roth
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-52	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	Garland Blades S	John Brown	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	97	William H. Dress 1-52	Thomas P. Toon	E. F. Diekman C	E. C. Kerth E	Clarence Bassemier	Paul Bonham
Fort Wayne	118	Henry E. Branning Jr. 1-52	Norber Welch	A. H. Fruechtenicht C	Walter C. Vetter	E. L. Uebelhoer	Lester Eisenhut
Frankfort	14	Ralph T. Cheadle 1-52	Arthur J. Rogers	Arthur J. Rogers T	R. T. Cheadle	J. Marvin Snyder	Charles Norman
Gary	112	Eugene H. Swartz 1-53	Nick P. Elich	F. V. Bauldridge C	Harold E. Beine E	Frank Mathews	Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	11	Rollin R. Roth 1-52	Clare Garber	Clare Garber T	Carl Cozzi E	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer
Hammond	70	Vernon C. Anderson	Edward B. Bellamy	Charles H.Wainwright C	Roy Rubright E	Adelbert J.Sargent	Thomas J. Martinson
Huntington	14	Roy Howell 1-52	A. N. Doyle	A. N. Doyle T	Earl E. Phillips E	Ernest Greider	Thomas A. Coughlin
Indianapolis	387	Al Feeney 1-52	Richard G. Stewart	Phillip L. Bayt C	M. G. Johnson E	Roscoe McKinney	Edward Rouls
Jeffersonville	11	Samuel Shannon 12-52	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun T	William Goyne	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Kokomo	34	James H. Maguire 1-52	Walter S. Riffe	Walter S. Riffe C	Ray E. Havens E	Robert F. Featherstone	Paul D. Kellar
Lafayette	29	Albert J. Krabbe 12-51	Robert V. Ostheimer	Curtis Hostetter C	Henry B. Clark S	John Katzman	James McDonald
La Porte	16	Taylor A. Ray 1-52	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	H. F. Hoelocker S	Mike Fitzsimmons	Jack Alexander
Logansport	20	Geo. F. Meuhlhausen 1-52	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	Geo. Beltemacchi E	Joseph L. Graffis	Lonnie O. Hall, Jr.
Marion	27	Willard Blackman 1-52	Robert Custer	Russell Bragg C	J. C. Horner E	Arthur Planek	Robert Duke
Michigan City	26	Russell G. Hileman 1-52	Frank Wentland	Edwin L. Mokrycki C	Emil Krueger S	A. R. Mitchell	R. F. Stephenson
Mishawaka	28	E. S. Walton 1-52	Oscar Vad de Putte	Richard F. Kleiser C	Frank J. Miller E	Thomas L. Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	50	Lester E. Holloway 1-53	Edgar Crago	Wm. Connolly, Jr. C	Ward Harlan E	Aaron Belcher	Harry Nelson
New Albany	25	C. P. Erni 1-52	Leon P. Stein	Leon P. Stein K	Albert Graybrook E	Thomas Daniel	Guy E. Hosbach
New Castle	17	Harold Meadows 1-52	Percy Scott	Percy Scott T	Ernest L. Guyer E	Vaugh Reid	Ross Scott
Peru	12	George W. Wolf 12-51	Mrs. Marjorie Blue	Mrs. Marjorie Blue T	Irel V. Pence	Glenn Jenkins	William Webster
Richmond	35	Lester Meadows 12-51	Ather Reeg	H. G. Coleman C	W. E. Ross E	Leslie L. Williams	Lucas Rohe
Shelbyville	11	Harold Pickett 12-51	Raymond E. Lackey	Raymond E. Lackey T	Charles Towns S	Russell Klare	Maurice Moberly
South Bend	101	George A. Schock 1-52	Mayme Dumont	Frank J. Bruggner C	Roy Audrysiak E	Ales Andrejewski	James Trevey
Terre Haute	63	Ralph E. Tucker 1-52	Herbert O. Beasley	David C. Russell C	Albert A. Ellis E	Zenis Nicoson	Cleon R. Reely
Vincennes	18	Wm. L. Betz 12-51	C. F. Wissing	C. F. Wissing T	Noble Spiker E	Dewey Shepherd	James F. Harlow
Whiting	10	Andrew Kovacik 1-52	George Palenchar	George Palenchar T	William Bercik	Adolph Zweig	James P. Mullaney
IOWA—21							
Ames*	13	W. L. Allan	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	O. J. Erickson
Boone	12	F. W. Ganoe 4-49	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Loren Heiple E	E. G. Kolb	L. C. Paulsen
Burlington	26	Thomas J. Smith 4-50	Robert Schlampp	John R. Dwight F	Harry A. Vollmer E	W. G. Middlemann	Hurley Eland
Cedar Rapids	62	F. K. Hahn 4-50	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	F. E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	Jess Clift
Clinton	26	George Still 4-50	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold F. Nelson	Chris Hansen
Council Bluffs	41	Geo. B. Sparks 4-50	A. E. Peterson	Nels Hansen A	Forest Grover E	Waldo Merrill	Frank Altock
Davenport	66	A. R. Kroppach 4-50	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Lester Schick	L. Jurgens
Des Moines	160	Heck Ross 4-50	Glen G. Wickliff	D. W. Ash F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Lorin Miller
Dubuque*	44	F. VanDuelman 4-49	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Robert Gallagher E	T. Hickson	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge	23	J. M. Poole 4-49	Robert H. Clelland	W. E. Johnston F	C. A. Boeke E	Harry K. Brown	E. W. Maricle
Fort Madison	14	Thomas W. Tipton 4-49	Louie F. Albers	L. F. Albers K	Wayne Massey E	Isaac Hutchison	Roy Cross
Iowa City	17	Preston Koser 4-49	George J. Dohrer	E. B. Raymond T	F. E. Gartzke E	J. J. Clark	Edwin Ruppert
Keokuk	15	F. A. Willmering 4-50	Carl L. Mundy	H. R. Delahoyde	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	Louie Atkins
Marshalltown	19	D. E. Taylor 4-49	Anne McMahon	Anne McMahon K	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	
Mason City	27	H. E. Bruce 4-49	Pearl B. Kellogg	F. DeSart A	C. W. Hamblin E †	James Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine	18	H. E. Ferguson 3-50	Mrs. Florence Mason R	F. Mason K	R. J. Halpin E	Paul Meerdink	Harold Wickey
Newton	10	E. W. Zeug 4-49	H. J. Hammers	Dwight L. Smith T	J. G. McFadden E	William Lattimer	L. McCall
Oskaloosa	11	John L. Burress 4-49	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Frank Budd E	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa	32	Herman J. Schaefer 4-49	Frank Gibbons	Charles F. Carlson F	Henry Cook E	Harley McClure	
Sioux City	82	Dan J. Conley 4-50	C. A. Norrbom	Glen A. Evans F	Keyes Gaynor E	Charles B. Kuhl	Julius Myron
Waterloo	52	Bailey Barnes 4-50	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	Alfred B. Cook E	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg
KANSAS—20							
Arkansas City*	13	Albert W. Newman 4-49	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Ralph E. Bridges E	Harry McCollough	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	C. H. Blanke 4-49	Robert L. Noble	R. L. Noble K	Earl Hellener M	Harley Yocum	C. H. Lyman

Cotteyville	17	J. B. McCue 4-49	Lois Saunders	G. A. Erickson F	Pat B. Smith E	Cal A. Durand	Pete Billups
El Dorado*	10	W. R. Smith 4-51	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	Lin Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	Harry C. Weber
Emporia*	13	C. J. Neill 4-49	Fred L. Nevins	Fred L. Nevins K	R. W. Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	B. Duncan
Fort Scott	11	Wallace M. Buck 4-49	Marian C. Amott	D. G. Richards T	O. F. Miller	Sam E. Ayers	J. L. Atha
Hutchinson*	30	Will S. Thompson 4-49	T. C. Smith	T. C. Smith F	A. R. Campbell E	W. H. Hazell	R. Hensley
Independence*	12	S. E. McDaniel 4-49	G. H. Krienhagen	G. Krienhagen K	G. H. Hackmaster	Roy Pitts	W. F. Troutman
Kansas City	121	Clark E. Tucker 4-51	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence	14	J. H. Parsons 4-49	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	C. A. Bliesner
Leavenworth	19	F. E. Washburn 4-49	J. C. Walker	J. C. Walker K	A. Maduska E	Harry Conlin	A. E. Mistler
Manhattan	12	Ross E. Busenbark 5-49	Paul F. Ragland	Sam C. Charlson F	D. C. Wesche E	C. L. Morris	Clint Bolte
Newton*	11	J. M. Veazey 4-51	Allison Schroeder	A. Schroeder K	Frank Beeson E	Ed. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	J. R. Cheney 4-50	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	K. E. Andrews	Harry W. Gilliland †	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	14	Vernon C. Axton 4-49	Dale M. Raymond	E. Powers F	Charles L. Smay E	E. Glenn Parsons	Frank A. Williams
Pittsburg	18	Joe Gutteridge 4-49	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	C. M. Cooper E	W. C. Campbell	Thomas M. Stowers
Salina*	21	A. W. Stedham 4-49	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker F	Harold Harper E	Joe E. Travis	Lewis Day
Topeka	68	Frank J. Warren 4-51	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	C. Madison Williams	William E. Cawker	Ernest W. Kaul
Wichita*	115	Robert E. Israel 4-49	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	E. N. Smith	C. W. Brown	G. W. Shepherd

KENTUCKY—13

Ashland	30	Will C. Simpson 12-51	Clem S. Howard	R. R. Peebles A	H. A. Jepson	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	15	Henry J. Potter 12-49	Joseph C. Covington	N. O. Gillespie T	John Galvin E	Brett Basham	Muriel Waddle
Covington*	62	William F. Rolfes 1-52	George Vieth	Martin Holman C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Salyers	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	L. L. Ross 1-50	Gloria D. Wendling	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	11	Arthur C. Jones 1-50	Marcella Lynch	E. B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	Robert White	Henry Morrow †
Henderson	13	Robert Posey 1-50	Phil J. Thomy	Oscar Baskett T	Newton W. Neel E	Letcher Martin	Leon Beckham
Hopkinsville	12	F. Ernest Lackey 1-50	Mrs. Hattie C. Wood	Clyde H. Vinson F	Joe Davis	J. W. East	J. Ed Greenfield
Lexington*	49	Thos. G. Mooney 1-52	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	S. D. Armstrong	Dudley McCloy
Louisville	319	Charles P. Farnsley 11-49		W. D. Meyers F	T. D. Luckett	John Krausenkraus	Carl Heustis
Middlesborough	12	W. K. Evans 1-50	G. C. Owen	Floyd Ball F	E. V. Williams	M. K. Knepp	Guy Harrell
Newport*	31	James E. Deckert 1-52	F. McLane	J. E. Deckert	A. H. Root	Edward T. Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro	30	Glenn Lovern 1-50	E. J. Rhodes	Percy Beard F	Edward Akin	Ben Cummings	Vern Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Gene Peak 1-52	Sarah Thurman	H. Collins T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	Lester Block

LOUISIANA—10

Alexandria	27	Carl B. Close 4-49	Hal T. Dulany	W. A. McLean F	Soule Butler E	R.A. Neff	George C. Gray
Baton Rouge	35	Powers Higginbotham 1-53	P. T. Ecton	Louis J. Ricaud F	Sam Dupre	Robert Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	15	C. Siegelin 12-50	K. I. Bean	Jesse Cutrer, Jr. F	Ed Champagne E	Elmer G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Gretna	11	Charles F. Gelbke 6-49	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E.Hotard E	Ruben Hock	B. Miller
Lafayette	19	Ashton J. Mouton 5-52	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles	21	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	J. H. Funderburg F	J. D. Davis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	28	George Breese 7-52	P. A. Poag S	F. X. Cline F	J. P. Simmons S	H. L. Hale	H. J. Ward
New Iberia	14	P. Armand Viator	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	John Rochel E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	495	DeLesseps S. Morrison 5-50	George S. Weaver	Lionel G. Ott F	Albert M. Wyler E	Howard L. Dey	N. Adair Watters
Shreveport	98	Clyde E. Fant 11-50		John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	Edward Huckaboy

MAINE—10

Auburn*	20	Rosaire L. Halle 9-49	Leon Cole	B. Allen M	William Wilkinson S	Ralph Harnden	Alton Savage
Augusta	19	Richard B. Sanborn 1-51	John J. Ryan	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bangor*	30	James F. White C 12-49	Jay E. Alley	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Daniel L. McClay	Herbert P. Constantine	Edward M. Short
Bath*	10		H. E. Ring	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Frank Moriarty
Biddeford	20	Louis B. Lausier 1-50	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Arthur King	A. E. Pare
Lewiston	39	Louis P. Gagne 3-49	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies F	Edgar St. Hilaire	Zephirin F. Drouin	Joseph A. Picard
Portland*	74	Robert L. Getchell C 12-50	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May E	Oliver Sanborn	John M. Mulkern
South Portland*	16		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman	Horace S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
Waterville	17	Russell M. Squire 1-50	Charles N. Nawfel	James Glover T	E. J. Jones S	Ralph Gilman	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook	11	E. Porell	Armand J. Gagnon	Rbt. Ronbinson T	Roscoe Libby S	Cecil McAloney	Hormidas Aube
MARYLAND—7							
Annapolis	13	William U. McCready 7-49	Katherine Linthicum	J. Turner Quaid T	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Baltimore	859	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. 5-51	None	J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Howard Travers	Hamilton R. Atkinson
Cambridge	10	Julian L. Tubman	G. L. Dail	C. L. Dail T	John H. Cosby E	LeRoy Willey	G. W. Price
Cumberland	39	Thomas S. Post 4-50	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	John E. Brennan	Robert E. Flynn
Frederick	16	Lloyd Culler 7-50	J. Eisenhauer	Aubrey A. Nicodemus T	William R. Walter E	None	Fred M. Straley
Hagerstown	32	Richard H. Sweeney 3-49	Elden Kerney	Clyde R. Stouffer T	C. W. Stump, Jr. E	Max Hoover	Max W. Rickard
Salisbury	13	E. R. White Jr. 6-50	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	Clarke Gardner E	W. Austin Moore	William J. Chatham
MASSACHUSETTS—78							
Adams t.	13	John S. Wilk C	I. Audrey Louison	H. Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek S	Martin J. Degen	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t.	11	Maurice Pare C 3-49	Albert M. Grant	Raymond O. Davis T	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Andover t.	11	Roy Hardy C	George Winslow	Thaxter Eaton T	Edward Lawson	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t.	40		James J. Golden	J. Wilbert Anderson T	James M. Keane E	Daniel B. Tierney †	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t.	11	Edwin S. Hersey C 2-49	Walter E. Farnum	William Wheeler N	M. Anthony Casella S	Geo. V. Henrich	William J. Callahan †
Attleboro	22	Francis J. O'Neil 1-50	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Joseph Mowry	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t.	27	J. Watson Flett C	Charles B Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beverly	26	Robert J. Rafferty 12-50	Bennett E. Merry	Louise Linehan A	Albert H. Richardson E	Fred Wittenhagen	Edward Aucone
Boston	771	James M. Curley 1-50	John B. Hynes	Charles J. Fox A	Robert P. Curley	Russel S. Codman, Jr.	Thomas Sullivan
Braintree t.	16	Albert E. Roberts C	Earnest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	Edward Cahill
Brockton	62	Joseph H. Downey 1-50	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	L. F. Lynch	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookline t.	50	Edward Dane C3-50	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen N	Walter A. Devine E	Thomas F. J. Malloy	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	111	Michael J. Neville 1-50	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	Wm. R. McMenimen	John Collins	John R. King
Chelsea	41	Thomas A. Keating 1-50	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	John Marian E	Charles A. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	42	Edward O. Bourbeau 1-50	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchott A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Clinton t.	12		Mildren Fallon	Walter O'Malley T	Patrick Ball S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t.	14	Walter B. Morse C 3-48	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Dedham t.	16	John J. Kiley C3-50	John T. Carey	Andrew D. Calvin T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t.	10	Paul B. Borowski C	Frank Jarick	Nora Connery T	William Lawler E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett	47	James F. Reynolds 1-50	John M. Carroll	A. MacKinnon A	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Bradford V. Elliott
Fairhaven t.	11	Harold E. Kerwin C 2-50	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Alfred J. Tripanier S	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fall River	115	Wm. P. Grant 1-50	Adelard J. Gauthier	Eugene J. Cote T	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Edward C. McMahon
Fitchburg	42	George W. Stanton 1-50	D. H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Ernest C. Couette	Carlisle F. Taylor
Framingham t.	23	William I. Randall 3-50	William Walsh	G. Sullivan N	Samuel Dyer E	Leroy Trevitt	E. McCarthy

Gloucester	24	Weston U. Friend 12-49	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	Paul A. Polisson E	Henry Hilton	W. S. Ellis
Greenfield t.	16	Herbert M. Darling 3-50	Wm. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Haverhill	47	Albert W. Glynn 1-50	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Holyoke	54	Henry J. Toepfert	Joseph Jabimile, Jr.	Joseph E. Lucey T	Stewart R. Allyn	John Rohan	David F. Allyn
Lawrence	84	James P. Meehan 1-50	Gordon Gaffney	James Meehan F	John W. McCarthy	Edward Retelle	Martin O'Sullivan
Leominster	22	Ralph W. Crossman	Arthur U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw A	Herbert J. Lawson S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t.	13	George W. Emery C3-50	James J. Carroll	J. Carroll K	Joseph DeFoe	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	101	George A. Ayotte 1-50	Wm. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Charles Stackpole	Michael H. Winn
Lynn	98	Stuart A. Tarr 1-50	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John Healey
Malden	58	Fred Lamson 1-50	John E. Lukey	C. A. McAuliffe C	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Richard N. Berry	James M. McDermod
Marblehead t.	11	Everett R. Campbell C 3-49	William Bragdon	Clarence Chapman N	R. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	S. Bradish
Marlborough	15	Carlton W. Allen 1-50	Francis J. Bertrand	Edward F. Bigelow T	J. F. Granger S	Samuel Daoust	Ira Joubert
Medford	63	Walter E. Lawrence 1-50	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John J. E. Gorham	William J. McLaughlin
Melrose	25	Thomas L. Thistle 1-50	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glenn S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	G. MacWilliams
Methuen t.	22	Roger E. Ingalls C	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	John V. Austin S	Benjamin Bean	Cyril Feugill
Milford t.	15	M. A. Balzarini, Jr. C3-50	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan A	Edward C. Carroll S	John Adams	John J. Moloney
Milton t.	19	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest J. Maynard E	Ashton McLeod	John B. Shields
Natick t.	14	John E. Logan C	James H. Fleming	W. Levitt T	Benjamin Sargent E	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
Needham t.	12	R. H. Gray C	Marion Petterson	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	110	Arthur N. Harriman 1-50	Charles W. Deasy	Edward F. Nerbonne A	Patrick J. Foley	Milton C. Andrews	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	John M. Kelleher 1-50	Mrs. Vera Kelley	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronans	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton	70	Theodore R. Lockwood 1-50	Frank M. Grant	John D. Martin C	Willard Pratt E	John L.Keating	Philip Purcell
North Adams	22	James Bowes		Daniel J. Hawthorne A	James E. Lilly	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty
N. Attleborough t.	10	Leonard J. Quinn C 3-49	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	25	E. L. Olander 1-50	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John Keefe E	Charles Dalton	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t.	10	George L. Searles C2-51	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	L. Rollins N	William Williams S	Philip B. Walker	J. Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	15		Walter A. Blasenak	Walter A. Blasenak A	Albert W. Thompson	Alonzo N. Earle	Thomas Lydon
Peabody	22	Leo McGrath 1-50	J. F. O'Meara	Eva F. Dee A	Frank J. McCarthy E	Arthur Flynn	James F. Murphy
Pittsfield	50	Robert T. Capeless 1-50	John J. Fitzgerald	H. Edward Hayn T	A. K. Sloper	Thomas F. Burke	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t.	13	James T. Frazier C 3-49	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy	76	Charles A. Ross 12-49	Hattiemay Thomas	Leo A. Mullin A	Ambrose Igo S	Thomas Gorman	John J. Avery
Reading t.	11	C. E. Wilkinson C 3-49	Guy Ellison	B. Stewart N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Thomas E. Wall
Revere	34	Peter J. Jordan	Joseph McChristal	Ed. O'Toole A	George Burnett	Thomas McCarrick	William A. Gillis†
Salem	41	Joseph B. Harrinton 1-50	Augustine J. Toomey	H. M. Perkins A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Saugus t*	15	John C. Pitman 1-50	Ruth Stevens	C. Chapman N	Charles DeFronzo	George B. Drew	Henry P. Wheaton†
Somerville	102	G. Edward Bradley 1-50	Norman E. Corwin	F. MacDonald A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	A. F. Sharry
Southbridge t.	17	Norman LeBlanc C3-50	Clarinthe P. Boyer	J. E. Desrosier N	Henry Racicot E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Springfield	150	Daniel Brunton 1-50	Clifford F. Smith	George W. Rice T	Charles A. Bailey, Jr. S	Thomas Wrenn	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t.	11	Fred A. Schneider C 3-49	Winthrop A. McCarthy	WinthropA.McCarthyN	Albert E. Casey S	Wm. E. Crosby	J. Clarence Nelson
Swampscott t.	11	Edgar U. Burdett C 3-49	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams N	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	37	John F. Parker 1-50	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	William O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	T. Joseph Galligan
Wakefield t.	16	Raymond S. Dower C3-50	Charles F. Young	Charles C. Cox A	Harry H. Denning	Clifford Jacobs	John G. Gates
Waltham	40	John F. Devaen	William J. Lanagan	Arthur Stoner T	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Watertown t.	35	T. J. Galligan C	George B. Wellman	Wm. W. Norcross, Jr. A	Otis D. Allen E	William C. McElroy	James Igoe
Webster t.	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman
Wellesley t.	15	William R. Cook C 3-49	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Warren G. Fisher S	Thomas A. Slaman	R. P. MacBey
W. Springfield t.	17	Howard M. Teece C 2-50	V. Allen	V. Paul Keith N	Harry W. Steele E	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	19	Homer E. Bush 12-49	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis J. Martin	J. E. Moriarty	Allen H. Smith

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Weymouth t....... 24	Harry Christensen C 3-50	C. Boyle	Harry I. Granger T	Thomas J. Kelly S	Walter R. Murray	Edward F. Butler
Winchester t....... 15		Mabel W. Stinson	William E. Priest N	Parker Holbrook E	James E. Callahan	Charles J. Harrold
Winthrop t........ 17		Joseph F. O'Hern	George W. Downie T	Fritz E. Westlin S	Thos. B. Smith	William F. Pumphret
Woburn.......... 20	William E. Kane	M. G. Kane	Hugh Gilgun A	James H. Kelley	M. J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Worcester.........194	Chas. F. Jeff Sullivan 1-50	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Aubrey S. Batstone A	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	Wm. P. Finneran
MICHIGAN—43						
Adrian........... 14	H. W. Lundahl 4-49	E. A. Ballenberger	E. A. Ballenberger K	Fremon Ansted	John Hawley	L. F. Germond
Alpena*.......... 13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-51	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Allen Kennedy	F. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor......... 30	William E. Brown, Jr. 4-49	Fred C. Perry	Fred Perry K	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek....... 43	Wm. V. Bailey 4-49	Joseph M. Boos	Harry Atkinson T	R. R. McIntosh E	Charles A. Crosier	Cleon Cramer †
Bay City*......... 48	M. Raleigh Rabedioux 4-49	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Ronald K. McGillivray	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*.... 17	Leon P. Gideon 3-49	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	Palmer H. Slack E	Ray Hall	Alvin Boyd
Birmingham*...... 11	Milton P. Mallender 4-49	Irene E. Hanley	Russell T. Berger T	Leon B. Kordell E	Vernon W. Griffith	Ralph W. Moxley
Dearborn.......... 64	Orville L. Hubbard 1-50	Myron A. Stevens	James Hughes C	Frank B. Swapka	Stanley Herdzik	Ralph B. Guy
Detroit.........1,623	Eugene I. Van Antwerp 1-50	Thomas D. Leadbetter	John N. Daley C	Thomas C. Hanson	Minnian C. Higby	Harry S. Toy
Ecorse............ 13	Wm. Voisine 11-49	Don H. Beckmann	P. L. Allison C	Leland R. Gare E	Fred Pudvan	C. Miller
Escanaba*......... 15	Robert E. LeMire 4-50		A. Aronson M	Loren W. Jenkins E	Jerry Jerow	Michael F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale*.......... 23	Carl W. Forsythe 4-49	T. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. Laking T	Charles Knechtel	Norman C. Pritchard	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*............152	George C. Wills 11-50	Albert Hull	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theodore Moss	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids*.....164	George W. Welsh 5-50	Jacob Van Wingen	E. Stevens F	Charles W. Darling	Frank H. Burns	Albert Scheiern
Grosse Pte. Park*.. 13	Homer C. Fritsch P 3-50	William Stamman	William Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edward Rector	Arthur Louwers
Hamtramck....... 50	Stephen S. Skrzycki 3-50	Albert J. Zak	Henry C. Ciesluk C	George Banish	Henry Gelinski	J. Wojciszak
Highland Park..... 51	Norman J. Patterson 4-51	Thomas E. Shawcross	Mrs. Lilias F. Evans C	Lawrence C. Whitsit E	Frank Ford	J. Hoffman
Holland........... 15	Bernard De Pree 5-50	C. Grevengoed	C. Grevengoed K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Iron Mountain..... 11	Erminio Raffin 4-49	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	Ralph E. Speer E	M. J. Scolatti	Reno Romagnoli
Ironwood*......... 13	Walter F. Olson 3-49	Leo Andriansen	Leo Andriansen K	Leo O'Callaghan S	Edward Laitala	Thomas McRae
Jackson*.......... 50	James House 1-50	Everett D. Cattell	Everett D. Cattell K	Ray Fry E	Harold Crawford	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo*....... 54	Henry Ford, Jr. 11-49	Mrs. Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers F	Harold L. Andrus E	J. Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing.......... 79	Ralph W. Crego 1-51	Bertha Ray	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh F. Fisher	John Early
Lincoln Park....... 15	Russell V. White 4-49	John M. O'Connor	L. M. Bailey C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crichton
Marquette*........ 16	John J. O'Neil 1-54	Robert DeRoche	William E. Miller A	James A. Clulo	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee........ 10	J. M. Kehoe 4-50	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	James I. Corbett E	William F. Sporrer	J. Kellner
Midland........... 10	Karl Robertson 11-50	Anna Coons	Weyant Pangborn F	Charles Johnson	Earl Engwis	R. Rogers
Monroe........... 18	Lloyd W. Clime 1-50	D. A. Soleau	George Danz, Sr. T	John Ellis	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mt. Clemens....... 14	Albert A. Wagner 5-49	Joseph H. Matthews	G. Dankers T	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton DuBoy	Harvey Hammond
Muskegon*........ 48	Henry J. DeVette 1-51	R. F. Cooper	Hubbel E. Lundborg F	Francis Smith S	Elmer J. Bandgren	Harold V. Mehl
Muskegon Heights*. 16	Frank P. Rockenbach	Roy J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Richard Matthews	Harry L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles............. 11	Jerome Wood 4-50	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	Roy Robinson		L. O. Bates
Owosso........... 14	Kenneth Crawford 4-50	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	William Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*.......... 67	John C. Cowe 4-50	Ada R. Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes
Port Huron*....... 33	Frank O. Staiger 4-49	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Walter K. Willman M	George W. Hisscock	Thomas J. Davidson
River Rouge....... 17	M. Warren Duncan	John B. Osborn	[illegible]	James Aspden	Philip Genise	[illegible]

Saginaw........	63	H. Stenglein 4-49	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	Russell G. Braman	George H. McNicoll
St. Clair Shores....	10	A. Lingemann P 12-50	Douglas Taylor	Douglas Taylor K	Claude Postiff E	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
Sault Ste. Marie*...	16	Maurice E. Hunt 5-50	Richard R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Gilbert F. Peterman M	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*.....	14	Dr. F. G. Swartz	C. L. Anderson	Josephine Reynolds T	Anthony Eikey	Roy Green	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte........	31	Louis Brohl Sr. 4-50	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Louis Moehr E	John Francisco	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti*.........	12	Dan T. Quirk 4-49	N. G. Damoose M	N. G. Damoose M	T. Knowel Hart	James Dignan	Harold E. Haun

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea*........	12	James C. Nelson 1-51	I. Dudley	Warren C. Hyde M	Frank Brince	Joseph J. Spark	Theo Lifeson
Austin............	18	M. G. Rolfson 4-50	J. H. Weiland	J. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	George Roope
Brainerd..........	12	Levi Johnson 5-49	Walter Fall	Geo. A. Tracy T	R. T. Campbell E	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Duluth............	101	George Johnson 4-49	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	Innis W. Ward	Lorenzo J. Jones	R. F. Keating
Faribault..........	15	Emil Peterson 4-49	Paul H. Haugen R	Herman A. Behlke F	F. W. McKellip E	Marvin Morgan	Fred Heath
Fergus Falls.......	11	H. E. Swenson 4-49	Iver Mickelson	Iver Mickelson K	Egil Wefald E	Wm. Nelson	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing...........	16	Gerald Thomas P 12-49	Gene J. Grady	E. Hendrickson A	J. H. Rough E	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato..........	16	R. F. Johnson 4-49	H. J. Matson	F. W. Bates F	Tom Mackey E	Ben Bangerter	William E. Kruse †
Minneapolis.......	492	Eric G. Hoyer † 7-49	Charles C. Swanson	C. A. Brandt C †	Hugo G. Erickson E	George S. Lockhart	Glenn MacLean
Rochester.........	26	Claude H. McQuillan 4-51	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Ralph E. Monson E	C. E. Ginther	A. Nelson †
St. Cloud..........	24	Math Malisheski 4-52	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	James Gray E	William Ruehle	A. Anderson
St. Paul...........	288	Edward K. Delaney	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	George M. Shepard E	Edward Novak	Charles J. Tierney
South St. Paul.....	12	H.B. Gackstetter 4-49	John F. O'Donnell	J. F. O'Donnell K	E. C. Swenson E	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia...........	12	Wm. S. Anderson 4-50	John G. Milroy, Jr.	Henry W. S. Tillman T	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	George Forte
Winona...........	22	John Druey 5-49	Roy G. Wildgrube	Otto P. Pietsch T	Carl W. Frank E	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—12

Biloxi.............	17	G. Cousins Jr. 1-52	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	Gordon A. Dacey	Lee Chinn	Earl Wetzel
Clarksdale.........	12	K. H. O'Keefe 12-52	J. B. Lindsay	J. B. Lindsay K	W. L. Gates, Jr. E	R. W. Maxwell	H. D. Scherck
Columbus.........	14	Wm. Hairston 1-53	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	Adair L. Cox E	H. L. Vaiden	J. N. Roberts, Jr.
Greenville.........	21	George F. Archer 1-52	W. B. Williamson	W. B. Williamson K	F. E. Hall E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood........	15	Allen D. Saffold 1-51	Bonner Duggan	Fred Neely A	Charles Abbott E	Reuben Duren	Rufus Shurden
Gulfport..........	15	J. W. Milner	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	H. E. Blakeslee	Floyd Miller	John Payne
Hattiesburg........	21	D. W. Holmes	C. W. Easterling	C. W. Easterling K	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	E. C. Harris
Jackson...........	62	Allen C. Thompson 1-53	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	Jan Barlow A	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	Joe D. Holden
Laurel............	21	C. Gartin 1-52	J. C. Coats	D. Moddax T	L. A. Coverly	J. H. Sullivan	C. W. Valentine
Meridian*.........	35	Laurence B. Paine 1-53	Robert S. Tew	George J. Roark M	John C. Watts E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez...........	15	Audley B. Conner	Sam F. Junkin	Sam F. Junkin K	Chandler Jordan E	W. J. Druetta	E. M. Thomas
Vicksburg.........	24	E. W. Haining 1-53	Mrs. Margaret Clack	E. W. Haining T	J. L. Hyland E	J. F. Hoseman	Albert Allen, Sr.

MISSOURI—22

Cape Girardeau....	19	Walter H. Ford 4-52	Verna Landis	Charles A. Schweer F	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	William A. Mills
Carthage..........	11	J. C. Griggs 4-50	Mrs. Lela Whitwell	Mrs. L. Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	John Brydges	George W. Dyer
Clayton...........	13	C. Thies 4-50	Charles W. Niedner	T. J. Hargadon C	August Elbring E	Ray Vogt	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia..........	18	M. P. Blackmore 4-51	Zelma Baldwin	Zelma Baldwin K	George W. Farrell E	T. M. Walden	N. Hagan
Hannibal*.........	21	Geo. D. Clayton, Jr. 5-49	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Wm. E. Hansen M	Milton Finks	Dorse Rost
Independence......	16	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	Chester R. Green T	Harvey A. Jones E	D. A. Kincade	Harold Phillips
Jefferson City......	24	J. T. Blair, Jr. 4-51	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	John F. Sullivan	Carl Walz
Joplin.............	37	Russell McKee 4-50	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	J. J. McAfee E	John Jones	Roy Isgrigg
Kansas City*.......	399	Wm. Kemp 4-51	Flournoy Quest	Rollin F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	John T. Lynch	Henry Johnson

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Kirksville	10	I. E. Markhan 4-52	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood	12	A. S. Kinyon 4-52	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. L. Berthold F	A. S. Kinyon	E. M. McGee	Earl M. Lewis
Maplewood	13	Frank L. Martini 4-49	John P. Usher	Ralph T. Kalb F	Udell Thomson S	Leonard W. Browne	Leonard W. Browne
Moberly*	13	F. L. McCormick 4-50	R. W. Daly	R. W. Daly K	H. P. Phelan E	Jerome Fleming	Omar Winn
Poplar Bluff	11	A. W. Bartlett 5-51	Ralph Sanner	Ralph A. Sanner K	Jerome C. Berryman	Sam Knight	Nathan C. Massey
Richmond Heights	13	Lee M. Duggan 4-52	A. Benoist Riley	F. W. Keene F	Lester Watson	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles	11	Homer Clevenger 4-51	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	C. H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	J. E. Duckworth
St. Joseph	76	H. Allison 4-50	Andy Branum	E. Henze C	J. Broder Frans E	Leo J. Urbanski	J. Croy Keller
St. Louis	816	Joseph M. Darst 4-52	Joseph Gallagher R	Milton Carpenter	Milton Kinsey	Frank Egenriether	J. O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Julian Bagby 4-50	J. Bailey	J. M. Bailey K	James I. Collins E	John G. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Springfield	61	Otis L. Barbarick 4-52	F. E. Rosback	Paul Wommack F	Ralph Cox E	J. W. Smyth	George Walker
University City*	33	Walter L. Metcalfe 4-50	Daniel J. Almon	Thomas F. Maxwell M	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael J. Lyons	Herman E. Spurgin
Webster Groves	18	Clarence H. Appel 4-49	Norville E. Blaske	Kenneth W. Howe T	John Clayton E	J. Ralph Eddie	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—6							
Anaconda	11	Barney McGreevey 5-49	Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T	Fred Thomas S	Bill Thomas	Michael Morris
Billings	23	H. E. Biddinger 5-49	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T		Lucian B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Butte	37	Barry O'Leary 4-49	Beryl Wilson	B. Holland T	George Tibbetts E	John O'Donnell	Bart Riley
Great Falls	30	Jhalmer C. Johnson 5-49	Fred L. Hill	Charles A. Fox T	Wm. J. Wenzel	Charles E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena	15	J. R. Wine, Jr. 5-50	Nina M. Settles	J. Wine, Jr. F	W. E. Buttler E	Joe Munger	Harvey Rosencrans
Missoula	18	Juliet M. Gregory 5-49	Marjorie J. Margetts	Marjorie J. Margetts K	Claud Treece S.	Clare P. Kern	James A. Phelan
NEBRASKA—9							
Beatrice	11	Bert A. Manning 4-50	A. G. Kleman	A. N. Thomsen F	Albert R. Engler E	Cecil H. Hess	Doyle W. Church
Fremont	12	H. N. Koyen 4-49	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda T	L. M. Roessler E	Z. E. Miller	Robert Millard
Grand Island	19	B. J. Cunningham	Floyd S. White	E. H. Vieregg T	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	Ralph Spencer
Hastings	15	R. C. Carter 4-49	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier C	P. T. Naylor E	R. J. Van Fleet	Walter A. Haase
Lincoln	82	Clarence G. Miles 5-49	Theo H. Berg	Theo H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carrol
Norfolk	10	Glenn A. Riecker 5-49	Arthur O. Hazen	Dan F. O'Brien T	Herbert H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	Irvin Ferris
North Platte	12	George B. Dent, Jr. 4-49	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	Don Nelson
Omaha	224	Glen Cunningham 5-51	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Carl Jensen F	Ed Woodbridge E	Clyde Dunn	Fred Franks
Scottsbluff	12	R. D. Greenwalt 4-49	H. E. Brown	H. E. Brown K	James L. Neville E	Jack Thavanet	Marvin D. Nelson
NEVADA—1							
Reno*	21	F. R. Smith 5-51	T. L. Taylor	George A. Southworth F		Karl Evans	L. R. Greeson
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	19	Paul A. Toissaomt 4-50	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Paul A. Toussaint F	Paul E. Anderson	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont t*	12	Charles F. Keeley 1-50	Rose Charron	Philip L. White M	Leonard Gould S	E. J. Dansereau	William C. Nobbs
Concord	27	Charles J. McKee 1-50	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover*	15	Simon G. Markos 1-50	Alfred J. Guilmette	Donald T. McDaniel F	Grant L. Davis E	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel
Keene*	14	Frederick D. Mitchell 1-50	Lena F. Warren		Robert G. Shaw	W. Messer	Joseph L. Regan
Laconia	13	Albert A. Parmentier 3-49	Chas. E. Lord	Clarence S. Newell T	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Arthur W. Spring	Chas. E. Dunleavey
Manchester	78	Josaphat T. Benoit	Michael J. Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Portsmouth	15	Cecil M. Neal 1-50	Eileen D. Foley	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat S. Stevens	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt
Rochester	12	C. Wesley Lyons	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	Porter Roberts S	Ralph G. Seavey	Erlon R. Furbush

NEW JERSEY—69

Asbury Park*	15	George A. Smock, 2nd. 5-49	J. O. Armstrong M	Wm. M. Reid T	Frank Tilton S	William S. Taggart	Leroy E. Holloway
Atlantic City	64	Joseph Altman	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Rex J. Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	79	Charles Heiser 5-51	John F. Lee	Laurence A. Murphy F	Anthony Dworanski	William F. Garrity	Robert F. O'Connor
Belleville	28	James J. Tully 5-50	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	Patrick A. Waters	Wm. Dunleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	10	Henry Theis 1-50	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	H. Speers E	Louis Beyea	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	42	William Huck Jr. 1-51	J. Corey Johnson	W. Ellor T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	16	Bertram Aitken 1-49	Ivan F. Brown	George M. King C	William A. Kirby E	John Pegusse	Frederic Meyers
Burlington	11	Richard P. Hughes 1-52	Samuel C. Stafford	Eugene Cramer T	Samuel Probasco E	Ernest Steynotti	Richard P. Hughes
Camden	118	George E. Brunner		G. Brunner F	Frank A. Abbott	Walter Mertz†	Samuel Johnson†
Carteret	12	Stephen Skiba 12-50	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak S	Harry Rock	G. Sheridan
Cliffside Park	17	Wm. T. Michaelson 1-50	Arthur H. Abrams	Louis S. Korb A	James W. Mahoney	James McGrath	Frank Borrell
Clifton*	49	W. Nutt 5-50	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	13	Arthur E. Armitage 5-49	Reginald S. Wigfield	Walter Thomas F	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl Rudderow	William Beck
Cranford tp	13	George E. Osterheldt 12-51	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fischer
Dover	10	John Roach, Jr. 1-50	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Russell C. Anderson	John J. Valley
East Orange	69	Charles H. Martens 1-51	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A†	T. E. Young E	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
Elizabeth	110	James T. Kirk 1-51	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	19	M. Leslie Denning 1-50	Arthur L. Holden	Alfred T. Taylor T	ElmerA.E.Blackwell E	Edward T. Truslowe	Charles A. Peterson
Garfield	28	Ernest Branca 12-49	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	Peter Hvasta†	T. Vogell	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Philip V. Rea 12-50	Daniel J. Lane	P. McGlade T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	James W. Smith
Hackensack*	26	Paul Foschini 5-49	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Wm. Frodsham	William Munz
Harrison	14	F. Rodgers 1-50	Mrs. Marie Fallon†	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	13	Louis Bay 2nd 5-51	George V. Grillo	T. S. Barker T	William E. Fairhurst	Dominic Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	19	James J. Holsing C 1-50	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	Henry J. Kreh, Jr. E	George P. Dover	Norman L. Sanford
Hoboken	50	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Irvington	55	Herbert Kruttschnitt	T. Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	301	Frank Hague Eggers 5-49	Frank X. Burke	Arthur Potterton F	Philip F. McGovern	Frank Ertle	Charles Wilson
Kearny	39	Eric Gilzean 1-50	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	24	H. Roy Wheeler	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	12	Joseph P. Luna 1-50	Joseph Pacella	Louis A. March F	Anthony Guarano	Evander Hickman	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	17	Paul Kiernan	J. Arthur Wooding	Frederick E. Neaves F	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Edgar F. West	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp	17	Horace R. Bogle 5-49	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	William Caputo	Otto Bayer
Maplewood tp	23	Milo S. Borden C 12-50	S. Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	E. W. Barbehenn	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	12	Henry L. Junge C 12-51	Theodore L. Widmayer	T. Widmayer T	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	15	Clarence Reeves 5-49	John H. Fisher	C. H. Reeves F	William Evan	Thomas Corson	Harry J. Klawitter
Montclair	40	George K. Batt	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	15	Edward K. Mills, Jr. 1-51	Nelson S. Butera	Nelson S. Butera K	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Neptune tp	10	Ross R. Beck C 1-50	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Claude Birdsall E		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	33	Chester W. Paulus 5-51	Harry Dwyer	Thomas Radics F	Herbert D. Dailey	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank W. Masterson
Newark	430	Vincent J. Murphy 5-49	Harry Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	Meyer Ellenstein	Charles Burnett	Frank A. O'Neill
N. Bergen tp	40	Paul F. Cullum 5-51	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph McLaughlin	Jos. Steinel
N. Plainfield	11	Thomas E. Beatty 1-50	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	E. S. Lewis E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	22	Wm. J. Jernick 5-52	Florence Eccles	Robert B. Anderson F	John H. Lucy	Andrew Hutch	Charles Rummel
Orange	36	William Howe Davis 5-50	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	George J. Gmeiner	William L. Byrne

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Passaic.......... 61	Paul G. DeMuro 5-51	Anthony C. Martini	Thaddeus A. Barszcz F	John Schneider E	William H. Coffey	Edward Boyko
Paterson..........140	Michael U. DeVita	Frank J. Sciro	Jack Zingler	Vincent J. Scanlan E	James J. Troy	James Walker
Pennsauken tp..... 18	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Perth Amboy...... 41	John A. Delaney 5-50	Philip P. Costello	Joseph A. Hornsby T	Stephen F. Balinski	Peter F. Campbell	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg....... 18	Geo. Hartman 5-50	Harvey G. Wismer	Geo. W. Hagerty F	Wm. Van Syckle	Alfred Bates	T. H. Booth
Plainfield.......... 37	Carlyle W. Crane 1-51	Fred Toegel	Fred Jacobs T	H. Edwin Bush E	Paul P. Adams	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville....... 11	Scott M. Ireland	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Rahway........... 17	Dennis Donovan 12-50	Samuel R. Morton	A. R. Williams T	Fred Hedeman E †	Walter H. Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Red Bank......... 11	Charles R. English 1-51	Amy E. Shinn	J. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Domenic Figaro	H. T. Van Note Sr.
Ridgefield Park.... 11	Ross S. Vogt 5-52	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	David C. Boswell E	Jacob Emmets	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood........ 15	Clarence N. Malone 5-51	U. Grant Taylor	Clarence N. Malone F	Albert J. Faber	Oliver M. Vance	J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle........... 14	L. C. Lehmann, Jr. 1-50	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Morton A. Leber E	Ellwood M. Johns	H. W. Barrett, Sr.
Rutherford........ 15	John Stothers 1-50	Harold J. Landshof	S. Staples T	Wm. J. Dorgdoh S	Peter N. Schutt	Edwin E. Bigelman
South Orange...... 14	James O'Hearn 4-49	Mary Jenkins	Howard S. Watkins T	A. L. Demorest E	David E. Penn	John R. Preston
South River....... 11	M. A. Maliszewski 1-50	George A. Bowen	Henry O. Schlegel T	E. B. Van Ness E	John Wolach	Charles Van Deventer
Summit........... 16	Maxwell Lester, Jr.	Wm. R. Gilson	H. G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*....... 25	C. W. Brett 5-50	Clara A. Christensen	William F. Haeker T	Paul A. Volcker M	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton..........125	Donal J. Connolly 5-51	Thaddeus J. Burns	C. Miller C	Joseph E. English E	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Union tp.......... 25	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-50	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	George Kling S	Harold Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City........ 56	Harry J. Thourot 5-50	Wilfred Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Henry Specker	Charles Friedel	Harry A. Jenkins
Weehawken tp..... 14	John G. Meister 12-50	Leo P. Carroll	Harry C. Moore T	Charles Pizzuta S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
W. New York...... 39	John J. White	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange....... 26	Bernard M. Degnan 5-50	Ronald C. Alford	Geo. Kayes T	Frank O'Connor	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield.......... 18	Charles Bailey 1-51	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schriber
Woodbridge tp..... 27	A. F. Greiner 1-50	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	William Warren	Otto Hunt	George E. Keating
NEW MEXICO—5						
Albuquerque*...... 35	Ernest W. Everly C 4-50	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfield	Paul A. Shaver
Clovis*............200	Bud Williams	Bea Tillman	Robert L. Cooper M	Kenneth Ward	George Maddox	Loyd W. Miles
Hobbs............ 11	R. H. Beck	Irene Johnson	Irene W. Johnson K	Leslie King E	A. L. Conner	A. H. Hathaway
Roswell*.......... 13	Lake J. Frazier 4-50	Brad Hays	Brad Hays K	Tom Mann E	Geo. Daniels	L. O. Thompson
Santa Fe.......... 20	Frank S. Ortiz 4-50	Lawrence A. Tamme	Lawrence A. Tamme T	David L. Thornburg E	Ellis Bauer	Manuel Montoya, Jr.
NEW YORK—71						
Albany...........131	E. Corning, 2nd. 1-50	Frank Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam........ 33	Burtiss E. Deal 1-50	Richard H. Hayden	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka †	Wilbur T. Wright	Delbert R. Sears
Auburn*.......... 36	Edward T. Boyle 1-52	George Shamon	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning, Jr. E	James S. Doyle	Chester J. Bills
Batavia........... 17	Judd L. Perkins 1-50	Roland Fisher	Edward T. Ireland T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank Whalen	Neal B. Smock
Beacon............ 13	J. L. Bolton 1-50	E. F. Cummings	H. S. Bond F	Thomas Gregory E	Ralph Sheehan	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton....... 78	Walker B. Lounsbery 1-50	George R. Beers	Everette E. Allen C	Arthur Newberry	William Thomas	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo...........576	Bernard Dowd 1-50	Joseph J. Tronolone	Edward Neider C	Elwin G. Speyer	Joseph S. Masterson	T. J. McMahon
Cohoes.............22	Rudolph Roulier	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett
Corning............16	Howard F. V. Cole 1-50	Charles E. Hause	[illegible]	Carl F. Wilson E	James F. [illegible]	[illegible]

Dunkirk	18	Walter Murray 1-50	Laurence Weekes	Frank J. Janice T	Murray N. Shelton E	Edward Yocum	John J. Warren
Elmira*	45	Emory Strachen 1-50	Mrs. Marjorie Hager	Whitney Iszard A	Abe L. Oppenheim E	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott	18	E. Raymond Lee 1-50	Ralph A. Jackson	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt E	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park	13	Raymond I. Bundrick 4-51	Edward J. Rock	Edw. J. Rock K	Edward P. Campbell S	Edward C. Smith	James Humphrey
Freeport	20	Cyril C. Ryan 4-49	George F. Hasbrouck	Stephen W. Hunt T	M. J. Coffey	H. J. Chuisano	Peter Elar
Fulton	13	Elon K. Rowlee 1-50	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Roy Van Alstine	Harry L. Waugh	Harry R. Holden
Garden City	11	W. Gordon Murphy 4-49	Eugene R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	Allan H. Rogers	Fred K. Usbeck	Arthur M. Vandewater
Geneva	16	Castner E. Rapalee 1-50	Ben Whiteman	Walter F. Foreman T	Harry M. Bolton	Louis L. McGuigan	D. Murphy
Glen Cove	12	Luke A. Mercadante 1-50	Paul Murray	Harvey L. Doxey F	Joseph A. Stanco	Geo. Gengarelly	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	John Bazinet 1-50	Fred E. Bazinet	Dennis E. Kelleher T	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	T. Corbett
Gloversville	23	Robert B. Ramsey	William H. Marple	Hazel K. Andrest T	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead	21	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-49	Lael Von Elm	H. F. DeBeau T	Harold C. Seymour	George A. Matthews	John L. Feeley
Hornell	16	Ernest Stewart 1-50	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy S	Francis V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	Earl J. Colwell 1-50	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	J. McClure Wardle E	William A. Moore	Thos. V. Howe
Irondequoit t	23	Thomas E. Broderick 12-49	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas Broderick T	Arthur E. Whaley S		Harold McFarlin
Ithaca	20	Bert T. Baker 12-49	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 1-50	C. H. Peterson	Donald W. Swanson C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Johnson City	18	Arthur W. Whitehouse 1-50	H. Schaefer	H. Schaefer T	James C. Adams	William E. Rickert	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Milton C. Sutton 1-50	Archibald Wands	Alton Swears T	Albert McCaffrey E	John H. Walker	Joseph Cerrone
Kenmore	19	John B. MacKinnon 4-49	Clifford F. Lane	Thomas W. Dickson T	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston	29	Oscar V. Newkirk 1-50	Bernhardt S. Kramer	Oscar A. Goodsell T	Ernest A. Stending	Joseph L. Murphy	R. Van Buren
Lackawanna	24	John J. Janiga 1-50	William A. Sari	D. Chamberlain A	Dominick Jennetti	John P. Quinn	Walter Kubisty
Little Falls	10	John H. Ingersoll 1-50	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Abram Swartz	Francis Reardon
Lockport	24	Fred Ringueberg 1-50	Roger Perkins	Raymond M. Noble T	LeVell Moon	Daniel M. Haley	Wm. Newell
Lynbrook	15	Fred A. Greis 4-50	Harold E. Dana	Bernard C. Ullman A	Edward Stoner	John Rothaug	Anthony H. Heimers
Mamaroneck*	13	B. J. Santoro 4-49	Frederick H. Bull, Jr.	Frederick H. Bull, Jr. K	Ralph Robins	William B. Lemon	Arthur W. Martensen
Massena	11	R. A. Newton 4-49	Walter D. Clark	Walter D. Clark K	Walter D. Clark S	George Molnar	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown	22	Samuel Mitchell 1-50	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary Chumard	Lee I. Hunt	Harry R. Holmbraker
Mineola	10	Joseph Nohowec 4-49	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Stanley W. Downs	Robert Malinsky	
Mount Vernon	67	W. H. Hussey 12-51	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	Edward Gall	Wm. P. McDonald
New Rochelle*	58	Stanley W. Church 1-52	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Eugene T. Cranch	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York	7,455	Wm. O'Dwyer 1-50	Murray Stand	Lazarus Joseph C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	F. Quayle	A. Wallander
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-52	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Charles R. Woodhull E	E. Leo Brady	John Mullarkey
Niagara Falls*	78	William R. Lupton 12-51	James Collins	Paul P. Plaster C	David Mann	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
N. Tonawanda	20	Stanley M. Rosinski 1-50	Leo Urban	Wallace Robertson T	Theodore H. Werth	Fred Knight	Norris Gillespie
Ogdensburg	16	Maj. J. Miller 1-50	Simmon S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Charles H. Lord E	Francis Chadeaux	H. S. Myers
Olean	22	Thomas A. Gustafson 1-50	E. W. Sturm	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr. E	Frank J. Wallin	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida	10	Charles A. Earl 1-50	Gladys E. Menzer	Albert Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	12	A. F. Carson 1-50	Herbert F. Escher	J. Van Woert T	John A. Miller	M. H. Stapleton	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	G. E. Giese P 12-50	Frederick T. Scrims	William E. Dean T	Frank Becker S	Louis Consaga	Spencer Purdy
Oswego	22	Frank L. Gould 1-50	Willard J. Hall	John D. McGrath T	George W. Allen	Monte R. Lass	James A. Donovan
Peekskill	17	John N. Schneider 1-50	Edward Conally	Harold H. Lent F	C. E. Fisher, Sr.†	Louis Cole	Joseph A. Lillis
Plattsburgh	16	Horace F. Davies 1-50	George E. Miller	J. Omer LaPlante T	Thomas G. Burke	Richard R. Norris	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	23	Joseph L. Carlucci 5-51	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	George A. Mowbray	L. Leslie Comstock	A. Leo Brogen
Poughkeepsie	40	Horace S. Graham 1-50	Frank J. Dudek, Jr.	Thomas J. Whalen T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thomas S. H. Clark 1-50	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly T	Alfred J. Kaufman E	Louis Dombrosch	C. Stewart
Rochester*	325	Samuel B. Dicker 1-50	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	Edward F. Nier	John A. Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rockville Centre	19	W. Harry Lester 4-50	Frank A. Ernst	R. Eichmann T.	David Longenecher	Edward Grandin	Thomas A. Eibler

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rome	34	John C. Schantz	Joseph E. Lolo	John W. Hughes T	Ira L. Elmer	William M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Saratoga Springs	14	Addison Mallery 12-49	Francis Smith	Harry Warring F	Charles McTygue	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale	13	H. E. Humphreys Jr. 4-49	Herman Steuernagel	Anson McLoud T	Harry J. Fairbanks E	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady*	88	Owen M. Begley 1-52	Simon Etkin	Wm. F. O'Loughlin F	LeRoy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Syracuse	206	Frank Costello 1-50	Edward E. Apps	George Bedford F	Nelson F. Pitts E	William J. Connelly	John Kinney
Tonawanda	13	Eugene H. Duffy 1-50	Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Troy	70	John J. Ahern 1-53	George H. Goodwin	Lawrence J. Collins C	William F. Luby	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica	101	Boyd Golder 1-50	A. J. Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	James Jones	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	17	Henry Waldinger 3-49	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	George Spears	
Watertown*	33	Henry A. Hudson 1-52	Minnie E. Carnes	Karl J. Kisner T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Diddle	Ebwarb J. Curtin
Watervliet*	16	Hugh Donnelly 12-51	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Vincent G. Lamb E	James J. Corbet	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains	40	Silas Clark 1-51	Marjorie Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	William I. Collyer	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Yonkers*	143	Curtiss E. Frank 1-50	Francis J. Heafy	John A. Peterson C	Matthew F. Kelly	William C. Garvin	
NORTH CAROLINA—26							
Asheville*	51	Clarence E. Morgan 5-49	Margaret Simmons	P. M. Burdette M	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Eric Hall
Burlington*	12	W. Bowman Sanders 5-49	Rainey Pope	Rainey Pope T	W. M. Garrison	R. C. Fortune	D. Matthews
Charlotte*	101	H. H. Baxter 5-49	Mrs. L. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. McC. Ross	D. S. Charles	Frank Littlejohn
Concord	16	Alex R. Howard 5-49	Waller D. Brown	Waller D. Brown T	Walter Furr E	J. L. Miller	B. A. Robinson
Durham*	60	William F. Carr 5-49	Elsie Jones	D. H. Umstead A	H. W. Kueffner	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City*	12	J. J. Hughes	H. K. Houtz A	H. Houtz K	L. Anderson S	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville	17	Charles G. Rose 5-49	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	W. W. Baker E	G. A. Brinkley	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	21	L. S. Rankin 5-49	J. L. Kendrick	F. A. Whiteside T	J. H. Findlay E	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	17	Scott B. Berkeley 5-49	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	E. G. Porter E	A. W. Gurley	H. T. Hines
Greensboro*	59	Fielding L. Fry 4-49	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville	13	J. H. Boyd, Jr. 7-49	J. O. Duval	W. Harris T	M. Swartz	George W. Gardner	L. D. Page
Hickory*	13	R. H. McComb 7-49	H. L. Burdette M	H. L. Burdette M	W. D. Wilfong	D. E. Shuford	M. L. Little
High Point*	38	E. N. Phillips 5-49	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	Silas McBee	E. K. Ingram	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	15	Guy Elliott 5-49	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	Jno. E. Weyher E	J. S. Gray	Marion Hoskins
Lexington*	11	H. C. Philpott 5-49	Garland F. Burkhart	H. W. Zimmerman M	J. S. Everhart S	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
New Bern*	12	E. H. Wood 6-49	C. T. Hellinger	C. Hellinger K	F. H. Scott	R. G. Broadstreet	Edward Belangia
Raleigh*	47	F. D. Snipes 7-49	H. P. Edwards	W. R. Price N	J. B. Lambeth E	A. B. Lloyd	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville*	10	W. A. Trotter 7-50	Mary S. Draughon	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Govesby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	26	J. R. Bennett 5-49	L. B. Aycock M	W. G. Cherry T	Frank H. Cothran E	J. R. Sorsby	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	19	S. Holmes Plexico	Elizabeth L. Massey	E. Neave T	J. A. English E	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Shelby	14	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville	11	R. A. Collier 5-49	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville*	11	N. C. English 5-49	Eva C. Jones	Eva Jones T	J. O. Lambeth	E. Lindsor Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	33	E. L. White 5-49	Mary Southerland	Deems Padgett A	H. M. Van Oesen E	J. L. Croom	Hubert Hayes
Wilson*	19	J. L. Hales, Sr. 7-49	T. T. Lynn	T. Lynn K	W. Bandy E	A. L. Lancaster	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem*	80	George D. Lentz 5-49	Ralph L. Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bismarck	15	A. Lenhart P 4-50	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. J. Booth	H. E. Homan	Donald E. Schoeneman
Fargo*	33	Charles Dawson P 4-50	William G. Johnson	C. Jorgenson F	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred J. Wells	Lloyd Jester
Grand Forks*	20	Harold A. Boe 4-52	R. S. Niles A	R. Niles A	A. F. Hulteng E	John Newark	Ray C. Hill
Minot*	17	H. G. Kiehn	R. Barcus	R. Barcus A	Lloyd G. Wilhelm E	G. C. Malek	W. E. Slaybaugh

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Akron	245	Charles E. Slusser 1-51	None	John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis	Frank C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	22	Robert D. Althouse 12-49	O. K. Ayers	O. K. Ayers A	W. D. Sponseller E	Milo Sights	Harry L. Stark
Ashland	12	Louis Mansfield 1-50	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers F	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula*	21	Carl J. Cheney P 1-50	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Barberton	24	Theodore L. Parker 1-50	Ray E. Flickinger A	Ray E. Flickinger A	H. D. Bushey E	Edward Peery	Byron Eubanks
Bellaire	14	W. Dewey Corbett 1-50	Blanche Bennett	Allen Dickey A	J. Warren Belt	Charles Jewell	William Swisher
Cambridge	15	Russell Bean 1-50	Richard Miller A	Walter Bomberger T	Peter Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	Robert Rose†
Campbell	14	Anthony Pacella 1-50	Pete Keish	William Glass	James Yeropoli S	James Gustinella	John Putko
Canton	108	Carl F. Klein 1-50	James Roberts	T. Frank Snyder A	A. W. Fabry	George Jacobs	James Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Richard B. Middleton 1-50	David K. Webb A	David K. Webb A	H. M. Alexander E	Loren M. Gant	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	456	Albert D. Cash 1-50	Robert A. MacDonald	Henry Urner A	Robert G. Sarvis	Barney J. Houston	Eugene T. Weatherly
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke 11-49	Frank H. Durkin	F. R. Hanrahan F	Samuel David	James Granger	George Matowitz
Cleveland Hgts.*	55	William Dunlap 12-50	Ray Martin	Ray Martin F	Henry M. Kimpel M	Frank Veasley	Edward J. Griebel
Columbus	306	James A. Rhodes 1-52	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Paul W. Maetzel E	Walter G. Strickfaden	Frank L. Harrison
Coshocton	12	Wm. E. Martin 1-50	Norman Lewis	W. J. Beall A	Victor Johnson	Wallis Weaver	Harry Davis
Cuyahoga Falls	21	Joseph W. Harding	H. O. Bolich A	H. O. Bolich A	T. E. Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	M. Preston
Dayton*	211	Louis W. Lohrey 1-50	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	George Baker	J. A. Kirby	R. F. Wurstner
East Cleveland*	39	Richard S. Horan 12-49	Grant Apthorp	G. Apthorp F	Nelson C. Kamuf E	Fred A. Steffens	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	H. C. Smith 1-50	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	John E. Shingler	Charles Bryan	Leroy J. Wise
Elyria	25	Henry W. Ault 1-50	E. J. Alheit A	Ellsworth Alheit A	John M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	18	Kenneth J. Sims 1-50	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Findlay	20	Clifford E. Glathart 1-50	Edwin Struble A	E. Harlan Struble A	Otto C. Gohlke E	Raymond W. DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	13	Chas. A. Latshaw 1-50	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	Ray R. Coburn	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	15	Harold J. Whitcomb 1-50	Paul Leite	Fred Peltier A	Frank Roth S	Urban A. Myers	Herman Schneider
Garfield Heights	17	Grant Weber 1-50	Harry Benson A	Harry Benson A	Paul Speno S	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Hamilton*	51	William Beckett 1-50	Adele Edmonds	Charles Rupert	Arthur Smalley†	Geo. Schlotterbeck	John Bippus
Ironton*	16	Harry Daniel C1-50	Don Hopkins	Paul S. Sutton A	Karl R. Wentz E	John McGerty	F. Garland Wileman
Lakewood	69	A. I. Kauffman 1-52	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	Charles A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster	22	C. F. Von Stein 1-50	Ruth McDaritt	Rosannah Barnes A	D. L. Grove	Frank Heskett	S. Hutsler
Lima	45	W. L. Ferguson 11-49	C. Arthur	G. A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter Hydaker	K. L. Westbay
Lorain	44	Patrick Flaherty 1-50	Joseph J. Mitock A	Joseph J. Mitock A	Wallace Chapla	Elmer Stough	Paul A. Cleaver†
Mansfield	37	Roy W. Vaughn 1-50	Paul L. Kelley A	Paul L. Kelly A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	J. J. Schwab
Marietta	15	Joe C. Hartline 1-50	C. E. Irvine	Norman L. LaFaber A	William Hill E	D. E. Drennen	Thos. B. Sprague†
Marion	31	Harry L. Dowler	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Edward Uncapher	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	15	Chas. H. Yoho 1-50	Wm. R. Mandry A	William Mandry A	Alonzo McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	27	S. Robert Weirich 1-50	Edgar S. Lash A	Edgar S. Lash A	Henry S. Urban	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown	31	Marvin D. Clark C 12-49	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	Roy A. Pochel E	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Thomas D. Carmody
Mount Vernon	10	Walter W. Rohler 1-50	Martha Biggs	M. M. Appleton A	Richard Moffitt E	Carol L. White	Wm. J. Jessup
New Philadelphia	12	Robert Lukens 1-50	Richard Shonk	R. Shonk K	Frank Carnahan	Glenn Heck	E. H. Gintz
Newark	31	Edwin J. Haynes 1-50	R. Q. Mossman A	R. Q. Mossman A	Charles H. Wells E	Stanley Shaw	Gail M. Christman
Niles	16	Ray Hubbard 1-50	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	J. J. Flickinger E	James H. Swager	Chas. Berline

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Norwood 34	R. Edward Tepe	George E. Lyle A	George E. Lyle A	Chas. Hagerty	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Painesville* 12	Fred G. Volk 1-50	C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	W. D. Toyne M	L. J. Elliott	J. A. Barstow
Parma 16	Roland Reichert 1-50	George Weckerling A	Geo. Weckerling A	Robert G. Corlett	Clyde Jones	L. Roeper
Piqua* 16	Wilbur Reck 1-50	John French	Robert Hance, Jr. F	Leo Louis, Jr. E	George Effinger	Frank Strickling
Portsmouth* 40	George W. Wear 12-49	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams F	Charles S. Stevenson E	Howard Kiebler	Hugh Rudity
Salem 12	R. R. Johnson	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky* 25	John R. Kahler 12-49	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining T	Karl H. Kugel M	Wilson McLaughlin	Russell A. Thom
Shaker Heights 23	William J. Van Aken 1-52	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	B. H. Tilson
Springfield* 71	Joe Sterling P 1-50	M. Lucille Missig	Mark O. Armstrong A	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet
Steubenville 38	W. C. Sterling 1-50	Thomas J. McDonald A	Thomas J. McDonald A	John Ensell	Michael Cody	J. Ross Cunningham
Struthers 12	Thomas H. Needham 1-51	John F. Pearce A	John F. Pearce A	D. A. Richards E	Alfred Hull	Neil Gordon
Tiffin 16	Virgil Bennehoff 12-49	Mildred Beidleman	M. Beidleman A	Francis C. Staib	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo* 282	Michael V. DiSalle 1-50	Carl Diefenbach	R. Anderson F	Porter W. McDonnell	Patrick J. Daly	Ray E. Allen
Warren 43	Harold C. Smith 1-50	Edythe Clime	Denton K. Murphy A	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	Wm. E. Johnson
Wooster 12	Francis W. Hillen 1-50	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	M. G. Harmon	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia* 11	Elwood S. Smith 1-52	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman M	Herman Fisher	S. Nickell
Youngstown 168	Charles P. Henderson 1-50	John Lemon	J. Emerson Davis F	James C. Ryan	Leroy Halstead	Edw. J. Allen, Jr.
Zanesville 38	William G. Watson 1-50	Robert E. Border	Henry F. Stemm A	L. J. Hartmeyer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford H. Courtney
OKLAHOMA—21						
Ada* 15	H. J. Huddleston 5-50	James King	J. King T	C. B. Oliver S	Ed Haley	Cecil F. Smith
Ardmore* 17	Fred Horn 5-49	Levi M. Thurston	C. Harris M	Sam P. Matthews E	Jim Ozement	H. E. Bartlett
Bartlesville* 16	R. H. Hudson 5-49	Mrs. Eva Sanderson	Mrs. Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	W. L. Holt	H. W. Stalker
Chickasha* 14	C. A. Chincholl 3-50	Eugene Smith	L. E. Pettigrew A	John Farley S	W. C. Arrington	G. E. Kell
Durant* 10	Frank Hynds 5-50	Lollie Lambden	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	Cecil Maxey S	Preston Greason	Frank Powell
El Reno* 10	Herman Merveldt 4-49	Ethel Dowell	E. Dowell K		H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid* 28	Frank Carter 5-49	Clint O. Thrasher	Ross Taylor M	Loren T. McKee E	John E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie* 10	Ralph Gunnerson 5-49	Audrey Brown	Fred L. Wenner T	P. W. Gifford S	Ed Nelson	Raymond L. Webb
Lawton 18	George L. Hutchins 5-49	D. L. Shelton	C. Simpson A	Charles Gallaher	L. R. Julian	Joy Cable
McAlester* 12	V. Hubert Smith 5-50	Celest O'Bannon	J. Gabbert T	Wm. T. Reed S	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Muskogee* 32	J. Ollie Lee 4-50	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Jess Keeth E	J. E. Coppinger	R. E. Davis
Norman* 11	J. Bruce Wiley 5-49	T. C. Barrowman	T. E. Thompson M	Dan Graves S	Ray Allen	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City* 204	Allen Street 4-51	Earle Simmon	F. G. Baker A	H. E. Chase E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee 16	W. E. Wood 4-50	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	A. C. James	Ellis Holly
Ponca City 17	W. J. Casemore 5-50	C. E. Norton	T. D. Harris F	Carl T. Norris E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa* 12	F. L. Patrick 5-50	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	John Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	J. O. Edwards
Seminole 12	E. A. Whitbeck 5-49	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	H. M. Montgomery E	Jack Gale	H. E. Sullivan
Shawnee* 22	John L. Goode	S. V. Flynt	Clyde Hamman T	V. C. Fox E	Sam Riley	H. H. Bonner
Stillwater 10	L. E. McConkey P 5-49	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier	Everett Hudiburg	Gene Hoyt
Tulsa 142	Roy Lundy 5-50		Fay Young F	William R. Wooten E	C. C. Jennings	J. W. Holingsworth
Wewoka 10	E. C. Aldridge	M. M. Sebastian	M. M. Sebastian T	Reece Keeton S	Erbert Shiflett	J. C. Fore
OREGON—7						
Astoria* 10	Orval Eaton 1-51	O. K. Atwood A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		[illegible]	[illegible]	Arthur May, Jr. E†	LeRoy Fox	H. A. Casiday
Eugene*.......... 21	V. Ed. Johnson 12-52	Henry Biestel R	Henry Biestel R	W. C. Clubb E	Ed. Surfus	Keith Jones
Klamath Falls..... 16	R. A. Thompson 1-53	L. M. Ackerman K	L. M. Ackerman K	E. A. Thomas E	H. H. Akins	Orville Hamilton
Medford.......... 11	D. L. Flynn 12-51	J. R. Woodford R	Darell Huson T	E. N. McKinstry E	Roy Elliott	C. McCredie
Portland..........305	DorothyMcCulloughLee 1-53	Will Gibson A	Ormond R. Bean F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Charles P. Pray
Salem*.......... 31	R. Elfstrom 1-51	Alfred Mundt R	A. Mundt R	J. H. Davis E	W. P. Roble	Frank A. Minto

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Abington tp....... 21	Russell Harrar P 1-50	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Ambler S	Oliver L. King E	John Manzinger	Patrick McKee
Aliquippa......... 27	Louis Fontana B 1-50	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	Melvin Knight S	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown......... 97	Donald V. Hock 1-52	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence Marcks	James L. Christine
Altoona.......... 80	J. Lester Laughlin 1-52	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Charles L. Fields E	Paul J. Amheiser	Vaul Rouzer
Ambridge......... 19	P. J. Caul B 1-50	Walter Wuycik S	Walter Wuycik S	J. E. Matzzie S	W. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold........... 11	M. F. Horne 1-52	Tom Tannas	T. Cappone C	Peter Malick E	Ernest Johnson	George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls....... 17	Charles Medley 1-50	Howard P. Jeffreys	John J. Seaburn F	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	R. A. Gorrell
Bellevue......... 10	John H. Bragdon B 1-50	Roy E. Kidd S	Charles E. Braden T	James Greenough Jr. S	James A. Greenough	R. J. Culver
Berwick.......... 13	R. C. Culp B 1-50	D. William Arndt S	D. William Arndt S	George Lowery S	Fred Edwards	Harry C. Peterson
Bethlehem......... 58	Robert Pfeifle 1-50	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Edward J. Brogan, Jr.
Braddock......... 18	James H. Rose B 1-51	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski†
Bradford......... 18	Hugh J. Ryan 1-52	M. E. Cornelius	M. F. Raver T	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	E. D. Edmonds
Bristol........... 12	J. C. Schmidt Sr. B 1-50	Joseph B. Keating	H. Hunter T	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler........... 24	William C. Campbell 1-50	Philip O. Miller	D. Starr F	J. Claude Aiken E	I. S. Zorb	C. J. Miller
Canonsburg........ 13	Harry L. Cook B 1-50	Carl J. Gessler S	A. J. Bodenham F	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale........ 19	William L. Monahan	Eleanor Dougher	James J. Connor F	Joseph G. Brennan S	Joseph Healey	Francis Judge
Carlisle*.......... 14	James Hargis B 1-50	Violet McCoy	Edward J. Gardner T	Geo. Searight M	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie.......... 13	J. Edward Manion B 1-50	A. B. Lafferty	A. Prosser T	Paul Swiech	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg..... 15	W. M. L. Etter B 12-49	J. Roy Williams	F. C. Rhodes T	Frank D. Rhodes, Jr. E	John Shatzer	H. S. Byers
Charleroi.......... 11	James W. McGuire B 1-50	Virginia E. McVay S	V. McVay	A. A. McDonald E	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Cheltenham tp*.... 19		Harold C. Pike M	H. C. Pike M	G. E. Hesselbacher E		T. H. Hallowell
Chester.......... 59	Ralph F. Swarts 1-53	R. J. Larkin, Jr.	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Ellwood J. Webster	Andrew Desmond
Clairton.......... 16	John J. Mullen 1-50	D. J. Patterson	H. T. Johnson F	P. S. Mahaffey E	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coatesville........ 14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-52	Frank P. Pennegar	S. Harry Burnite F	George Pollock E	E. M. Richardson	Robert J. Hume
Columbia.......... 12	Lewis A. Bachman B 1-50	Lester V. Gram S	Lester V. Gram K	Edward Edgerley E	Charles Yentzer	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville....... 14	Abe I. Daniels	S. T. Benford	Clarence A. Post F	J. E. Hoenshel E	William Debolt	F. P. McAllester
Conshohocken..... 11	Elias L. S. Blair B 1-50	Clarence H. Cooper S	Thomas Williams F	William T. Muldren E	Walter Pope	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis......... 11	C. L. Isenberg B 1-50	Ed. Weaver	E. H. Kennedy T	R. E. Lunn S	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby........... 10	Alesander Abbot B	Fred C. MacDougall S	Fred C. MacDougall S	Norman Foster E	Stephen Mattola	Richard J. Thornton
Dickson City...... 12	Edward Rutkowski 1-50	S. Wojciehowski S	Joseph Yarosh T	Brinley R. Lewis E	James Oakey	Teddy Rash
Donora........... 13	A. Z. Chambon B 1-50	S. V. Erdely	Joseph Pohkabla T	George Morech S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont.......... 13	James K. Smith B 1-50	T. J. Landis S	T. J. Landis S	J. W. Fenton S	Elmer H. Schneider	R. B. Miller
Du Bois.......... 12	W. L. Hoover	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	M. E. Milliren E	Carl Crawford	Bert Hetrick
Dunmore.......... 23	M. F. Monahan B 1-50	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Canio Maffucci	M. E. Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne......... 21	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-50	Charles E. Dorman	M. H. Kowallis F	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton........... 34	Joseph Morrison 1-52	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	V. W. Anckaitis E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*..... 12	Clyde B. Houk B 1-50	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	E. S. Bleakney S	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie.............117	Joseph C. Martin 1-50	Eugene Graney	Joseph A. Walczak F	Fred Gorenflo E	Lawrence Scully	W. J. Donahue
Farrell........... 14	Michael Nevant 1-52	L. O. Clowes	R. DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John Sposito
Greensburg........ 17	Henry S. Coshey 1-52	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Sheetz F	Fred F. Topper E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hanover*.......... 13	E. Fred Carver B 1-50	S. Donald Michael S	S. D. Michael S	Chester A. Eckbert M	Harry W. Reed	John S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp........ 17	John Steve P 1-50	Andrew Garber S	Wm. Chesna T	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg........ 84	Claude R. Robbins 1-52	Lawrence T. Burns	A. A. Poist F	Warren E. Lyme	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough
Harrison tp*....... 13	Henry C. Lamparski P	Stanley A. Szarnicki	H. C. Lamparski F	John Adrain S	Harold Caugherty	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp...... 28	O. T. Higgins P 1-50	H. A. Fritschman S	T. Weidemann T	A. C. Williams E	J. F. Hartness	James F. Hartness
Hazleton.......... 38	Clarence Lonzer 1-50	Florence M. West	Thomas Powell F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead........ 19	John J. McLean B 1-50	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana........... 10	J. R. Maloney B 1-50	A. B. Ansley S	J. A. Graff T	Q. B. Jones E	James L. Jack	John F. O'Mara
Jeannette.......... 16	W. Urban Gillespie, Sr. 1-50	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard Schnupp E	Othmar Seiler†	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown......... 67	Walter E. Rose 1-52	John J. Cullen	Fulton I. Connor F	H. Lee Wilson E	John A. Moran	Charles R. Griffith
Kingston.......... 21	Fred Brokenshire B 1-50	J. S. Weiss S	Harold Tippett T	Robert L. Williams E	Lee Weir	David Francis
Lancaster......... 61	Dale E. Cary 1-50	Harry J. Taylor	Elmer W. Bowman F	Francis Rineer	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne*....... 11	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B 1-50	Clarence H. Fox S	Miller E. Hutton	Norman Foster E	R. P. Wentzell	Pierce Richards
Latrobe........... 11	Wm. McCafferty B 12-49	Victor E. Lynch S	Victor E. Lynch S	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	Charles E. Hough
Lebanon.......... 27	William W. Focht 1-52	Geo. H. Biely	F. S. Frantz F	Frank L. Gardner E	Henry Douple	William Fairburn
Lewistown*........ 13	John J. Lawler B 1-50	J. H. Immel M	H. C. Bordman T	J. H. Immel M	A. N. Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven....... 11	Charles E. Herr 1-52	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. H. Ahl E	Peter Rener	R. E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*.. 40		Evan L. James M	Evan James M	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
McKees Rocks..... 17	David Hershman B 1-50	Charles J. Lanz S	D. J. Buckley C	Guy Reed E	Thomas Cairns	N. Antonelli
McKeesport....... 55	Chas. Kinkaid 1-50	C. W. Flegal Sr.	J. F. Lundie F	J. C. McAllister	Carl D. Berquist	Wm. Kreiling
Mahanoy City..... 13	Patrick J. Foley B 1-50	T. P. McLaughlin	Harrison James T	Joseph Doyle	Geo. Gerlott	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville......... 19	George Hayward 1-50	G. Stanley Maxwell	Paul Jordan F	Roy L. Philips E	Charles Smallenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Monessen......... 20	Hugo J. Parente 1-50	John C. Lermann	Joseph D'Alessio F	Frank G. Sciullo E	Roy McShaffrey	M. Ferencz
Mount Carmel..... 18	E. J. Delcamp B 12-51	E. J. Fincato	Edward Hester T	Harry W. Jones E	George Hancock	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*... 20	Donald C. McMaster P 1-51	David D. Rowlands M	Thomas J. Marlow F	A. F. Meneilly	R. D. Goettel	Charles E. Senn
Munhall........... 14	Albert Williams B	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke......... 24	John Paulus 1-50	John Rapaduski	F. Marcinkowski F	William Samuels E	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
New Castle........ 48	John F. Haven 1-52	Jack H. Fritz	A. A. Hoyland F	John Z. Street E	H. F. Steinbrink	Robert Hanna
New Kensington... 24	W. C. Walley 1-50	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson F	Frank Recco E	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
Norristown........ 38	William March B 1-50	W. S. Bowen S	O. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	Miles A. Riley	Robert Reilly
North Braddock.... 16	Patrick J. McLeigh B 1-50	John W. Ryan	John W. Ryan K	John Ballock	Wm. Lundberg	John J. Duhon
Oil City........... 20	William A. Morck 1-52	C. S. Hetrick	Charles Hetrick K	Bernis B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	Joseph Daman
Old Forge......... 12	Bart Petrini B 1-50	A. Scavo S	A. Scavo S	James Galassi E	John Fries	W. Krajewski
Philadelphia......1,931	Bernard Samuel 1-52	William W. Felton	F. Tiemann C	Thomas Buckley	John C. Cost	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville*...... 12	Wm. Wilson B 1-50	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	Leo Cosgrove	Fred MacInnis
Pittsburgh.........672	David L. Lawrence 1-50	James W. Patterson	James P. Kirk T	James S. Devlin	William H. Davis	Harvey Scott
Pittston........... 18	John J. Allardyce 1-50	John D. McNulty	George J. Turner T	John J. Reilly E	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plains tp.......... 16	Joseph Novak C	Catherine Walsh	M. Walsh T	Carl Callahan E	Joseph Mikelski	H. H. Chehutske
Plymouth......... 16	Samuel Brokenshire B 1-50	George Trebilcox S	H. Thomas F	Richard Shaw S	Bryce Samies	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown*........ 20	Wm. Griffith B 1-50	Wm. Schaeffer S	Dow I. Sears M	Earl Pettiegar S	Richard Lindauer	James Laughead
Pottsville.......... 25	Claude A. Lord 1-50	Frank A. Matthews	F. W. Youngfleish F	Frank H. Womer	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Reading...........111	John F. Davis 1-52	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Edward C. Dell	William Birney
Scranton..........140	James Hanlon 1-50	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	Joseph Halpin	Thomas Evans	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp.......... 11	Gilbert B. Leslie P	J. W. Thompson S	H. W. Bray	John Lewis		George Hoge

Shamokin	19	Thomas Landy B	John Wary S	John C. Wary S		John Pickering	William L. Miller
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones 1-51	Florence Lansdowne	H. Sample F	Jos. Harris E	John R. Davies	William E. Stuart
Shenandoah	20	Andrew Baraniak B 1-50	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	Frank Lipinski T	James Doyle S	Edward Poska	F. Alinsky
Steelton	13	Wm. P. Dailey B 1-50	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskin S	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	13		Edward T. Irwin	L. W. Adams T		Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Sunbury	15	Joseph Nesbit, Jr. 1-50	Helen V. Metzger	H. Tucker F	George W. Schubert	Paul F. Miller	Madison W. Beers
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B 1-50	C. E. Price, Jr. S	C. E. Price, Jr. S	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	James M. Harrington
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	A. Berger E	Frank Behr	Claude Brecker
Uniontown	22	E. L. Sittler, Jr. 1-52	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William Raffle	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp.	57	Samuel H. Walker P 1-50	James E. Malone S	August Niemeyer T	W. W. Reeder E	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Vandergrift	11	Ralph McIntire B 1-50	Ernest Magaro S	Paul S. Young A	D. E. Taylor E	Walter Heddinger	Michael J. Calizzi
Warren	15	Wm. Crossette B 1-50	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	Leon Laskaris F	C. W. Barwis E	C. A. Albaugh	George F. Haehn
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson 1-52	John Griffiths	Raymond E. Goodridge F	H. H. Streator E	A. L. Loar	Jos. Sobansky
Waynesboro*	10	Harry C. Funk B 1-50	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Bernard F. Smith E	Zel Smith	W. F. Gillan
West Chester	13	A. B. T. Smith B 1-50	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Lawrence Reagan S	Herbert Andress	Abner F. Glisson
Wilkes-Barre	86	Luther M. Kniffen 1-52	Lucius K. Eldridge	Frank A. Goeckel F	J. Bowden Northrup	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg	30	William P. Yocum B 1-50	John C. Deal S	Anna B. Dodson C	John C. Deal	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	44	Leo C. Williamson	G. S. Moon	E. H. Maitland F	John A. Shaible	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
York	57	Felix Bentzel 1-52	Wilbur Baker	Wm. H. Walker F	William E. Weigle E	Ellis Wagner	Jere Sipe Jr.

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t.	11	Gilbert C. Hoover P 3-49	John W. Church	William Angevine T	Paul A. Herzig	Fred J. Guevremont	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls	25	R. J. Connelly 1-51	Francis Keefe	Edmond R. Robert T	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	Joseph P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	47	Hoyt W. Lark 1-51	Ernest L. Johnson	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee S	William Young	Nelson G. Bourret
Cumberland t.	11		Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Edward Hayden E	William Savage	William J. Boyle
E. Providence t.	32	James J. Reilly P 11-50	Charles C. Viall	Dorman W. Searle T	John L. Lewis S	John A. Laughlin	James R. Crosby
Johnston t.	11	Thomas DiLuglio P	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman S		Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t.	11		J. Louis Rushton	Albert J. Bucklin T		None	William J. Wright
Newport	31	Edmund W. Pardee		George W. Michael T	Harry R. Hamilton	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
N. Providence t.	12	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket	76	Ambrose P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Wm. T. Flanagan A	Wm. R. Fortin	Wm. T. Connolley	Edward F. Parker
Providence	254	Dennis J. Roberts 1-51	D. Everett Whalen	Walter H. Reynolds F	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas A. Cotter	Charles A. Higgins
Warwick	29	Joseph Mills 11-50	Henry H. Gallagher	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur McGuinness E		F. Sprague
W. Warwick t.	18	E. E. Lefebvre P	Romeo Maynard	Olive Knight T	Raymond Matteson E	Lionel Gareau	Gustav A. Olson
Westerly t.	11		Charles J. Butler	John L. Monti T	James P. Campbell S		Leroy H. Norman
Woonsocket	49	Ernest E. Dupre	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson	19	William C. Johnston 6-50	H. M. Wilson	H. M. Wilson T	C. C. Andrews	Jack D. Bone	W. I. Burden
Charleston	71	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-51	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	G. M. Howe E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia	62	Frank Owens 6-50	G. A. Pitts	G. A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	16	Haskell M. Thomas	S. H. McCall	W. Corbin A	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Greenville	35	J. Kenneth Cass 10-49	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	T. C. Adams E	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	13	Paul B. Ellis 4-49	E. H. Bowers	E. H. Bowers T	S. E. Hodges S	C. B. Beaudrot	M. G. Collins
Orangeburg	10	R. Jennings, Jr. 10-49	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	Alec T. Brown E	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	15	C. H. Albright 1-50	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs E	W. H. Hope	E. M. Hanna
Spartanburg*	32	Leon Moore 5-49	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	D. D. Zimmerman	W. O. Blackwell	H. Lee Rodgers
Sumter*	16	W. E. Bynum 8-52	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland K	F. K. Ellis	E. H. Lynam	W. M. Hall

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
SOUTH DAKOTA—6						
Aberdeen* 17	J. E. Gorder 5-50	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	L. Kohlhoff A	Wm. H. Emerson E	Joseph LeMar	S. N. Swenson
Huron 11	Harry Liem 5-51	M. F. Walt A	M. F. Walt	Harlan Meyers E	Willis Walker	Harvey R. Huntley
Mitchell 11	Damon Clark 5-50	Harry G. Goodell A	Elsie Carlson T	Chas. A. Trimmer E	Asa Wheeler	Robert H. Kneeland
Rapid City* 14	Fred Dusek	R. R. Lange A	C. I. Leedy T	J. P. Hurley S	George A. Engler	Lewis Nordby
Sioux Falls 41	C. M. Whitfield 5-49	J. Smalley A	J. Smalley A	R. E. Bragstad E	Carl Swanson	L. E. Doyle
Watertown 11	G. E. Gilbert 4-50	P. J. Krakowski A	P. Krakowski A	Ralph Reed E	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd LeVake
TENNESSEE—12						
Bristol 14	Fred V. Vance 6-49	A. Stone	G. Vance F	B. Robertson E	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga 128	Hugh P. Wasson 4-51	D. E. Geer A	D. E. Geer A	M. E. Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed. Ricketts
Clarksville 12	William Kleeman 1-51	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland 11	Willard H. Parks 10-54	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	Luther Goodwin
Columbia* 11	Eldridge Denham 1-51	Herman F. Roach	R. U. Swann M	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Dyersburg 10	Page V. Hart 1-50	Walter Brigham	Walter Brigham T	Allen Ladd S	Otis Pruitt	Clarence Turner
Jackson 24	George Smith 7-51	B. F. Graves	George Smith F	R. E. Franklin	Ben J. Warlick	Robert Mainard
Johnson City* 25	Sam R. Taylor	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	D. I. Leonard M	L. L. Geisler	George Range
Kingsport* 14	J. E. Armitage 6-49	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	C. K. Marsh	C. M. Kenner	J. Charles Still
Knoxville 112	James W. Elmore Jr. 12-51	W. H. Stapleton R	A. P. Frierson F	W. W. Mynatt	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis 293	Watkins Overton 1-52	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	C. B. Seabrook
Nashville 167	Thomas L. Cummings 6-51	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	J. W. Bauman F	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreun	Eugene Dillard
TEXAS—44						
Abilene* 27	B. R. Blankenship 4-49	Lila Fern Martin	Marshall B. Bromley A	E. L. Horton	D. C. Musick	R. A. Eakins
Amarillo* 52	Lawrence R. Hagy 4-49	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly A	Stanton M. Field E	George B. Cooper	A. S. Harper
Austin* 88	Tom Miller 5-49	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Beaumont* 59	Otho Plummer 4-50	Lamar Combs	R. E. Richardson A	R. C. Black E	S. D. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Big Spring* 13	G. Dabney 4-49	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	E. Killingsworth E	H. V. Crocker	W. D. Green
Borger* 10	Fred Herbst 4-49	T. L. Wright	T. L. Wright T	Vernon Short S	J. D. Miller	W. O. DeWeese
Brownsville* 22	H. L. Stokely 11-49	Jesse Sloss	Lillian Kemmy F	F. L. Rockwell E	E. Valent	Gus Krausse†
Brownwood* 13	Dr. Hugh Parchman	J. W. Perryman, Jr. M	H. B. Crow	W. F. Hicks E	Bill Moomaw	Floyd Moore
Bryan* 12	R. M. Vick 4-49	Noah Dansby	N. Dansby S	J. M. Orman E	C. E. Griesser	S. Tullous
Cleburne 11	T. S. Moon 5-50	Miss Johnnie Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	Glenn Clark
Corpus Christi* 57	Wesley E. Seale 4-49	Marvin A. Cage, Jr. S	Franklin Hutter F	H. H. Stirman	John Carlisle	Roy Lay
Corsicana 15	Hubert T. Braselton 4-49	J. P. Welch S	J. Welch S	Fred Blucher E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas* 295	James R. Temple 5-49	Earl Goforth	Roderic B. Thomas M	J. T. Conroy	C. N. Penn	C. Hansson
Del Rio 13	Frank Walton	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib K	Conger Jones E	Norbert Kunz	R. C. Hawkins
Denison 16	W. E. Marsico 4-49	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	D. D. Bivins E	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton 11	J. L. Yarbrough 4-50	O. C. Knight S	O. C. Knight T	T. S. Pennebaker	Eugene Cook	Jack Shepherd
El Paso 97	Dan R. Ponder 4-49	William R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels A	Hal Stacy E	Joseph H. Boone	J. W. Fitzgerald
Fort Worth* 178	F. E. Deen 4-49	E. S. Birdsong S	H. C. Michael	C. Thelin E	P. C. Fontaine	R. Dysart
Galveston 61	H. Y. Cartwright Jr. 5-49	Mildred M. Oser S	A. D. Dolson F	G. H. McDaniel, Jr. E	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	Conway M. Shannon
Greenville 14	Sim Beene	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. O. Long K	Wm. B. Holmes E	Harve Peyton	L. P. Petly

Harlingen*	13	Hugh T. Ramsey 12-50	P. Hubert S	P. Hubert T	C. M. Kindley S	H. D. Smith	H. H. Crossett
Highland Park	10	A. Starke Taylor	E. E. Crowell S	E. Crowell	R. B. Allen E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
Houston	385	Oscar Holcombe 1-51	M. H. Westerman S	Roy Oakes C	J. M. Nagle	C. A. Middlekauf	B. W. Payne
Laredo	39	Hugh S. Cluck 4-50	James Haynes	R. Benavides T	F. C. Heins E	G. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	14	G. A. McCreight 4-49	H. G. Mosley S	James A. Giddings M	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Lubbock*	32	W. H. Rodgers 4-50	Lavenia Williams S	P. Cochran A	R. L. Oldham E	W. E. Twitty	Lewis Kittrell
McAllen*	12	C. W. Davis 4-49	William L. Schupp M	William L. Schupp M	W. N. Harris E	A. S. Myers	C. D. Mussey
Marshall*	18	W. H. Hartley C 4-49	Clark Ross S	Clark Ross T	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Palestine	12	Ralph H. Irvine 4-49	J. G. Hardgrave S	K. A. Anderson F	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. Barton
Pampa*	13	C. A. Huff 4-49	R. E. Anderson	R. E. Anderson K	R. G. Pepin E	J. E. Winborne	Louie Allen
Paris*	19	J. Binnion	Hatley Crow	J. A. Binnion F	Walter F. Hicks	Jodie Moss	Floyd Moore
Port Arthur*	46	James W. Long 4-49	Ernest Meyer M†	E. W. Meyer M†	H. H. Poole E	D. P. Rachal	Claude Goldsmith
San Angelo*	26	E. A. Vautrain 4-50	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody A	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio	254	Alfred Callaghan 6-49	J. Frank Gallagher	C. Ray Davis	James W. Knight	C. A. Hart	Fred Palmer
Sherman*	17	T. F. Aston 4-49	R. L. Brooks	G. P. Franks M	A. A. McMillan E	A. C. Jones	V. J. Brown
Sweetwater*	10	J. C. Pace Jr. 3-49	W. H. Whaley	H. S. Thorgrimsen M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	A. D. Roy
Temple*	15	Dan Perry 4-50	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy C	W. M. Morrow E	A. J. Geisper	W. McDonald
Terrell*	10	A. C. Graham 4-49	J. T. Riley	J. Riley S		K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana	17	Bruce Cunningham 4-50	Joe C. Dixon S	O. Colaw A	Steve Talbert E	Joe Benjamin	Jack N. Runnels
Tyler*	28	A. B. Curtis Jr. C 4-49	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie F	J. Ferrill E	Henry Ginn	D. Butler
University Park	14	H. Yarbrough 4-50	Ralph E. Hamman S	Ken Moore A	John Kinsey	Forest Keene	Forest Keene
Victoria	12	H. W. Griffith 4-49	J. P. Daly S	R. J. Neuvar T	F. B. Lowry E	V. S. Fritz	John Vogt
Waco*	56	J. E. Hawkins 4-49	Otis W. DeHay S	O. DeHay S	J. H. Strange E	Lee P. Harrington	M. Burton
Wichita Falls*	45	Harold Jones 4-51	George T. Henderson	George D. Fairtrace M	F. M. Rugeley	George O'Steen	Chris W. Jensen

UTAH—4

Logan	12	Curtis Miner 12-49	H. R. Pedersen R	H. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Elmer S. Laurence	Eli Drakulich
Ogden	44	H. W. Peary 1-50	Edw. L. Carlsen A	Edw. L. Carlsen A	Thomas East	Lisle L. Hadlock	Maurice Schooff
Provo	18	George E. Collard 1-50	I. G. Bench	Iva J. Benson A	Earl Conder E	Lloyd B. Dickson	E. W. Mower
Salt Lake City	150	Earl J. Glade 1-52	Irma F. Bitner R	Earl Glade F	L. C. Romney	J. K. Piercey	L. C. Crowther

VERMONT—3

Barre	11	C. M. Willey, Sr.	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	28	J. Edward Moran 6-49	W. T. Abell	E. F. Lynch T	Wm. A. Stebbins	C. N. Lavery	D. P. Russell
Rutland	17	Wayne Temple 3-49	Henry Battles	W. Joseph Simonds T	Wilpus Kallio E	Alfred Koltonski	J. F. Carbine

VIRGINIA—15

Alexandria*	34	William T. Wilkins 9-49		Roger C. Sullivan T	C. L. Watkins E	Bernard J. Padgett	Edgar Sims
Charlottesville*	19	A. K. Tebell 8-50	M. M. Pence	M. M. Pence F	T. W. Edwards E	Charles H. Page	M. F. Greaver
Danville	33	Everett E. Carter 9-52	R. L. Hall A	R. L. Hall A	E. M. Wickre E	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	10	Josiah P. Rowe, Jr. 9-52	Beverly Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	Eldon M. Vase E	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Lynchburg*	45	J. V. Marrison 9-50	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville*	10	Nick Prillaman 9-52	W. H. Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman A	J. H. Pharis	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	37	R. Cowles Taylor 8-50	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Norfolk*	144	R. D. Cooke 9-50	J. D. Corbell	C. A. Harrell M	H. H. George, III E	R. L. Woolard	Claude Lindsay
Petersburg*	31	Wm. Hodges Mann 9-50	W. F. Spotswood	I. Val Parham T	W. W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	51	Leslie T. Fox 9-52	L. C. Brinson A	L. C. Brinson K	Forest J. Bergeron E	William B. Sykes	Otto B. Dunn
Richmond*	193	W. Stirling King 7-50	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	G. M. Bowers	John F. Finnegan	Orris D. Garton
Roanoke*	69	W. P. Hunter P 9-49	Maston K. Mooreman	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth E	W. M. Mullins	H. Ferguson

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Staunton*......... 13	William A. Grubert 9-50	Katherine Musser	H. E. Baylor T	Earl H. Stockton E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*........... 11	J. C. West, III 9-49	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	Herbert West E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Winchester*....... 12	M. B. Clowe, Jr.	J. W. Jones	John Jones A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor Barr	J. T. Boyd
WASHINGTON—14						
Aberdeen.......... 19	Ed Lundgren 1-50	Victory Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	L. E. Hough E	Charles A. Borum	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham........ 29	D. E. Satterlee 1-50	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop C	Ted Schulz E	Roland Skidmore	C. F. Benson
Bremerton......... 15	L. Kean 1-52	E. H. T. McGowan	Lulu D. Haddon F	David B. Wheaton	Ernest F. Yett	Charles Lewis
Everett........... 30	H. Arends 1-52	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	Louis H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Hoquiam.......... 11	F. Anderson 1-49	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	W. L. Lovejoy E	W. E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Longview......... 12	Edw. E. Cloney 1-53	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	James D. Skaggs
Olympia........... 13	E. Mallory 1-50	B. F. Hume	Dan McCaughan F	Henry G. Porak E	Phil W. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Seattle...........368	William F. Devin 6-52	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	R. W. Finke E	William Fitzgerald	George D. Eastman
Spokane..........122	A. Meehan 6-49	Alex A. Brown	W. N. Sproul F	Chas. E. Davis E	James Blamey	G. Swartout
Tacoma...........109	C. V. Fawcett 6-50	Josephine Melton	L. Craig F	J. S. Roberts	Charles Eisenbacker	Robert Marshall
Vancouver......... 19	Vern B. Anderson 1-53	Ronald G. Lovette	George W. Hutton F	Marvin E. Ray E	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla....... 18	R. V. Borleske 12-50	Ray Appling	Phil M. Winans F	C. William Martin	Carl A. Gregory	Ed. A. Kanz
Wenatchee........ 12	A. Pohlman 1-50	Carl Kruegel	H. Ahlers F	James Dunstan E	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima........... 27	N. K. Buck 1-50	Pearl Banjamin	L. Bishop F	George Clark	W. K. Moore	H. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—12						
Beckley........... 13	G. C. Hedrick 12-49	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	Sterling See S	Bernard Martin	A. Scalise
Bluefield*......... 21	A. Harry Vest 8-49	Eleanor B. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	Elmer Barton F	E. L. McClure	A. Porterfield
Charleston......... 68	R. C. Andrews 5-51	J. A. de Gruyter	Andrew W. Gardner T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	H. N. Rexroad
Clarksburg*....... 31	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Harry E. Stealey E	Joseph J. Martin	E. F. Amsler, Jr.
Fairmont.......... 23	Albert F. Robinson 7-51	Marchie M. Nutter	James H. Hanway F	S. A. Shuttlesworth E	William M. Morgan	John Austin
Huntington........ 79	W. W. Payne 12-50	R. L. Smith	Jesse Shelor A	Frank S. Whitney E	F. Crouse	Hercil H. Gartin
Martinsburg....... 15	Paul B. Martin	Ella R. Davis	J. Frank Siebert A	M. M. Reynolds E	Ward, M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*...... 17	C. W. Loar 7-49	Edward Bierer	Edward Bierer K	J. E. Snyder E	Harry Pickenpaugh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville....... 14	J. Russell Austin 7-49	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	G. W. Sammons E	C. C. Cummingham	J. V. Undardonk
Parkersburg....... 30	Carlton E. Welch 4-50	Myrtle L. Hoffman	R. E. Life F	Leland G. Merrill E	Lloyd Layman	Joseph E. Beckett
S. Charleston t..... 10	A. V. Fitzwater 5-50	W. A. Taylor	F. A. Summers T	Wm. H. Frye S	Charles J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Wheeling*......... 61	Carl G. Bachmann 7-51	Howard C. Lane	N. H. vonBerg A	James C. Boyd E	Wm. S. McFadden	W. R. Kennedy
WISCONSIN—33						
Appleton.......... 28	R. L. Roemer 4-50	Edward E. Sager	Edward E. Sager C	Lloyd M. Schindler E	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland*.......... 11	Fred Uecke P 5-49	Ralph H. Wiezorek	R. Wiezorek K	Jerod W. Day E	Wm. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam....... 10	Verne Knoll 4-50	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey	Roy M. Lovejoy	Clair Knoll	Louis Zwieg
Beloit*............ 25	S. D. Klinger P 4-49	R. H. Calland	A. Telfer M	Ross D. Yost	Elmer H. Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls.... 10	Elmer F. Charland	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	N. G. Hanson	Charles Dunn
Cudahy........... 11	Vincent Totka 5-50	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin J. Duszynski S	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire......... 31	Orville Christianson 4-49	O. E. Oien	Grace M. Meagher T	Neal Bartholomew E	Oliver T. Books	Chris Laursen
Fond du Lac....... 27	Edwin Weis 4-51	T. C. Rosenthal	L. F. Jones F	G. J. Ondrasek S	Henry Grunwald	James Cahill

Green Bay	46	Dominic Olejniczak 4-49	Clifford A. Centen	J. Tease C	Francis J. Euclide E	R. H. Drum	H. Bero
Janesville*	23	Herman Prielipp P 4-49	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Frank E. Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	49		B. Merrmann	B. A. Merrmann T	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	Stanley G. Hankeldahl
La Crosse	43	C. A. Beranek 4-49	Fred L. Kramer	Fred L. Kramer K	John H. Barth E	George Hanson	Herman Rick
Madison*	67		Alfred W. Bareis	G. Forster F	Timothy Harrington E	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc	24	Herbert J. Schipper 4-49	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	Reuben Wetenkamp	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Richard P. Murray 4-50	Catherine L. Murphy	Richard P. Murray C	Robert J. Poss E	George A. Murtha	Fred W. Schultz
Marshfield	10	A. J. Reeths 4-50	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	C. H. Perry E	Rod A. Porter	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	10	John R. Scanlon 5-50	W. J. Dougherty	Frank A. Beck T	Basil Tuttle E	Arthur Gutzmann	Peter Clark†
Milwaukee	587	Frank P. Zeidler 4-52	Stanley J. Witkowski	William H. Wendt C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John Polcyn
Neenah	11	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-50	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan E	John A. Zick	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh	39	Ernest R. Siewert 4-49	Roger G. Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Fred Wolverton E	Leo J. Girens	William A. Golz
Racine	67	Francis H. Wendt 4-49	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph E. Anderson	Wilbur Hansen
Sheboygan	41	W. M. Sonnenburg 5-49	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	E. J. Beatty F	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	15	John J. Cary P 4-49	John L. Jones	Harry A. Schmitt M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
S. Milwaukee	11	Charles J. Plotz 4-50	Louis J. Mosakowski	Louis J. Mosakowski K	Richard W. Nicholson E	Raymond Gee	Frank J. Briesemeister
Stevens Point	16	B. Dagneau 4-49	Clara C. Trierweiler	Henry Yulga C	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	A. D. Whealdon P 4-49	R. E. McKeague	Jarl Aho F	R. Herbert Dann E	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		H. Appelby	H. J. Gilstorf T	Jack D. Markham E	Wm. Engelland	Edward Pazdera
Watertown	11	Byron F. Wackett 4-49	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	R. S. Podolske E	Alfred Linde	Theo. C. Voigt
Waukesha	19	Edwin Honeyager 4-50	Nonie Crowley	C. Hughes C	Walter Dick E	E. P. Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau	27	Herbert A. Giese 4-50	Jay L. Brown	John Kleinheinz T	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	28	William Knuese 4-50	P. H. Riemer	Ted Kunz C	H. Weldshute E	Fred Hartel	Louise Wrasse
West Allis	36	Arnold H. Klentz 4-52	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Wisconsin Rapids	11	Carl C. Knudsen 4-50	Nels M. Justeson	R. L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajnaus	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner

WYOMING—4

Casper	18	Tom Jessen 1-50	Bessie Bunker	C. W. Mapes T	Ben B. Lummis E	M. Kelliher	P. J. Sullivan
Cheyenne	22	B. G. Nelson	Roy Schmid	Leo A. Waters F	H. G. Watson E	Ralph Garnett	E. D. Brown
Laramie*	11	H. H. Cordiner 1-50	F. J. Coolican	W. T. Schmehl T	A. J. Hull Jr. E	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Sheridan	11	J. L. Gordon 1-50	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	J. A. Webb	M. Guy Webb	Lloyd O. Leech

Table XXII

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1949. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official. Letter "t" indicates town.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—16		
Alexander City	D. H. Williams	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	J. G. Scherf, Sr.	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-52	J. G. Kramer
Eufaula	M. M. Mouthrop	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin 10-52	J. L. Grant
Homewood	H. C. Crelly 10-52	Ward Bracken
Jasper	J. T. Jackson P9-49	H. O. Barton
Lanett	C. E. De Loach, Sr. 10-52	C. H. Hill
Opelika	John L. Whatley P10-49	T. C. Tollison
Prichard	G. V. Dismukes 10-52	Mrs. Berniece Centanne
Sheffield	Paul E. Saywell P10-49	E. S. Enochs
Sylacauga	Ed J. Howard 10-52	C. J. Johnson, Jr.
Talladega	W. L. Baker P10-50	A. R. Decatur
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-52	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Corley Chapman P10-51	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P9-49	Lurline Cook
ARIZONA—8		
Bisbee	H. T. Price 7-50	W. H. Miescher
Douglas	Ben F. Williams 6-50	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	H. L. Hutchison 5-50	C. J. Pulliam
Globe	David H. Campbell 6-50	Cyril Kennedy
Mesa	F. E, Bendick 6-50	J. Edwin Miller
Nogales	Louis Hudgin	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	E. C. Peale	P. H. Miller
Yuma	W. S. Ingalls 1-51	E. C. Byrd R
ARKANSAS—13		
Arkadelphia	A. T. Goodloe 4-49	K. C. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney 4-49	Virginia Jackson
Camden	D. W. Harrell, 4-49	F. P. Benson
Conway	George D. Muse 4-49	Joe B. McGee
Fayetteville	G. T. Sanders 4-49	J. W. McGehee
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
San Marino	Clark E. Bell 4-50	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael	Robert F. Austin 4-49	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara	James R. Bacigalupi 5-49	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria	A. E. Garcia 4-52	Clarence E. Winter
Santa Paula	N. W. Blanchard, III 4-50	Hersel J. Hopkins
South San Francisco	Leo Ferko 4-50	Daniel J. Hyland
Torrance*	J. Hugh Sherfey, Jr. 4-50	A. H. Bartlett
Tulare*	E. R. Zumwalt 4-51	Hazel Hoyt
Upland*	Eugene E. G. Nisbet 4-50	Mrs. Hazel Cassell
Visalia*	Miles B. Swanson 4-49	Mrs. Patty M. Thompson
Watsonville	C. H. Baker 5-49	F. J. O'Brien
Woodland	Philip R. Collins 4-51	S. R. Fairlee
COLORADO—9		
Alamosa	C. A. Davlin 1-50	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	G. S. Bilheimer 11-49	Josephine Swanson
Durango*	H. N. Foster 4-51	Wm. J. Horther
Englewood	Charles R. Allen 1-50	E. E. Anderson
La Junta*	Albert D. Miller	Hazel Best Girch
Longmont	George A. Richart 1-50	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	H. H. Markley 1-50	O. M. Vandapool
Sterling	Harold Chirnside 1-50	H. M. Krull
Walsenburg	Joe Nessco 1-50	T. M. Wilson
CONNECTICUT—4		
Putnam	William P. Barber 1-50	Gerard J. Lavallee
Rockville	Frederick Berger 1-50	Catherine D. Moran
Southington	Joseph A. DePaolo, Jr. 10-50	Robert E. Foley
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks 10-49	C. W. Winslow
DELAWARE—1		
Dover*	William J. Storey 2-50	F. P. Neylan

Forrest City	J. R. Deaderick, 4-49	E. T. Altman
Helena	Jas. T. Hornor 1-51	R. G. Howard
Hope	Lyle Brown 4-51	Mrs. C. F. Reynerson
Malvern	Henry A. Givens	D. L. Patrick
Paragould	J. H. McPherson 4-49	Wilford M. Willeackson
Russellville	Ray Lee, Jr. 4-49	John Little
Stuttgart	Howard L. Horst 4-49	Mrs. L. G. Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 4-49	G. L. Crofton

CALIFORNIA—51

Antioch*	George D. Waldie 4-50	Clarence V. Hammons
Arcadia	C. Loree Russell 4-50	R. C. Ewing
Azusa	Harry D. Jumper 4-50	Mae A. Hynes
Calexico	Earl D. Roberts 4-50	Richard S. Emerson
Chico*	E. R. Bevins 4-49	Mrs. Grace M. Strong
Chula Vista	Lorenz C. Koester 4-50	Herbert V. Bryant
Coalinga	Chas. L. Kaiser 4-50	W. C. Wallace
Colton	Allen E. McKersie 4-50	Elizabeth Davis
Corona	C. R. Miller 4-50	Harry L. Lyman
Coronado*	George F. Neal 4-50	Arthur Matthewson
Culver City	Arthur Segrell 4-50	Meryle C. Payton
Daly City	A. J. Gaggero 4-50	B. C. Ross
El Cerrito*	Millard E. Bostock 7-49	Maryellen Foley
Gardena	Adams W. Bolton 4-50	Lucille W. Randolph
Grass Valley	W. Alison Simmons 7-49	Lois M. LeDuc
Hanford	L. R. Pettijohn 4-50	Arthur E. Hird
Hawthorne*	Harold E. Crozier 4-52	Kenneth L. Keel
Hayward*	Arthur C. Phillips 3-50	Irene T. Jamieson
Hermosa Beach	Dr. T. L. Holden 4-50	Francis C. Wendell
Madera	John B. Gordon 4-50	Geo. M. Shedd
Manhattan Beach*	William F. Suppe 1950	Rudolph F. Wedler
Martinez	Jack O. Fries 4-50	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	John J. Murphy 2-50	Chester O. Gates
Montebello	Robert C. Capps 4-52	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey Park*	James T. Bradshaw 4-50	Arthur W. Langely
Napa	S. J. Cinnamond 6-50	Charles E. Martin
Orange	George N. Weimer 4-50	T. H. Elijah
Oxnard*	Edwin L. Carty 1950	Mrs. Ethel Dale
Pacific Grove*	W. R. LaPorte 4-49	John D. Irwin
Petaluma*	Jasper S. Woodson 7-49	Gladys R. Wallin
Piedmont	William F. Wood 1949	W. C. Little
Pittsburg*	Vincent A. Davi 4-52	Frank R. Taormina
Porterville*	Kenneth Threikeid 7-49	Jap Elledge
Redding*	Roscoe J. Anderson 4-50	Doris L. Holland
Roseville	H. Johnson 4-50	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	Arthur W. Smith 4-52	Ray M. Overdick
San Bruno	E. J. McGuire 4-50	Ralph E. Woodman
San Fernando	Bryce Schurr 4-50	Ray A. Woods
San Luis Obispo	Timothy I. O'Reilly 4-49	J. E. Brown

FLORIDA—15

Bartow*	H. M. Cobb 1-50	Geo. J. McNamee
Bradenton	A. Sterling Hall 1-50	Harold F. Siver
Coral Gables*	W. Keith Phillips 4-49	E. B. Poorman
De Land*	Leo E. Fugle 5-49	Theo. C. Brooks
Fort Pierce*	Howard F. Stanton	G. M. Mitchell
Hollywood*	Robert L. Haymaker 4-49	Neil D. Macmillan
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-49	John F. Gall
Lake Wales	J. D. McNair 6-50	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth*	J. T. Barton 4-49	E. C. Ewing
Marianna	A. G. Holley 1-51	Evelyn Davis
Ocala*	John Marshall Green 1-51	H. C. Sistrunk
Palatka*	James H. Millican, Jr. 1-50	G. D. Bogue M
Plant City*	Henry S. Moody 1-50	N. M. Draughon
River Junction	E. H. Boykin	R. H. Hatcher
Winter Haven*	L. H. Recker 10-51	O. R. Way

GEORGIA—19

Americus	Fred P. Bowen 1-50	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-50	H. B. Funderburk
Carrollton	Wm. Traylor 10-49	Louise McCalmon
Cartersville*	H. C. Nelson 1-50	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	M. M. Cornelius 1-50	H. B. Lovvorn
College Park	M. T. Anderson 1-51	S. D. Johnson
Cordele*	Dr. N. B. Jones C1-50	S. E. Cox
Douglas*	Andrew J. Tanner C7-49	Judson Johnson
Dublin	C. Flannery Pope 1-50	Robert L. Wilson
Elberton	Worley E. Hall 12-50	William D. Fortson
Fitzgerald	Lauren Parott 1-50	J. E. Bailey
Hapeville	Perry J. Hudson 12-49	Barbara Lee
Marietta	Sam J. Welsch 1-50	R. A. Watkins
Milledgeville	Harry G. Bone 1-50	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	E. B. Joiner 1-50	W. E. Barron
Statesboro	J. Gilbert Cone 12-50	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	Frank P. Binford 1-50	Paul O. English
Tifton*		B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	E. D. Wright 1-50	Mary B. Hunt

IDAHO—3

Burley	Joe Peters 4-49	N. D. Smith
Caldwell	Leo J. Mason 5-49	Ada Hartenbower
Moscow	R. K. Bonnett 5-49	R. G. Fredekind

ILLINOIS—61

Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P5-49	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	Joseph S. McClurg 5-49	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-49	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Walter Tueffel P5-49	Wm. Miller
Belvidere	Harry M. Perkins 5-49	F. L. Shattuck

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Benton	Virgil H. Center 5-51	Fred Bagley, Jr.
Carbondale	John I. Wright 5-51	H. A. Grater
Charleston	Everett W. Brown 5-49	Robert Etnire
Chester	John C. Choate 5-49	Frank P. Hight
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh 4-51	Mrs. Harriet Swigart
Collinsville	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-51	Vernon Lucas
De Kalb	H. J. Hakala 5-49	Bertha Schropell
Des Plaines	G. Walter Pflughaupt 5-49	Otto W. J. Henrich
Downers Grove	Clyde B. Absher 5-51	Harvey Dvorak
Du Quoin	Arthur F. Angel 1949	S. R. Clark
East Peoria	Otto Brauns 5-51	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	Oscar Schmidt 5-49	Edw. H. Poos
Effingham	H. B. Rinehart 5-51	C. A. Thoile
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-51	R. D. Lewis
Glencoe*	John W. Arthur P4-52	John R. Fisher
Glen Ellyn	Douglass Pillinger P5-49	J. R. Stewart
Herrin	John H. Murray 5-49	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale	H. A. Brinkman P5-49	Dorothy Kammeyer
Hoopeston	Frank Newman 4-49	Jack Goodwine
Johnston City	J. L. Cox 5-49	E. B. Nolen
Lake Forest	John O. Giles 5-49	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	Stoy Fox 5-49	H. E. Talbott
Litchfield	H. C. Schroeder 5-49	Lee Bryant
Lombard	Adolph Schroeder P-49	John Engel
Macomb	William H. Ward 4-59†	Arthur Fleshman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-49	Percy Lux
Marion	Harry R. Rodd 4-51	W. S. Burkhart
Metropolis	Barney N. Beane 4-49	L. W. Barger
Monmouth	G. W. Pearson 5-49	Mildred Wilford
Morris	Tony Andersen 5-49	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Frank D. Talley 5-51	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-49	James E. McCoskey
Naperville	James L. Nichols 4-51	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	Charles E. Murray 4-52	E. K. Parret
North Chicago	John P. Dromey 5-49	Michael Opeka
Olney	E. G. Miller 5-49	T. C. Colvin
Pana		Harry Stanton
Paris	B. O. Luttrell 5-51	F. L. McCord
Peru	Joe W. Lemler 4-49	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	Joseph R. James 4-49†	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	K. M. Nelson 5-51	Marjorie Grampp
River Forest	John T. Barlow P5-49	P. W. Hazelton
Riverside*	E. H. Wagner P5-49	E. P. Eckmann
IOWA—Continued		
Atlantic	Robert Wilburn 4-51	Hawley Lynch
Carroll	A. N. Neu 4-50	T. J. Kerwin
Cedar Falls	John S. Latta, Jr. 4-49	E. H. Kooser
Centerville	John R. Davison 4-49	A. M. Winter
Chariton*	Floyd E. Flack 4-49	John A. Olson
Charles City*	Harold S. Henry 4-49	Madeline E. Nicholson
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-49	J. A. Cary
Creston	Ray Taylor 4-49	N. A. Buck
Decorah	Geo. A. Baker 4-49	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	W. R. Sidles 4-49	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	John S. Leech 3-49	F. V. Goodman
Grinnell	A. E. Maron 4-49	H. B. Lowrey
Knoxville	S. E. Cronkhite 4-49	Frank Crawford
Le Mars	C. W. Miller 4-49	Frank Stamp
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 4-49	H. C. Spoo
Perry	Fred L. Trimble 3-49	Bernard Nolan
Red Oak	H. S. Cloud 4-49	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	C. F. Clarke 4-49	L. L. Hunter
Spencer	Charles E. Curtis 4-50	M. M. Moulton
Storm Lake	Fred Meier 4-49	W. H. Kaufman
Washington	G. E. Mace 4-49	John K. Sowash
Webster City*	John A. Whaley 4-50	L. L. Doolittle
KANSAS—12		
Abilene*	H. F. Strowig 4-49	M. E. Calkins
Concordia	A. S. Manwarring 4-49	Glenn C. Zeornes
Dodge City	C. A. Seuer 5-51	Merle E. Smith
Garden City	A. M. Fleming 4-48	Ovid Harman
Great Bend	H. P. Thies	Logan Brown
Hays*	P. F. Felten 4-49	Victor Wells
Iola	Thomas O. Waugh 4-49	T. E. Shanahan
Junction City*	Carl H. Deppish 4-51	Joe M. Kindade
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 4-51	Olive Oakley
Pratt	Chas. W. Pratt 4-51	E. J. Ball
Wellington	William M. Murphy 4-50	Bernice S. Lindberg
Winfield*	E. W. Yount 4-49	H. H. Hanlen
KENTUCKY—17		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-50	Frank X. Braun
Corbin	J. H. Meredith 1-50	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 1-50	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Alfred H. Reekers 1-50	Frank J. Staab
Glasgow	Sewell Harlin 1-50	Malcolm R. Smith

St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-49	A. F. Pearson
Salem	Herman F. Austin 4-51	Conrad W. Garner
Skokie	Arthur Simmons P5-49	Arthur C. Thompson
Spring Valley	Peter Ternetti 5-49	Edgar P. Dabler
Summit	Wm. Szarabajka P5-49	Anthony A. DiGrazia
Taylorville	J. W. Spresser 5-49	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	A. R. Stanbery 5-49	Irene B. Bollinger
Venice	Harry T. Hartman 4-49	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Alfred A. Hinkelman 5-49	Marion G. Noble
Wheaton	William A. Gamon 5-51	C. O. Freedlund
Wood River	Lavier D. Humphrey 5-49	Emmett P. Howard
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 4-49	George E. Sullivan
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-51	John D. Luce

INDIANA—32

Auburn	Hal Hoham 1-52	Forrest A. Potter
Bicknell	Noble Goyer 1-52	James Lindsey
Bluffton	John A. Johnson 1-52	E. M. Arnold
Brazil	A. O. Hamm 12-52	Elmer S. Cox
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-52	Curtis H. Hayes
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-52	H. Vernon Aurand
Franklin	L. W. Oliver 1-52	William Franklin
Greensburg	Earl Woodward 1-52	John A. Hillman
Hartford City	Ralph Kline 1-52	Mary T. Burns
Hobart	Ross F. Trester 1-52	Laura R. Bracken
Jasper	H. E. Thyen 1-52	A. J. Sermersheim
Kendallville	Robert C. Moses 1-52	James M. Fifer
Lebanon	Herbert L. Gregg 1-52	George Linton
Linton	Arthur M. Grass 1-52	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Wm. W. Eckert 1-52	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	William H. Thomas 1-51	Mitchell W. Tackitt
Mount Vernon	James M. Bennett 1-52	John D. Jones
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-52	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Francis W. Johnson 1-52	Edward Murfitt
Portland	Fred B. Jones 1-52	Clem Wilson
Princeton	Walter G. Cox 1-52	Frank E. Coomer
Rushville	Russell Coons 1-52	Chas. R. Berry
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 1-52	Ralph J. Lucas
Sullivan	Gary Biddle 1-52	Emil Muehler
Tell City	Volmer Franz 1-52	Nickolas Beumel, Jr.
Tipton	Vern Smith 1-52	Mrs. Walter Longfellow
Valparaiso	Elden Kuehl 1-52	E. J. Cotterman
Wabash	Ed Timmons 1-52	Mary F. Burwell
Warsaw	Charles H. Rice 1-52	Harry D. Franks
Washington	Ralph I. Burris 1-52	Mrs. Nellie B. Start
West Lafayette	Charles R Burnham 1-52	Charles H. Miners
Winchester	Harry W. Fraze 1-52	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—23

Albia	W. G. Lewis 4-49	Herbert Luthen

Harlan	John W. Bates 1-50	Earl D. Caton
Hazard*	J. J. Moran 1-50	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	L. H. Winchell C1-50	O. M. Bolling
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe	E. H. Martin
Madisonville	David Parish 1-50	Charles Spence, Jr.
Mayfield	Scott Lemon 1-50	Voris Morgan
Maysville	R. Parker 1-50	Hazel Larkin
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-50	Boone Baldwin
Princeton	W. L. Cash 1-50	Garland Quisenberry
Richmond	G. C. Cox 1-50	W. V. Jackson
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 1-50	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Allen Buckner 1-50	Lindsey Faulkner

LOUISIANA—18

Abbeville	Emile Dutel 1-50	Mrs. Jessie B. Sudduth
Bastrop	Edward T. Brodnax 7-49	Mrs. Doris Mallory
Bossier City	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-49	E. L. Reding
Crowley	J. Matt Buatt 7-50	I. B. Broussard
Eunice	C. J. Derbes 7-49	Wade J. Guillet
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-49	Mrs. Betsy Rolling
Houma	Leon Gary 7-50	B. F. Breaux
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-52	T. J. Fore S
Jennings	John L. Conner 6-49	A. T. Maund
Minden	John T. Davis 7-50	E. V. Almond
Morgan City	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 5-52	W. D. Ballard, Jr.
Opelousas	T. W. Huntington 7-50	Charles L. Clay
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-52	Harry K. Gallagher
Ruston	H. T. Richardson 7-50	Don Piatt
Tallulah	W. P. Senier, Jr. 7-50	Hazel W. Ellerbee
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas 1-51	Chas. O. Naquin
West Monroe	C. C. Bell, Jr. 7-50	L. L. Wood

MAINE—10

Belfast*	Sherman C. English 3-50	Leslie Follett A
Brewer*	Paul L. Pooler 1-50	Paul E. Clish
Brunswick*	(Unincorporated)	
Calais	Henry C. English C4-49	Philip L. Manship
Gardiner	Philip Henry Hubbard 1-51	H. N. Bachelder
Old Town*	Elden L. Dolan P1-50	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	Philip A. Christie C1-50	Mrs. Opal I. Gray
Rockland	Osgood A. Gilbert C12-49	Gerald Margeson
Rumford Falls	(Unincorporated)	
Saco	Myron E. Savage 3-49	Lester A. Perkins

MARYLAND—3

Frostburg	Marshall C. Skidmore	Alex G. Close
Hyattsville	Caesar L. Aiello 5-49	Ellery W. Baker
Takoma Park	John C. Post 6-50	Harold J. Hilliard, Sr.

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—35		
Abington t	George H. Rounds C3-49	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Amherst t	F. Civille Pray C2-52	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Auburn t	G. M. Duvall 3-50	John E. Riley
Barnstable t	Chester A. Crocker C3-50	Clarence M. Chase
Bridgewater t	Leo F. Nourse C	Edwin Keith
Canton t	Joseph F. Kessler	Richard Henley
Concord t	Krist Andersen C2-50	Cornelia Lawrence
Dartmouth t	William C. Prescott C 3-50	Thomas B. Hawes
Dracut t	John Brox C1949	Harry M. Fox
Franklin t	John B. Cataldo C	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Cecil E. Brooks C	Joseph M. Casey
Hingham t	Albert Tweedy C3-50	William L. Howard
Hudson t	Loyd L. Parker C3-50	G. Woodbury Parker
Ipswich t		John F. Dolan
Longmeadow t	Edwin S. Munson C2-51	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Stanley Frank Kartz C	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	John D. Prescott C	Harrison A. Morse
Maynard t	Joseph P. Dineen C3-50	Eleanor Jones
Middleborough t*	Manuel Sylvia C1-51	Waldo S. Thomas
Millbury t	Lawrence J. Army C2-50	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Montague t	John A. Charron C3-51	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	Arthur A. Thomson C3-50	John J. Lyons
Orange t	John W. Blackmer C3-50	Robert H. Anderson
Palmer t	James H. Fitzgerald C2-50	John T. Brown
Randolph t	Theodore Luddington C	Marion L. Bailey S
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C3-50	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Fernald L. Hanson C3-51	H. J. Regan
South Hadley t	H. T. Everson C3-49	Margaret E. Sullivan
Spencer t	Noe J. Lacroix C3-50	William A. Thibault
Stoughton t*	Gustave T. Winroth C3-50	Jennie F. McNamara
Uxbridge t	George M. Kurzon C	Noreen Howlett
Walpole t	Willis D. McLean C1-50	Arthur L. Laliberty
Ware t	Clovis Fontaine C	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	George J. Heddericg C3-50	Mildred McKenna
Winchendon t	James E. Young C3-50	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—35		
Albion	Norman H. Wiener 1-51	R. Bud Davis
Alma*	H. M. McClure, Sr.	A. O. Burkholder
Berkley*	Mahlon MacGregor 4-49	Edwin J. Johnston
Cadillac*	John English 1-50	W. A. Phillips
Charlotte	Charles W. Smallwood 4-49	Ralph R. Arnold
Cheboygan	A. A. Sangster	Oscar E. Anderson

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MINNESOTA—Continued		
Owatonna	H. A. Kind 4-50	Mrs. Gladys P. Newhall
Red Wing	R. F. Hedin 5-49	H. E. Nordholm
Richfield	Clarence H. Christian P12-49	John R. Stewart
Robbinsdale	Charles O. Wallace	E. A. Jaenisch
St. Louis Park	O. B. Erickson P1-50	Joseph Justad
St. Peter	Elmer L. Kleifgen 4-49	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	Edward C. Carlson 1-51	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	H. E. Simons 1-50	R. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-51	Joseph Giefer
Willmar	Paul E. Anderson 4-49	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	L. V. Hartle 4-49	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—11		
Brookhaven	A. E. Moreton	E. M. Bee
Canton	Marion F. Simpson 1-52	Bertha McKay
Columbia	Thomas Carter Griffith	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-50	Dayton Potts
Grenada	W. K. Pierce 5-52	Clara B. Criss
McComb	Maurice H. Wall	E. J. Triche
Pascagoula	Frank S. Canty 1-53	V. P. DeJean
Picayune	W. L. Moseley 1-53	A. J. Read
Tupelo	Geo. F. Maynard 1-53	James L. Ballard
West Point	Thompson McClellan 11-50	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	James B. Smith	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—24		
Boonville	S. L. Jewett 4-50	Kathryn Cochran
Brookfield*	George Alexander 4-49	John Hoover
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 1950	Charles E. Watson
Charleston*	R. R. Davis 4-50	T. A. Zillafro
Chillicothe	Oscar O. Cooke 5-49	Mary Archer
Clinton	S. B. Hughes 4-50	Charles S. Stratton
De Soto	Donnell Dietrich	Paul Politte
Ferguson	Harry O. Vosburgh 4-49	Mrs. Radah B. Becker
Flat River	John W. Watts 4-49	Maymie A. Johnson
Fulton	J. F. Hensley 4-50	B. Alexander
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-51	Sam Fisher
Lebanon*	Kenneth Bell 1949	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-50	John Bowman
Marshall*	Leonard S. Van Dyke 4-49	Philip Land
Maryville	Emery E. Airy 4-49	Robert Taylor
Mexico	Robert H. Finley 4-50	John M. Cadwell
Neosho*	Charles E. Haas	M. R. Gibson

Coldwater	William J. Linton 4-49	Ann M. Brown
Dowagiac	James L. Black 4-49	Roger D. Weller
East Detroit*	Mildred B. Stark 4-49	Charles H. Beaubien
East Lansing*	Richard P. Lyman, Jr. 1949	Merwyn S. Skamser
Grand Haven*	Martin Boon 4-49	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	C. Ferris Petersen	Margaret Callaghan
Grosse Pointe	Ralph B. Netting 11-49	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	William F. Connolly, Jr. P3-50	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Michael A. Simula 4-50	John L. West
Hastings	Charles H. Leonard 4-50	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	Clem H. Woodard 4-49	Ralph L. Hughes
Inkster	Edward J. Wangbichler P4-49	Freda K. DePlanche
Ionia	Fred C. Barnes 4-49	Raymond F. Coon
Ishpeming*	Mark Willey 9-49	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Earl G. Sheveland 4-49	J. J. Cummings, M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-49	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	A. W. Hamel 5-50	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Ewald Swanson 5-49	Jno. S. Watson
Manistique*	Walter Burns 5-50	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Lewis Storr 4-49	Norman Holt
Mount Pleasant*	T. Malcolm McShea 1-51	Allan J. Kronbach
Negaunee	Alvin C. Hampton 4-49	Jacob H. Anderson
Petoskey*	John H. Perry	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Frank Henderson 4-49	Harold R. Cheek M
Roseville	Frank Biehl	Wm. E. Utt
St. Joseph*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-49	Ira D. Wagner
Sturgis*	George D. Freeman 4-49	Charles P. Hobel
Three Rivers*	Bernard H. Johnson 11-49	John F. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm 3-51	Fred E. Pomeraning

MINNESOTA—29

Alexandria	Everett Stenzel 3-50	Carl J. Erickson
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-49	C. R. Johnson M
Bemidji	Lyle Caughey 3-50	Wilfred Marks
Chisholm	Alfred Maturi 12-49	Max A. Nornberg
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-50	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	H. E. Soderholm 7-49	R. C. Johnson
Crookston	M. O. Oppegaard 1-50	Loren Skogness
Detroit Lakes	F. J. Rogstad 3-51	L. E. Learned
Edina	Gene Cooper 1-50	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Mathew L. Marolt 1-51	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Ben P. Constantine 1-50	John E. Pleban
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-52	Stanley Stewart
Hastings	John Werth 5-50	Edwin G. Sontag
International Falls	Archie Kelley 4-50	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	George Merrick 4-50	C. E. McPherson
Montevideo*	George Stamson 1-51	A. E. Swenson
Moorhead	Alex J. Nemzek 1-50	Paul A. Cook
New Ulm	Roman F. Schnobrich 4-50	A. C. Sannwald

Nevada*	C. P. Fraser 4-49	C. C. Bradley
Rolla	Rowe E. Carney 5-49	W. L. Bradford
Sikeston	M. L. Carroll 4-50	A. C. Barrett
Trenton	J. M. Cahill 4-51	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry H. Garrison 4-51	H. M. Cash
Washington	Bernie E. Hillermann 4-50	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Fred R. Nelson 4-50	E. R. Justin

MONTANA—6

Bozeman*	C. W. Sorenson 1-50	Lawrence G. Shadoan
Havre	Harry Soderberg 5-49	G. W. Patterson S
Kalispell	D. S. Cameron 4-49	C. H. Brewer
Lewistown	E. R. Roehl 4-49	H. E. Pierce
Livingston	Homer Terwilliger 5-49	Wm. C. Anderson
Miles City	Prescott Bautelle 5-49	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance*	H. F. Timbers 4-49	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Lee L. Nauenburg 4-49	Albert J. Galley
Fairbury	A. E. Pennington 4-49	Alma DeLong
Falls City	G. S. Lyon	Russell Pollard
Kearney	Arthur Johnson 4-49	Harriette J. Nelson
McCook	Don F. Brooks 4-49	Phyllis Lebsack
Nebraska City	Frank E. Ziegenbein 4-50	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
York	Andrew Grasshaus 4-49	Flossie C. Hassler

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	E. W. Cragin 6-51	Shirley Ballinger
Sparks	Vern Hursh 5-51	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Derry t	James F. Hodgdon	Gladys Downing
Exeter t	John E. Lary C3-50	Evelyn H. Zarnowski
Franklin t*	Eugene S. Daniell, Jr. 1-50	Mrs. Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon t	Joseph B. Perley C3-50	J. C. Smith
Newport t*	M. H. Cummings C	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent 1-50	N. A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—53

Audubon	James S. Caskey 5-49	Chas. R. Dietz
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-50	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Alex J. Martancik 1-50	Albert P. Smith
Bound Brook	Charles H. Fetterly 1-50	Everest L. Belli
Carlstadt	Thomas Lawlor 1-50	John K. Goldswer
Dumont	William H. Losee 1-50	John R. Zellweger
Dunellen	Alvah H. Skinner 1-50	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	William McKeown 1-50	Wm. E. DeNike
Fair Lawn*	John K. Pollitt	Ralph M. Bryant
Fairview	Francis E. Munley 1-50	George Ebel, Jr.

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Fort Lee	Chas. A. Heft 1-50	W. S. Corker
Freehold	Fred Quinn 1-50	C. H. Wilbur
Glen Ridge	R. Karl Honaman 1-50	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-50	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone 1-50	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield	Robert B. Chew 5-49	J. Ross Logan
Haddon Heights	Elmer Williams 1-50	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	Ernest G. Ford 1-51	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	James A. Ruberton 1-50	John Jacobs, Jr.
Hasbrouck Heights	John F. Knowlan 1-50	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Alvah H. Cole 1-50	J. Ford Flagg
Keyport	Chas. E. Applegate 1-51	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Harry E. A. Forsthoff 1-50	C. J. Kirkland
Madison	Norman J. Griffiths 1-52	Elsa S. Wick
Manville	Alexander Batcho 1-50	Peter Menzak
Metuchen	Charles Errickson 1-50	Rufus D. Renninger
Newton	Dr. Raymond S. Huff C1-50	Stanford Tidaback
North Arlington	Louis E. Gaeckle 1-51	Robert B. Galloway
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-51	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	C. V. Dickinson 1-50	George J. Spencer
Paulsboro	Sylvester Billbrough 1-50	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Charles E. Rinda 1-50	William R. Cochran
Pitman	Walter S. Gibbs 1-50	Carl A. Renner
Princeton	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-50	Robert F. Mooney
Prospect Park	Tice DeJong 1-51	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-50	Otto Ehrlich
Roselle Park	Bernard H. Dreifoos 1-51	Chas. E. Renton
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1-50	W. B. Dunn
Sayreville	Philip McCutcheon 1-50	Frank P. Kolb
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-50	Alexander Schiesel
Somerville	Howard S. Lyon 1-50	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy	J. D. Leonard 1-51	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Thomas H. Lee 1-51	Charles Carone
Tenafly	E. Merrill Seaberg 1-50	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa		Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor City	Warren E. Titus 1-51	Maurice Y. Royal
Verona	Willard E. Dodd 1-50	Clemens C. Kreuder
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-49	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Anthony Gayo Gajewski 1-50	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Fred M. Link 1-50	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	George W. Krogman	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Woodbury	James G. Morgan 1-51	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Wood-Ridge	Guy W. Calissi 1-50	Robert I. Stoesser

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW YORK—Continued		
Salamanca	Robert L. Taylor 1-50	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 3-51	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-49	F. H. Robinson
Seneca Falls	John B. Souhan 4-49	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	John J. Degan 3-49	Frank V. Craig
Tarrytown	Sterling W. Fisher 4-49	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	M. Francis Dalton 4-49	John C. McDonnell
Tupper Lake	William E. Byrne 4-49	B. N. Sparks
Waverly	Leon Evans 4-49	Joseph E. McCarthy
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin 3-51	C. P. Duggan
Williston Park	William J. Kellher 4-50	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—19		
Asheboro*	W. C. Lucas 5-49	A. R. Winningham
Canton	J. Paul Murray 5-49	E. M. Geier
Dunn	Emmett C. Aldredge 5-49	Chas. R. Story
Forest City	G. B. Harrill 5-49	J. E. Caldwell
Hamlet	W. S. Gordon 7-49	H. B. Long
Henderson	Henry T. Powell 6-49	W. G. Royster
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 6-49	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	H. Tom Fulton 5-49	S. A. Crouse
Laurinburg	W. G. Butler 7-49	C. M. Fetter
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-49	E. A. Poe, Jr.
Lumberton	H. P. Allen 5-49	Ruth S. Atkinson
Monroe	J. Ray Shute 5-49	E. H. Broome
Mooresville	E. C. Beatty 6-49	T. Frank Young
Morganton*	Nollie M. Patton 4-49	C. H. Helms M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-49	J. C. Hill
Newton	J. M. Abernathy	Loy E. Sigman
Roanoke Rapids	W. Bernard Allsbrook 6-49	Mrs. Dorothy A. Meyer
Tarboro	H. I. Johnson 5-49	T. R. Mayo
Washington	L. H. Swindell 5-49	James W. Bowen
NORTH DAKOTA—6		
Devils Lake	Wilbur E. Olson 4-50	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Edgar T. Agnew P5-52	D. D. Mars A
Jamestown	John F. Olson 4-50	A. R. Thompson A
Mandan	T. P. Heisler P	S. E. Arthur A
Valley City	Curtis Olson 4-50	F. K. Shearer A
Willistown	Joe Cutting P4-50	H. Grimsvedt
OHIO—57		
Athens	Wm. C. Mickle 1-50	O. G. Houck

NEW MEXICO—9

Carlsbad	L. C. Garrett 4-50	E. A. Roberts
Gallup	George Bubany 5-52	C. M. Sabin
Las Cruces*	Samuel Klein 5-48	Raymond E. Howell
Las Vegas	Tom B. Kindel 4-50	Mrs. A. Stephens Lowrie
Las Vegas t	Manuel J. Baca 4-50	Adolfo Hidalgo
Portales	T. A. Henley 4-50	Stanley Smith
Raton	C. L. Healey 4-50	J. H. Rains
Silver City	George Pennington 5-49	R. P. Noble
Tucumcari*	Clyde Dickinson 1-51	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—48

Amityville	Nelson S. Osborn 4-49	Rudolph Koop
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby 4-49	Jerry C. Leary
Canandaigua	George McG. Hayes 1-50	Edward B. Andross
Catskill	Harold E. Gardner P	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-49	John C. Jack
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-49	Albert Simbritz
Dobbs Ferry	Anthony Paino 4-49	Margaret R. Kelly
East Aurora	George E. Blake 4-50	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	Lee Arcuri 4-49	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-49	Guy E. Thompson
Fredonia	Harry G. Solhoff 3-50	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 7-49	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Hamburg	Alfred L. Drechsler 3-51	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	Desmond T. Barry 4-49	William J. Neely
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-49	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	William A. Winston 4-49	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Donald B. Wheeler 4-49	John J. Etu
Ilion	Y. L. Power P3-51	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-50	Theo. W. Loecher
Larchmont	W. B. C. Washburn 4-50	Margaret Lord
Long Beach*	Russell E. Ficke P1-50	Maurice J. Fleischman
Malone	Karl H. Walbridge 4-49	Edgar H. French
Malverne	George A. Swanwedel 4-49	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Hawley B. Harvey 1-50	John S. Moore
Medina	Daniel J. Cleary 4-50	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	LeRoy Potter 4-49	Daniel V. Flynn
Newark	Raymond R. Wilson 4-49	J. Arthur Dear
North Pelham	Dominic Amato 4-49	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Henry Tilden Swan 4-49	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	J. Frederic Benedict 1-50	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino 3-49	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	William H. Stites 3-50	Peter B. Ellis
Patchogue	John R. Swezey 4-50	Francis L. Brophy
Pelham Manor	C. Furnald Smith 4-49	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Mervin J. Rapalee 4-49	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	John F. Schoonmaker 1-50	William C. Marchant
Rye	Karl T. Frederick 1-50	William H. Selzer

Barnesville	John Hardwick 1-50	J. C. Wells
Bedford*	Floyd R. Metz 1-50	F. B. Morris
Bellefontaine	Pearl A. Wortman 1-50	Harry E. Travis A
Bellevue	Homer G. Creceleus 1-50	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Berea	Andrew H. Rosbough 1-50	Edna Karl
Bexley	William A. Schneider 1-52	Ed Stackhouse
Bowling Green	C. W. Dick 1-50	H. E. Murlin A
Bryan	Rolland J. Christman 1-50	Robert Hamet
Bucyrus	R. L. Hertzer 1-50	Mrs. Paul R. Outhwaite
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-50	Anthony J. Seiwert
Circleville	Thurman I. Miller 1-50	Lilliam Young A
Conneaut	Robert A. Manniko 1-50	....
Defiance	Edward S. Bronson 1-50	Henry L. Beatty
Delaware	Ansel Lockhart 1-50	R. E. King A
Delphos	J. B. Lehmkuhle 1-50	E. C. Wurst A†
Dover	Harry Stucky 1-50	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	W. A. Hunston 1-50	L. H. Oliver
Galion	Dr. H. H. Hartmann 1-50	James A. Nichols
Gallipolis*	Raymon T. Allison P	Earl L. McCormick A
Girard	Clyde V. Helman 1-50	Paul J. Wilson A
Grandview Heights	J. B. Keitz 1-51	C. C. Ryan A
Greenville	E. R. Randall 1-50	Ed Shafer A
Jackson	Frank Pritchett	David Armstrong
Kent	Frank J. Dangler, Jr. 1-50	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton	Loucks B. Brown 1-50	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lockland	Arthur Lierman 1-50	Herman R. Grossman
Logan	W. Denzil Weltner	Ward Chase
Maple Heights	Fred E. Frehmeyer 1-50	George Schlesinger A
Miamisburg	Walter Staley 1-50	Raymond Hetzel
Mingo Junction	Bene Leone 1-50	Fred C. Robertson
Nelsonville	Oral Daugherty 1-50	Ellsworth Devore A
New Boston	Vernal G. Riffe 1-50	James E. McCoy A
North College Hill	Robert Reuss 1-50	George Mentrop
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-50	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C1-52	D. H. Thirkield
Ravenna	Tom H. Ritenour 1-50	Kathryn Fitzgerald
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-50	Harry E. Veddern
Rocky River	A. R. Thomas 1-50	Granville Cook A
St. Bernard	George Mayer 1-50	Marcellus Vanden Eynden
St. Marys	George K. Losher 1-50	Virgil Sullivan
Shelby	W. R. Morris 1-50	Chester P. Monn
Sidney	Waldo A. Patton 1-50	O. S. Kenney A
South Euclid	George J. Urban 1-50	Lester L. Askue A
Toronto	Howard K. Wellington 1-50	Edward Shane A
Troy	Paul Kerr 1-50	Harry Tamplim A
Uhrichsville	George F. Creager 1-50	W. R. Treadway A
University Heights	Earl W. Aurelius 1-50	Roy J. Madden
Upper Arlington	Otis Skinner 1-50	Lester B. Pepper A
Urbana	Robert M. Humphreys 1-50	Joe. W. Hitt

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—Continued		
Van Wert	L. L. Morris 1-50	J. A. Jones
Wadsworth	T. J. Lucas 1-50	Susie Reimer Dilworth A
Wapakoneta	Ralph A. Siferd 1-50	Harold C. Brackney
Washington Court House*	Robert H. Sites C	Marie Melvin
Wellston	Ralph Clark 1-50	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	Clarence H. Peters	Elmer Evans
Wilmington	Robert Stephens 1-50	Harold A. Gehringer
OKLAHOMA—22		
Altus	Fred Mains 5-49	Ethel Williams Newman
Alva	Pat Treece 5-49	Thomas W. Keltch
Anadarko*	A. L. Connel 5-49	Daisy Campbell
Blackwell	Ross E. Burks 5-51	Carl Randall
Bristow	Dewey H. Price 5-49	Fred Myers
Clinton	McLain Rogers 4-49	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C7-49	Loren Crook
Duncan*	J. F. Frye 5-49	C. H. Smith
Elk City	W. A. Williams 4-49	Helen Lester
Frederick	Owen L. Fry 5-49	Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	N. M. Lumpkin	Mrs. Mozelle M. Morgan
Hobart	P. J. Cosner 5-49	Buster Watkins
Holdenville	Clyde Busey 5-49	L. E. Carlton
Hugo	E. M. Deweese 5-49	F. M. Caldwell
Miami	J. H. Griffin 5-49	J. L. James
Pauls Valley	Jerry Johnson 5-49	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger 5-49	Chas. M. Hirt
Perry	Henry Dolezal 5-49	Rob't. W. Wilson
Picher	John Messer 5-49	Mrs. Jack Fisher
Sand Springs	T. P. Burtner 5-49	C. H. Benton
Vinita	L. L. Stryker 5-49	Slater McClure
Woodward*	Brandon Frost 4-49	Mrs. Mary Clift
OREGON—9		
Albany*	Jess Savaage 1-51	Rex Butler R
Baker	M. McKim 12-50	M. P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert Marsden 1-51	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Corvallis*	Geo. W. Peavey 1-51	Ralph P. Schindler
Grants Pass*	Morris Milbank 1-51	Leo. A. Flanagan
La Grande*	J. L. Sinden P	B. W. Hibbits
Marshfield	(Changed to Coos Bay)	
Oregon City*	Raymond P. Caufield 1-50	Doris Gilbertson R
Pendleton*	Jabin Vaught 1-50	Charles E. Burnett R
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Kittanning	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-50	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B1-50	Stephen C. Olsheski S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B1-50	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	E. Leonard Garland B1-51	Thomas J. Whildin
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B1-50	Stephen J. Zifchak S
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel B1-50	George Hein M
Luzerne	Robert B. Carr B1-50	Anthony G. Dougalas
McAdoo	Adam Bavolack B1-50	Frank C. Billig
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B1-50	G. Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B1-50	Maude N. Allen S
Middletown	Harold V. McNair B1-50	Charles Force S
Midland	Leo P. McGeehan B1-50	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	E. B. W. Pfischner B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Enos T. Kerr B12-50	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B12-50	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	Wm. Massey B1-51	Guy Grater S
Monongahela	David M. Gillie 1-52	M. G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B1-50	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman B1-50	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DeMichele B1-50	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte 1-50	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Richard L. Miller B3-49	Ruth W. Grace S
Nazareth	Walter L. Peters 1-50	Roy S. Hahn S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop B1-50	W. S. McDanel S
Northampton*	George M. Berg B1-50	Claude C. Fogelman S
Oakmont	Harry C. Riddile P1-52	Donald S. Harding M
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B1-50	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton	Wm. M. Kreglow B1-50	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Amos Snavely B1-50	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	James H. Porter B1-50	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Walter B. Krause B1-50	Frederick K. Roberts
Punxsutawney	John C. Shermer B1-50	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	Allen Q. Dreisbach B1-50	Howard B. Freed S
Rankin	Andrew J. Matiyak B1-50	Joseph L. Sabino S
Ridgway	James H. Mast B1-50	Paul B. Greiner S
Rochester	Wm. B. Brown B1-50	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	W. Brady B1-50	John Shandor
St. Marys	Gilbert Robacker B1-50	Bernard E. Willard
Sayre	James L. Davenport B	Thos. A. Kenrick
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B1-51	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale*	Albert A. Reynolds B1-50	M. M. Wagner
Sewickley*	William F. McCrea B1-50	Edward Ellerton
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B1-50	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S

The Dalles	Fred G. Mauser 1-51	J. H. Steers R

PENNSYLVANIA—112

Archbald	William F. Durkin B1-50	Paul McHale S
Ashland*	Chas. Yeager B1-50	E. K. Lessig
Ashley	Della Grey B	Paxton A. Cole S
Avalon*	Ralph E. Newlin B1-50	George R. Landers
Bangor	Allen Frederick B1-50	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert Linn B1-50	James W. Baker S
Bellefonte	H. P. Harris 1-52	Marie Doll S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B1-50	Helen L. Hill
Blakely	John W. Taylor B1-50	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg	James C. Stradling P1-50	Paul Jacobs
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fisher B1-50	J. W. Nolf S
Brentwood	A. G. Kaufmann B1-50	F. H. Appenrodt
Bridgeport	Edward G. Gear B1-50	Wm. M. Mulroy S
Brownsville	Walter C. Stuart B1-50	W. D. Conwell S
Centerville	Harry H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Clearfield	J. S. Hills B1-50	Alton C. Davis S
Coaldale	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B1-50	E. C. Rohland S
Corry	J. Frederick Kinley 1-50	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B1-50	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Harry Trumbown	W. G. Reese S
Dupont	Michael Lis B	Vincent Shumski S
Duryea	Jess L. Ruthkoski B1-50	John Kramer S
East Pittsburgh	R. Nese P1-51	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B1-50	Sterling Cramer S
Edwardsville	Micheal Walko B1-50	William Salensky
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B1-50	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	David C. Good B1-50	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	J. J. Arenth B11-49	W. M. Skertich S
Exeter	Ben Anselmi B1-50	John M. Vasil S
Ford City	Ralph Shedwick B1-50	Mary Smolich S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B1-50	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles Stretch B1-50	Chester Evans
Frackville	George W. Miller B1-50	....
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1-50	L. A. Arnold
Freeland	Thomas J. Lewis B1-50	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Clarence Heiges B1-50	Anna Dracka S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B1-50	Regina Witkowski S
Greenville	S. J. Orr B1-50	J. S. Beachler S
Grove City*	Harvey A. Young B1-51	F. G. Patterson
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-50	John E. Shrum S
Honesdale	Henry C. Pfannmuller B1-50	Myron Cravers
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspeck B1-50	Isabel Godard
Jenkinton	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B1-51	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	M. R. Derk B1-51	W. G. Price S
Kane	H. J. McGhee B1-50	Ethel Paisley S
Sharpsville	Joseph E. McKean B1-50	Mame K. Robins S
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B1-50	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	H. Everett Musser B1-50	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	L. W. Mack B1-50	Chas. N. N. Sherwood S
State College*	Albert E. Yougel B1-50	Mrs. Anna Musser
Stroudsburg	Earl D. Dennis B1-50	Harold E. Snyder S
Summit Hill	Joseph F. Johnson B1-50	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B1-50	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B1-50	H. H. Girt S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B1-50	James Powell
Throop	John Genitsky B	Thomas Ashman S
Titusville	C. C. Hampton 1-52	George W. Becker
Turtle Creek	W. R. Cunningham B	E. E. Little S
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B1-50	J. Scott Hommer S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B1-50	M. Stauffenberg
West Pittston	A. B. Jones B1-50	O. H. Phillips S
West View*	Walter J. Baker B1-50	Mrs. Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B12-49	P. R. Kraber S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B1-50	Mathew Wojton S
Wilson	D. Miller Early B1-50	James B. Acton S
Windber	B. B. Barefoot B1-50	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	William White B1-50	Beatrice Carey S
Yeadon	Frederick K. Hartley B	Frank R. Culp S

RHODE ISLAND—3

Barrington t	C. George DeStefano P	Henry E. Fowler
Burrillville t	Albert E. Dart P	Theodore Tessier
Warren t	Howard I. Martin P3-51	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—14

Aiken	H. O. Weeks 12-50	Lee D. Ellis
Camden*	F. N. McCorkle	Louise W. Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-49	Hood C. Worthy T
Clinton	L. E. Bishop 9-50	W. B. Owens
Conway	A. C. Thompson 1-51	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	C. E. Harper 1-50	Jno. H. Peterson
Easley	F. F. Williams 4-49	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. O. Johnson 3-50	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-51	J. P. LaBruce
Hartsville	Robert W. Shand	L. W. Wilkerson
Laurens	....	F. H. Caine
Marion	R. Badger Gasque	Emerson Scott
Newberry	A. P. Sally 1-50	D. L. Nance
Union	H. H. Sprouse 6-50	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-50	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	H. A. Kulpaca 5-52	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Albert M. Parker 4-49	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued		
Yankton	Carl G. Wallbaum 5-50	Anna M. Goetz
TENNESSEE—15		
Alcoa*	O. M. Brumfiel 7-49	W. H. Jones
Athens	Rhea Hammer 7-49	Cecil C. Owenby R
Elizabethton*	Dr. W. G. Frost 8-52	R. B. Moreland
Greeneville	J. Ross Reed	Carl Baxter R
Harriman	F. L. Crowder 7-49	W. M. Giles
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-50	A. J. Rogers
Lebanon	W. D. Baird 1-50	C. E. McGee
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr. 8-49	J. I. Walker R
Morristown	J. G. Wallace 1-49	Paul E. Walker R
Murfreesboro*	John T. Holloway 5-50	Albert Williams R
Paris*	Phillip B. Watson 1-51	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-50	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	Eustace Williams 10-49	B. L. Huffman
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-49	Dawson F. Shannon
Union City	J. M. Sedberry 1-51	Frances C. Prather
TEXAS—58		
Alamo Heights	L. A. Douglas 4-49	G. V. Jackson, Jr. S
Alice	B. O. Goldthorn 4-50	Mrs. Lucille Hobbs
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-49	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville	Bryan Adair 4-49	Lock M Adkins
Bonham*	George Leatherwood C	W. P. Duff
Brady	J. E. Rudder 4-50	W. R. Mayse
Breckenridge	Robert R. Herring 4-50	E. R. Maxwell S
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-50	G. H. Zeiss S
Cameron	Roy Griffith 4-50	W. H. Stafford S
Childress	L. W. McClendon 4-50	Arvil Patton S†
Coleman	R. E. Murphey 4-50	H. M. Collins
Colorado	Charles Brazil	J. F. Merritt
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-49	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. J. Fischer 4-49	T. O. Buchel
Eagle Pass	D. O. Williams 4-50	D. E. Wueste S
Edinburg*	Felix McDonald 4-49	B. H. Cruce M
Electra	T. Leo Moore 4-50	T. T. Weatherall S
Ennis	Dave Onstead 4-49	M. B. Moseley S
Gainesville*	T. S. Crawford 4-49	Gilbert G. Holman S
Goose Creek*	C. Alexander	E. E. Hunter M
Graham	J. M. Graham 4-50	Joe A. Milligan S
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-50	W. M. Armstrong S
Hillsboro	A. N. Robertson 4-49	A. M. James S
Huntsville	Wilborn S. Gibbs 4-50	Kate Barr Ross
UTAH—5		
Brigham	Lorenzo J. Bott 1-50	Edna Romer Housley R
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-50	E. Rex Thompson R
Price	A. D. Keller 1-50	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Robert R. Fitts P1-50	Hilda Kay
Tooele*	W. C. Tate 1-50	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—7		
Bennington*	Francis E. Morrissey P	Mary Hodeck
Brattleboro*	(Unincorporated)	
Montpelier*	Anson Barber 3-50	Warren B. Lowe
St. Albans	B. W. Fisher 3-50	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	Fred Johnson C3-50	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	Harold Murch 4-49	Bernard V. Emerson
Winooski	Leo H. Contois 4-49	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—13		
Bristol*	Thos. W. Preston 7-49	Bland E. Ballard
Clifton Forge*	Curtis M. Brown 9-50	Henry Meeks
Covington*	H. W. Robertson 9-51	J. G. Kyle
Hampton*	George C. Bentley 9-50	L. D. James M
Harrisonburg*	L. L. Loewner 9-52	R. H. Heneberger
Hopewell*	D. Lane Elder 6-50	Mrs. Louis S. Belch
Marion	Robert L. Anderson 9-50	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski	M. G. Graham 8-50	Louise Dalton
Radford*	C. K. Howe, Jr. 9-50	Charles L. Capito
Salem*	James I. Moyer 8-50	Woodrow D. Turner
South Boston*	R. O. Harrell 9-49	J. L. Hardy
South Norfolk*	Clarence E. Forehand 9-49	Raymond L. Spence
Waynesboro*	F. R. Loth 9-50	Edward G. Heatwole
WASHINGTON—6		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan	John G. Dorcy
Centralia	George D. Scherer 11-51	Frances Laurila
Ellensburg*	H. J. Whitney 1-52	Fred T. Hofmann
Kelso	L. O. Reynolds 1-53	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Port Angeles	F. W. Epperson 1-49	J. E. Law
Puyallup	Mac Stevenson 6-51	Harris F. Green
WEST VIRGINIA—13		
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-49	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	L. Wade Coberly 4-49	John D. Campbell
Grafton	Russell Dotson 7-49	Mrs. Dorothy Beavers
Hinton	P. J. Carr 7-49	Neta A. Jordan

Jacksonville*........	T. E. Acker 4-49	W. E. Cook
Kerrville*..........	H. C. Holchak 4-49	Ed. E. Arhelger, Jr.
Kilgore............	Roy H. Laird 4-49	U. W. Prater S
Kingsville..........	Harold O. Brown 5-50	Mrs. D. G. Watson S
Lamesa*............	Sam Richardson 4-50	Jack N. Goodloe S
Lockhart...........	S. H. Tabor 4-50	A. J. Storey S
Lufkin*............	Granville Wright 4-49	Cecil Massingill S
McKinney..........	R. F. Newsome 4-49	G. Frank Wolford S
Marlin.............	E. M. Dodson 4-49	D. R. Maxwell S
Mercedes..........	Harold Rowland 4-50	H. E. Hager S
Mexia*.............	S. N. Forrest 4-49	J. R. Truett
Midland*...........	R. H. Gifford 4-49	J. C. Hudman S
Mineral Wells.......	George D. Barber 5-49	Llano B. Parrish
Mission............	W. H. Braden 4-50	R. J. Rome S
Nacogdoches*.......	A. J. Thompson C4-49	Jim Alders
Navasoto*..........	G. W. Leonard	Mrs. M. Barrett
New Braunfels......	A. D. Nuhn 5-50	E. O. Haas
Odessa*............	A. P. Brown 4-50	L. L. Anthony S
Orange.............	Raymond Sanders 9-50	Chas. Cottle S
Plainview..........	Winfield Holbrook 4-50	Paul Bryan
Robstown..........	R. E. Cooke	Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner S
Rusk..............	Thomas S. Fitts 5-49	I. R. Aufricht
San Benito*........	A. A. Thompson 4-49	Mrs. Blanche Longland
San Marcos.........	Norman Jackson 4-49	Ted MacIntyre
Sequin.............	Roger W. Moore 4-50	Bettie Harrington S
Sulphur Springs*....	Jack B. Henderson C4-49	J. C. McDonald
Taylor*............	R. E. Kollman C4-50	Chas. Brazil M
Texas City.........	L. A. Robinson 4-50	Kenneth T. Nunn S
Uvalde.............	J. R. Raine 12-50	R. W. Evans S
Vernon.............	Fay Eggleston 4-50	S. H. Hall S
Waxahachie*........	Ross W. Davis 4-49	R. A. Watson S
Weatherford	Willard Sadler 4-50	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*...........	H. Raymond Mills 4-49	V. C. Thompson M
W. University Place.	C. P. Lanmon 11-50	Whitt Johnson S

Hollidays Cove.....	Myron Campbell	Mrs. Janet Work
Keyser.............	John C. Freeland 7-49	A. A. Jordan
Logan.............	R. M. Wilson 5-49.	Mrs. Ruth Montague
Princeton..........	Merlin L. Miller 7-49	Fred A. Mole R
Richwood.........	Robert Smith 7-50	Carl B. Hamric R
Welch.............	L. E. Rogers 7-50	Hobart E. Payne
Wellsburg.........	Donald E. Lewis 7-49	John D. Kirker
Weston............	Charles L. Stalnaker 7-49	Josephine Tierney
Williamson........	Joseph P. Hatfield 7-49	B. C. Roach

WISCONSIN—19

Antigo............	H. Olsen 4-50	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo...........	C. R. Hornung 4-50	P. L. Stewart
DePere............	E. A. Seymour 5-50	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*......	A. A. Statz P4-49	E. F. Klement M
Kaukauna..........	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 4-50	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie........	Ira O. Slocumb 4-49	Alice Kenney
Merrill............	Dr. E. O. Raun 5-50	Einar Seger
Monroe...........	Frank A. Buehler 5-50	G. S. Soseman
Oconto............	Ernest Bourassa	E. C. Krueger
Portage...........	H. B. Stowers 5-50	F. M. Harding, Sr.
Rhinelander*.......	Harris S. Lewis P4-50	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake.........	R. E. Finsterwalder 4-50	G. M. Bailey
Shawano..........	S. J. Dodge 5-50	Arnold Krohn
Sparta............	Hugh Williams, Jr. 4-50	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay......	Leo D. Stoneman 4-50	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun...........	William Lother 5-49	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend.........	M. L. Gehl 4-50	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee....	Edward M. Stokke P4-50	Herman Dieringer
Whitefish Bay*.....	Frank E. Drew P5-51	Leona R. Eichfeld

WYOMING—2

Rawlins...........	Day P. Espy 1-49	Mary Ellen Sullins
Rock Springs......	Edwin E. James 1-50	Carl F. Asiala

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